

HISTORICAL
AND
MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS,
FOR
THE USE OF YOUNG PEOPLE,
WITH
A SELECTION OF
BRITISH, AND GENERAL BIOGRAPHY,
&c. &c.

By RICHMAL MANGNALL.

Unrivall'd Greece, where every power benign
Conspir'd to blow the flower of human kind,
And lavish'd all that genius can inspire,
Rome, in her glory sec, the pride of earth,
All head to counsel, and all heart to act:
Last, English merit, where we find combin'd,
Whate'er high fancy, sound, judicious thought,
The ample, generous heart, undrooping soul,
And firm, tenacious valour can bestow.

Thomson's Liberty.

Catch then, O catch the transient hour,
Improve each moment as it flies:
Life's a short summer, man a flower;
He dies; alas! how soon he dies.

Johnson.

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HISTORICAL

AND

MISCELLANEOUS Q

QUESTIONS,

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF
THE IMPERIAL POWER IN ROME. — COMPREHENDING A
SKETCH OF GENERAL HISTORY.

And oft conducted by Historic Truth,
We tread the long extent of backward Time.

THOMSON'S *Spring*.

What nation introduced regular government? The Egyptians, in the time of Jacob; they first gave mankind the principles of civil order, and to them we are indebted for the useful and elegant arts. To whom did the Egyptians communicate their discoveries? To the Greeks; the Greeks to the Romans, from whom the other European nations received their first ideas of civilization and refinement. What people introduced the arts of commerce? The Egyptians; they were also first acquainted with the implements of husbandry. Who improved the state of commerce? The Phœnicians, who lived in Palestine (the Holy Land), and were, even in the time of Abraham, considered as a powerful nation. In what state was Europe at this early period? The inhabitants

were savage, wild, and barbarous, totally uninstructed and uninformed, having little or no intercourse with the civilized part of mankind. What king improved the civil and military establishment of the Egyptians? Sesostris; he succeeded that Amenophis (or Pharaoh) who was drowned in the Red Sea; and by the wisdom of his laws, and government, his kingdom became the most powerful then known.

What part of Europe was first civilized? Athens; where Cecrops landed with an Egyptian colony, and introduced order and harmony among the original inhabitants. Who was Amphictyon? The third king of Athens, endowed with uncommon genius and strength of mind; he lived about 1496 years before Christ; and contrived to unite in one common system of politics the states of Greece. How did he effect this? By engaging twelve of the Grecian cities to join for their mutual advantage, sending each two deputies to Thermopylæ twice a year, who debated there, and were called the Amphictyonic council. What was the end effected by this council? Its determinations answered the best purposes, as every thing relative to the general interests of the cities represented was there discussed; by these means the Greeks were able to preserve their liberty and independence from the attacks of the Persian empire. What other employments had the Amphictyons? They were of the treasures amassed by the voluntary contributions of those who consulted the oracle, in

the temple of Delphos. Which of the Grecian cities first acquired superiour power? Athens: for Theseus, king of that place, invited strangers to reside there, instituted new religious rites, and promised friendship and protection to such as should prefer his dominions to the neighbouring states. How did Theseus farther promote his country's benefit? He divided the Athenians into three classes: nobility, tradesmen, and husbandmen: the two latter, from the encouragement given to arts and agriculture, had great weight in the state, and soon became opulent and considerable. How long were the Athenians governed by kings? Till the death of Codrus, in the year B. C. 1070, when they proclaimed that Jupiter alone should be king of Athens; about the same time the Thebans established a republic; and the Jews, weary of a theocracy, petitioned to be governed by kings. How did the Athenians conduct their republic? For more than three hundred years their supreme magistrate was called archon, whose office continued for life: at length, thinking the power of these archons too great, they chose nine of these magistrates, who were elected annually. Who first gave the Athenians written laws? Draco, one of their archons: but these laws were afterwards revised by Solon. What did Solon for his country? He revived the Areopagus, (a court of justice instituted by Cecrops,) restored and augmented its authority; and its reputation was so extensive, that even the Romans referred causes, too intricate for their own decision,

to the determination of this tribunal. Who were honoured with a place in this court of justice? In the time of Cecrops, such citizens as were eminently famed for virtue were constituted judges there; but Solon ordained that none should preside in it who had not passed the office of archon.

How was Sparta then governed? By two kings who reigned jointly; their power was very limited, and their chief use was to head the army in military expeditions. When were the Spartan laws new modelled? 884 years B. C. by Lycurgus. What was remarkable in his laws? He effected an equal division of lands among the Spartans, banished the use of gold and silver, trained the youth in perfect obedience and military discipline, and ordered that particular respect should be paid to the aged.

What light were the Spartans considered? Entirely as a warlike nation; but they were forbidden to attack or oppress their neighbours without provocation, and were only allowed to defend themselves against the inroads of other states. What was the great defect in the Spartan laws? Lycurgus directed his attention to form a nation of soldiers, wholly neglecting the culture of the mind; thus the sciences were banished, and the Spartans, owing to their roughness and austerity, were little esteemed by their more polished neighbours. How long did the laws of Lycurgus subsist? More than five hundred years. How were the Egyptians then governed? By a succession of weak kings, till the monarchy was quite overthrown by Cambyzes,

of Persia, (this happened 300 years after the death of Lycurgus); it continued, annexed to the Persian dominions 200 years more, when Alexander made it part of the Macedonian empire. How did the Egyptians become such an easy prey to the Persians? They had long been accustomed to a polished life, and had no cities sufficiently fortified to stop the progress of an enemy; their manners were effeminate, and their courage doubtful; while the Persians, just emerging from barbarism, brave and warlike, pushed on their conquests with ardour and rapidity.

What remarkable event befel the kingdom of Babylon at this time? Nebuchadnezzar had overthrown the Jewish monarchy, and led the Jews into captivity; Cyrus the Great, in the reign of Belshazzar, grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, besieged Babylon with a powerful army; the city, as the prophets had foretold, was taken, and Belshazzar killed in his palace. What happened to the Grecian states upon the death of Cyrus? The succeeding Persian monarchs continued the war with the Greeks, who, in many hard-fought battles, had opportunities for the exercise of those virtues, which the freedom of their government inspired. Which side proved victorious? During the reigns of Xerxes, and Darius, the contest was doubtful, but the Greeks at length established their ascendancy over the Persians. Did the Greeks improve these victories? No; they had many divisions among themselves, and, in the famous Peloponnesian war,

weakened both their virtue and military force; then Philip, king of Macedon, an artful and enterprising prince, embraced this favourable opportunity for enlarging his own power; and, by bribery and promises, gained such numbers to his interest, that, after the battle of Chæronea, fought against him by the Greeks, (as the last effort of expiring liberty,) they fell entirely into his hands. What put an end to Philip's ambitious schemes? His sudden death. Who succeeded Philip? His son Alexander, whom all the Grecian states, but Thebes and Athens, had chosen general of their united forces, against Darius: in three pitched battles, the Granicus, Issus, and Arbela, he conquered the Persian monarch, and established the Macedonian empire upon the ruins of the Persian. What became of Alexander? He died in the prime of life, in the midst of a rapid career of victory, at Babylon, in the year B. C. 323.

What progress did the Greeks make in the arts? From the time of Cyrus to that of Alexander, they were gradually improving: warriors, statesmen, philosophers, poets, historians, painters, architects, and sculptors, form a glorious phalanx in this golden age of literature; and the history of the Greeks, at this period, is equally important and instructive. Name the chief Grecian poets. Homer, Hesiod, Archilochus, Tyrtæus, Alcæus, Sapphò, Simonides Eschylus, Euripides, Sophocles, Anacreon, Pindar, and Menander. Name the chief philosophers. Thales, Solon, Pythagoras, Heraclitus;

Anaxagoras, Socrates, Empedocles, Plato, Aristotle, and Zeno. Name the chief lawgivers. Cecrops, of Athens; Cadmus, of Thebes; Caranus, of Macedonia; Lycurgus, of Sparta; Draco, and Solon, of Athens. Name the chief Grecian painters. Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Timanthes, Apelles, Polygnotus, Protogenes, and Aristides. Name the chief historians. Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon. Name the chief Grecian architects. Ctesiphon, Phidias, Myron, Scopas, Lysippus, and Polycletus.

When was Rome founded? About 752 years B.C. by Romulus; this city, the fame of which extended through the known world, was, at first, only a mile in circumference, and inhabited by those who sought a refuge from other places. What was the character of Romulus? He had great military talents; and as he and his followers drew their subsistence from war, his plan was, after conquering the surrounding states, to unite them to Rome, adopting their improvements in arts, or arms: thus, from every successful war, his city gained fresh strength, power, and reputation. How long did the regal power subsist in Rome? Two hundred and forty-three years; when Tarquin the proud incurred the hatred of the Romans for his vices, and was ignominiously expelled. How were the Romans then governed? By two annual magistrates, called consuls: their power being of such short duration, each endeavoured to distinguish himself by some warlike action, and the people were perpetually led out against some new enemy. What

it now remains. What is the present state of Athens? After the Romans, the Venetians possessed it; and it is now subject to the Turks. Sparta has also experienced the same revolutions. What is the present state of Macedon and Thebes? After their conquest by the Romans, they fell into the hands of the Turks, who still keep possession of these territories. Persia became first a prey to the Saracens, then to the Tartars. What revolutions has Rome experienced? From the time of Augustus Cæsar it was governed by a succession of emperors till the year of our Lord 410; it was then plundered by the Goths, afterwards by the Vandals; at length Charlemagne, king of France, and emperor of Germany, having given this city to the popes, they fixed upon it as the seat of their power; but it has been entered and despoiled by the modern French, who compelled Pius VIth to abandon it. Pius VIIth has since been raised to the papal dignity, and allowed to exercise his different functions, though with very limited powers, being little more in fact than titular bishop of Rome. Since the restoration of the Bourbon family to the throne of France, the pope's authority has been much increased.

QUESTIONS,

CONTAINING A SKETCH OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS,
FROM THE CHRISTIAN ERA TO THE CLOSE OF THE EIGH-
TEENTH CENTURY.

NAME the great events in the first century. The foundation of London by the Romans : the persecution of the Druids in Britain : Rome burnt in the reign of Nero, and the Christians first persecuted by him : Jerusalem destroyed by Titus : and the New Testament written. What learned men flourished in the first century ? Livy, Ovid, Strabo, Phædrus, Persius, Quintus Curtius, Pliny the Elder, Seneca, Lucan, Josephus, Quintilian, and Tacitus. Name the chief events in the second century. The Scots regained those territories wrested from them by the Roman power ; and the Romans, under the conduct of Agricola, built many strong forts in Britain, subjugating that nation almost entirely. Name some distinguished characters in the second century. Martial, Pliny the Younger, Suetonius, Plutarch, Juvenal, Ptolemy, Justin, Lucian, and Galen ; the five named before Ptolemy wrote chiefly in the first century, but died in the second. Name some events in the third century. The inroads of the Goths upon the Roman empire, to whom the emperors consented to pay tribute ; and the professors of Christianity divided into many

different sects; in this century, Origen and Cyprian distinguished themselves by their theological writings. Dion-Cassius and Herodian flourished as historians, and Longinus as a critic and orator. Name the chief events of the fourth century. The tenth and last great persecution of the Christians stopped by Constantine the Great, who became one of the most zealous professors of that faith; a council, assembled at Nice, to settle the disputes between Arius and Athanasius; the Roman empire divided, and governed by separate emperors; Constantinople being the capital of the eastern, and Rome of the western empire. Name some learned men in the fourth century. At this period ecclesiastical knowledge was most in request, and Arius, Eusebius, Basil, and Ambrose, are the most distinguished writers; Athanasius, and Apollinarius, flourished then, and Ossian, the celebrated northern poet. What were the remarkable events in the fifth century? Rome was plundered by Alaric, king of the Goths; France erected into a monarchy; the heptarchy established in Britain; and the light of science extinguished, and the works of the learned destroyed by the Goths and other fierce invaders of the Roman empire. Name the chief events in the sixth century. Time computed by the Christian æra: a plague which extended over Europe, Asia, and Africa, lasted 50 years; and the unlimited temporal, as well as spiritual authority, assumed by the popes. Name the chief events of the seventh century. The successful spread of the Mahometan

religion ; Jerusalem taken by the Saracens, followers of Mahomet ; and the Alexandrian library (that great repository for general learning) supposed to be burnt by their command ; the Britons also, after many severe struggles, were expelled their native country by the Saxons, and many of them obliged to retire into Wales. Name the most distinguished characters in the seventh century. Mahomet, Ali, and the general patron of learning, Abubeker. Name the chief events of the eighth century. Disputes respecting image worship harassed the Christian world, and caused many insurrections in the eastern empire ; Bagdad became the residence of the caliphs, and the Saracens conquered Spain ; Aaron Raschid, and the celebrated Bede, flourished in this century. Name some of the events in the ninth century. The empire of Germany established under Charlemagne ; Britain harassed, and perpetually invaded by the Danes ; the Scots and Picts were united. Name some events in the tenth century. The Saracen power began to totter, having been divided into seven different usurpations ; the empire of Germany made elective ; and Poland erected into a monarchy.

• Name some events in the eleventh century. The Turks conquered Persia, and retook Jerusalem from the Saracens ; the crusades were engaged in, and the Moors settled themselves in Spain, Abelard, so famous for his poetry, divinity, and attachment to Heloise, flourished in this and the next century. Name some distinguished events in

the twelfth century. The order of Knights Templars was instituted, its power speedily became excessive; the Teutonic order of Knighthood began in Germany; and Ireland was annexed to the British crown. Name some events in the thirteenth century. The Tartars, who emigrated from the northern parts of Asia, overturned the Saracen empire; the Inquisition established by the Dominicans, under Pope Innocent the Third; and the English obtained from John the famous Magna Charta; Dante, the poet; Bacon, the philosopher; and Matthew Paris, the historian, flourished then. Name some events in the fourteenth century. The popes, for 70 years, chose Avignon, in France, as their place of residence; the Swiss republic was founded; gunpowder and the compass invented; gold coined; and the first symptoms of the Reformation appeared, under the auspices of Wickliffe. Name the chief authors in the fourteenth century. Chaucer, Boccace, Gower, Petrarch, and Barbour, poets; and Alin Chartier, the historian.

What were the most striking events in the fifteenth century? Printing was introduced, and became general; Constantinople taken by the Turks; civil wars in England between the houses of York and Lancaster, which continued thirty years, and destroyed one hundred thousand men; the Moors driven by the Spaniards back to Africa, their native country; America discovered by Christopher Columbus; and algebra brought to

Europe. Name some great men in the fifteenth century. Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, and Michael Angelo, painters; (these three flourished also at the beginning of the sixteenth century). Machiavel, the political writer; Caxton, the first English printer, and the celebrated Erasmus, the great restorer of learning. What were the principal events of the sixteenth century? The Reformation was begun by Luther, and spread through England, Scotland, Germany, Denmark, and Sweden: the monasteries were dissolved in England, and the persecutions under the papal see were extended over Spain and Italy: the discoveries of the Portuguese; learning revived and protected by the house of Medici; the massacre of the Protestants by command of Charles IX.; the foundation of the Genevese republic; the defeat of the Spanish armada; and the Swedish revolution effected by Gustavus Vasa. Name some celebrated characters in the sixteenth century. Luther, Calvin, Melancthon, and Knox, reformers; Bartholomew Columbus, and Sebastian Cabot, navigators; Tycho Brahe, and Copernicus, astronomers; Shakspeare, Spenser, Tasso, Camoens, Bonarelli, poets; Palladio, the architect; Cervantes, the Spanish author of Don Quixote; Socinus, the theologian; the Scaligers, critics; Titian, the painter; Bentivoglio, Dé Thou, and Buchanan, historians; Montagne, and Lord Bacon, philosophers. Name some events in the seventeenth century. Great part of North America settled by the English; massacre of Irish

Protestants ; civil wars between Charles and his parliament, who beheaded their sovereign, and abolished royalty and episcopacy ; but the tide of duty and allegiance returning, they were both restored ; the persecution of the Protestants by Lewis XIV. ; abdication of James II. of England, and subsequent revolution there. Name some great names in the seventeenth century. Balsac, Corneille, the Daciers, Milton, Dryden, Racine, Moliere, and Boileau, poets ; Cassini, Galileo, Gassendi, Newton, and Halley, astronomers ; Boyle, Fontenelle, and Løcke, philosophers ; Puffendorf, Grotius, and Leibnitz, civilians ; Bernini, the sculptor ; Guido, the painter ; Strada, the historian ; and Boerhaave, the medical writer and practitioner. What were the chief events in the beginning of the eighteenth century ? Peter of Russia, and Charles XII. of Sweden, distinguished themselves by their military exploits ; the victorious generals of Queen Anne raised the English name ; and Kouli Khan, after usurping the Persian throne, conquered the Mogul's empire. Name some from the middle to the close of the eighteenth century. The new style introduced in Britain, in the year 1752 ; Lisbon destroyed by an earthquake ; the order of Jesuits suppressed by the pope ; dreadful hurricanes in the West Indies, and earthquakes in Sicily ; Gibraltar sustained a siege of three years against the united powers of France and Spain, and obliged them to raise it ; the revolution in France, and its attendant horrors ; the

rebellion in Ireland, and its happy termination. What other circumstances have rendered the eighteenth century so remarkable in history? In the words of Mr. Nichols, five Emperors have been massacred, five Kings assassinated, six Sovereigns deposed, five governments extinguished, and one mighty kingdom swept from the charts of Europe. Bonaparte, once an obscure individual, has, in the space of a few years, himself dethroned five Monarchs, created by his own power eight others, treated the vast empire of Spain as a subjugated province, extended his influence and authority far beyond that of Charlemagne, unchecked and unopposed but by Great Britain alone. Name some of the events in the nineteenth century. The union of Great Britain with Ireland, and first imperial parliament; the republic of France converted by the French tribunate into an empire; the succession declared hereditary in the family of Bonaparte, who was proclaimed emperor by the title of Napoleon I. in May, 1804. Since the accession of Bonaparte to the throne of France, he has, by stratagem or arms, subjugated almost the whole of the continent to his sway. But the reign of usurpation is over; the English and Russians defeated the armies of Bonaparte at *Salamanca* and *Maloyaravitz*; the remains of the French grand army, after they had entered and burnt *Moscow*, were again attacked at *Wilna*, by the hardy Russians, who cut off the French rear-guard, and Napoleon made an ignominious flight to Paris, December 10.

1812. In the beginning of 1813, the northern campaign once more opened, and in the battles of *Weissenfels*, *Lutzen*, and others less bloody, the French seemed to have gained the advantage; but Wellington, in Spain, defeated the French army at *Vittoria*, and Soult, one of Bonaparte's best generals, at *Roncevalles*; in the autumn of this year Austria declared war against France; Marshal Blucher defeated the French in *Silesia*; and the dreadful battle of *Leipsic*, in which Bonaparte (who commanded in person) lost 80,000 troops, and one hundred and eighty pieces of cannon, November 19. 1813, completed the tyrant's overthrow; on the 30th of March, 1813, Paris surrendered to the Russians, Prussians, and Austrians, and on the 2d of April following, the French senate decreed that Napoleon had forfeited all right to the throne, he was therefore deposed, and compelled to retreat to the Isle of Elba. — "The living, the living shall praise THEE, as I do this day: the father to the children shall make known thy truth." *

* The young reader should be informed, that after Napoleon Bonaparte had resided some time in the Isle of Elba, whither he was allowed to retire as its Sovereign, he concerted measures with his guards, &c. in all about eleven hundred, who swore to follow his fortunes, and with five small vessels left Elba, on the 26th of February, 1815, appeared in the Bay of Juan on the southern coast of France on the 1st of March; landed - was received by the French soldiery with marked approbation; and hastening unmolested to Paris, was acknowledged Emperor, March 20th. Lewis the XVIIIth fled on the approach of

EUROPE.

SEE Europe once a mighty wild,
 Science and arts unknown ;
 No father train'd a legal child,
 Led by caprice alone.

Till *Cecrops* came, the friend of man,
 And on *Livadia's* shore
 First harmoniz'd the useful plan
 He from *Egyptia* bore.

Then cities, growing states arise,
 And hallow'd altars found,
 Proclaim man's kindred with the skies,
 Enlarge his narrow bound.

his formidable enemy: but Great Britain, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, being bound by the most solemn treaties to crush this expedition, proclaimed Bonaparte as a robber and outlaw, and marched their forces in defence of the Bourbons. Several French departments were overrun by the Royalists, and the resistance from a similar, but restrained feeling, was feeble. When on the 12th of June, Napoleon having appointed a regency, left Paris to join his army, and on the eventful, evermemorable 18th of June, 1815, was signally and completely defeated by the Allied Armies under the command of the Duke of Wellington, in the Battle of WATERLOO. The immediate consequences of this brilliant victory were, the annihilation of the northern army, and the abdication of Bonaparte, who, after applying in vain for passports from the British government to America, embraced the resolution of surrendering himself to our flag, by going on board the *Bellerophon*, then blockading Rochfort. He remonstrated at being sent out of England, appealing by letter to the Prince Regent; but the Allied Sovereigns determined that he should be considered as a prisoner of war in and confined for life to the Isle of Saint Helena: in case of death, his body to be brought to England.

Lycurgus, Solon, then appear'd
 Sparta and Athens' pride :
 They with the hand of justice steer'd,
 And stemm'd corruption's tide.

Nor did posterity renounce
 Their salutary laws,
 Till *Philip*, with a tiger's pounce,
 Attack'd the common cause.

His son, the mighty madman, spread
 Astonishment and fear
 Then conquer'd India bows her head,
 And prostrate slaves revere.

And now the Roman state acquires
 Such military fame,
 That lisping babes from aged sires
 Imbibe the patriot flame.

By rising power is Carthage known,
 Proud mistress of the seas—
 Far distant ports her influence own,
 And commerce fans the breeze.

While rival Rome indignant views
 The Punic trader's fame,
 And sends her consuls at the news
 Fresh laurell'd wreaths to gain.

Long was the contest, doubtful, dire,
 But Rome at length prevails—
 Not right, but might, directs the fire,
 And ruin'd Carthage wails.

By civil feuds the Grecian name
 Lost lustre and renown :
 Then as a whirlwind *Sylla* came,
 And swept its glories down.

Conquest extends from shore to shore,
 Each in its turn subdu'd ;
 Yet were the laurels *Cæsar* wore
 By orphans' tears bedew'd.

Fatigued with virtue's rugged round,
 Averse from honour's sway,
 Rome and her allies quickly found
 Vice has a smoother way.

Her flow'ry paths so often trod,
 Led to a thousand woes ;
 Lost to themselves, and Nature's God,
 When lo ! a sun arose.

The Christian Sun, serenely bright,
 Illumes each darkened part :
 JESUS, in all his Father's might,
 Speaks peace to every heart.

Through distant realms his doctrines spread,
 By holy truth sustain'd.
 The resurrection of the dead,
 And future worlds are gain'd.

This holy truth perverted soon,
 Man scorns the precepts given,
 Then superstition's baneful gloom
 Obscures the light of heav'n.

And priestly pow'r enthroned high,
 Its dreadful thunders hurl'd ;
 Religion breath'd her parting sigh,
 Tir'd of a vicious world.

Licentious fools her temples tread,
 Usurp the sacred name,
Jerome and *Huss* for conscience bled ;
 Rome triumph'd in her shame :

Yet still the arts now dawning gleam'd
 With hope of brightest day ;
Printing, the key to science, seem'd
 A new and ready way.

A ray of light, in happy hour,
 On *Wickliffe's* soul is thrown,
 Sufficient to resist the pow'r
 Entrench'd in blood alone.

To him succeeded *Luther* ; he
 Boldly remov'd the veil.
 Error and superstition flee ;
 Freedom and truth prevail.

Impetuous borne on eagle's wing,
 His rais'd ideas soar ;
 They rest with heav'n's eternal King,
 And idols are no more.

Then, as reformed churches, see
 England and Scotland shine ;
 Through Sweden, Denmark, Germany
 Extends the flame divine.

Prior to this, *Columbus* shew'd
 The western world to man :
 Hence all the Spanish treasures flow'd,
 'Here Freedom's noblest plan.

Italia's sons through Europe pour
 The visual, mental ray ;
 Her painters ev'ry palace store,
 Her poets tune the lay.

Florence the fair, in beauty's bloom,
 Attracts the curious eye ;
 Her *Medici* the arts relume ;
 That torch shall never die.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

IN

GRECIAN HISTORY.

Here studious let me sit,
 And hold high converse with the mighty dead,
 Sages of ancient times, as gods rever'd :
 As gods beneficent, who blest mankind
 With arts, with arms, and humaniz'd a world.

THOMSON'S *Winter*.

How may the Grecian history be divided? Into four ages. The first extends one thousand years from the building of Sicyon to the siege of Troy; the second from the demolition of Troy, to the reign of Darius, (when the Grecian and Persian history mingle,) containing six hundred years; the third, from the beginning of the reign of Darius, to the death of Alexander, comprehending the most important part of Grecian history; and the fourth, begins with the death of Alexander, and continues through the gradual declension of the Grecian power, till totally reduced by the Romans. Which were the most considerable states in Greece? Sicyon was the most ancient, its first king being cotemporary with Noah; Argos, whose king, Inachus, was cotemporary with Abraham, and Nimrod; Athens, founded by Cecrops, Sparta, or Lacedemon, Corinth, Thebes, founded by Cadmus; Macedonia, Thrace, and Epirus.

How many dialects were used among the Greeks
Four; the Attic, the Ionic, Doric, and Æolic
Which was the most elegant? The Attic, spoken
in Athens and its vicinity; Thucydides, Isocrates,
Xenophon, Plato, Aristophanes, and Demosthenes
wrote in it. Which was the dialect next esteemed?
The Ionic, spoken chiefly in Asia Minor; Herodotus,
and Hippocrates, wrote in it. What nations
spoke the Doric dialect? The Spartans, Sicilians,
Dorians, Rhodians, and Cretans: Theocritus, Pindar,
and Archimedes, wrote in it. What states
used the Æolic dialect? First, the Bœotians; afterwards
the Æolians, who lived in Asia Minor. Why was the
Grecian expedition against Troy undertaken? To recover
Helen, the beautiful Queen of Sparta, who had been
carried off by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy. Who
commanded this expedition? Agamemnon, a Grecian
king: Nestor and Ulysses, who both served in his
army, are said to have assisted him by their wise
counsels: Troy, after a siege of ten years, was taken
by the Greeks. What was the Areopagus? The
place where the Areopagites or Athenian judges
assembled to debate in: they were for many years,
after their first institution, famed for the justice of
their decrees: Cecrops, king of Athens, instituted
this court; he also regulated marriage ceremonies
among the Greeks, making them binding for life. Who
was the first king of Thebes? Cadmus, its founder:
Thebes afterwards became a republic, and was at
length dismantled by the Romans. What was meant

by the term Beotarch? All magistrates and generals, who had supreme command in Thebes, were called Beotarchs, or governors of Beotia. For what were the Beotians noted? For their heaviness and stupidity: Plutarch, Epaminondas, and Pindar, are, however, great exceptions to this rule. Who was Lycurgus? The Spartan lawgiver; to his exertions and useful decrees the Spartans were indebted for their discipline and much of their valour. What effects did his laws produce? The Spartans became brave, active, and noble-minded; and were inspired with a peculiar readiness to defend their lives and liberties. What great example did Lycurgus give of patience and ready forgiveness of injuries? That of pardoning Alcander, a Spartan youth, who in a tumult struck out one of his eyes: Lycurgus even took him into his house, and treated him with the greatest kindness. Where did iron pass as current coin? In Sparta: Lycurgus established this regulation to check any improper desire which the Lacedemonians might shew for riches. Who were the Helots? Lacedemonian slaves; the severe treatment of their masters frequently obliged them to revolt; and their lives were then at the disposal of those whom they served: the Spartans, to shew their children the enormity of drunkenness, used to expose their slaves to them in that condition. What were the Gymnasia? Academies, in which the Athenians were taught the use of arms, and all manly exercises. Which was the most polished city in Greece?

Athens. What was the character of the Athenians? Glory, liberty, and interest, were their darling passions; but their liberty frequently degenerated into licentiousness; they were capricious and ambitious; excelled in the art of navigation; and were the general patrons of the liberal arts. What was the Neomenia? A feast, solemnized in honour of the new moon among the Hebrews, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, and Gauls. What was the Io Pean? A hymn of triumph, celebrated in honour of Apollo. Who was Homer? The earliest and best Grecian poet; he wrote the Iliad, which gives an account of the last year's siege of Troy; and the Odyssey, which relates the adventures of Ulysses. What were the Olympic games? They are said to have been instituted by Hercules, among the Greeks, in honour of Jupiter, upon the plains of Elis, near the city of Olympia; they consisted of boxing, running, chariot-races, wrestling, and quoiting, and were celebrated at the commencement of every fifth year; at first no women were permitted to be present, but this law was repealed. What were the Isthmian games? They were celebrated every third (some say every fourth) year, in honour of Neptune, by the Greeks, upon the Isthmus of Corinth. What were the Pythian and Nemean games? The Pythian were celebrated every fourth year, in honour of Apollo, after he had slain the serpent Python, instituted by the assembly of Amphictyons; and the Nemean derived their name from Nemea, a city in Peloponnesus; they

were instituted by Adrastus, in honour of Hercules, (who is said to have destroyed the lion of the Nemean forest,) and were solemnized every two years. What were originally the rewards of the victors in all these games? A simple wreath. In the Olympic games, which were accounted the most honourable, because sacred to Jupiter, and instituted by the first of their heroes, this wreath was composed of wild olive; in the Pythian, of laurel; and in the Isthmian and Nemean games, of parsley; honour, not interest, being the best reward of great exertions. What influenced the Greeks to keep up the commemoration of these games? As each of them was dedicated to the memory of some god, or hero, they were considered both in a religious and political light: and these frequent assemblies of the Grecian states united them more closely, and strengthened their mutual interests. Who was Thales? An ancient geographer, and founder of the Ionic sect of philosophers, so named from Ionia, where he was born; they held many singular opinions, one of which was, that water was the principle of being, and that God formed all things by water: Thales fixed the term and duration of the solar year among the Grecians. Who was Draco? The first rigid legislator of Athens. Who was Solon? One of the seven sages of Greece; the reformer of Draco's code: his laws were held in high estimation. Name the Grecian sages. Thales, Solon, Chilo (a Lacedemonian), Pittacus, Bias, Cleobulus, Periander: Anacharsis.

(the Scythian) has also been classed by some among the sages, and he appears to merit the distinction. Who was Pythagoras? A native of Samos, and a heathen philosopher; he taught the transmigration of souls, and was the founder of the Pythagorean sect. Who was Pisistratus? An aspiring Athenian who usurped the government of Athens during the absence of Solon. Who built and destroyed the famous temple of Diana, at Ephesus? Ctesiphon, the celebrated architect, built, and Erostratus burnt it. When was the battle of Marathon? Four hundred and ninety years B.C., between the Persians and Athenians; the Greeks gained a signal victory. Why did the Persians invade the Grecian states? The Athenians having, in the year B.C. 500, taken and burnt the city of Sardis, Darius, king of Persia, led his subjects on to revenge the affront. How did the Athenians honour Miltiades, who commanded their forces at Marathon? Polygnotus, a famous painter, some time after the battle, presented the Athenian state with a picture, representing this celebrated action; the most conspicuous figure was Miltiades, at the head of the ten commanders, exhorting them to victory or death: this picture was preserved many ages, and hung in the porch where the Stoic philosophers assembled. Was this the only recompense awarded Miltiades? Yes: in those times glorious actions obtained no higher reward than the fame attending them. Did the Athenians retain their sense of gratitude to.

Miltiades? No : these fickle people threw him into prison, upon a false accusation of treachery to his country, and he was condemned to lose his life in the most ignominious manner; this sentence was mitigated to paying a fine of fifty thousand crowns; not being able to pay this, he was never liberated from prison, but died there of the wounds he received in his country's service. How did his son Cimon signalize his filial piety on this occasion? By raising the money among his friends and relations, and thus purchasing permission to inter his father's body: Cimon afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Eurymedon. What marks of esteem did Polygnotus receive from Greece? Having painted many pictures at Delphos, and presented the Athenians with some excellent ones representing the Trojan war, he was honoured with the solemn thanks of all Greece, conveyed to him by the Amphictyonic council; apartments free of expense were destined him in all the Grecian cities, and he was presented with crowns of gold. What was the Ostracism? A law introduced into Athens, by Clisthenes, one of its chief magistrates; its original intention was to prevent the excesses of ambition by banishing those citizens whose distinguished talents led them to wish for pre-eminence over their countrymen, for the space of ten years; the sentence of the law ran thus: If any one aim at obtaining superiority over his fellow-citizens, let him go and excel elsewhere. Why was this law termed the Ostra-

cism? From the custom which prevailed of writing the name of the person they wished to exile, upon an oyster-shell; and he whose name was most frequently inscribed upon these shells, was adjudged to suffer this punishment; but as many of the best citizens were exiled by this law, its impolicy and bad tendency were at last perceived, and it was repealed. What was the Petalism? A sentence of much the same nature as the Ostracism; it took its name from the decree being written upon an olive leaf; was in force among the Sicilians; and this banishment lasted twelve years. Where ran the river Eurotas? Through Peloponnesus and the Lacedemonian states; it washed the walls of Sparta, whose inhabitants, from frequently plunging into its waves, acquired much of their strength and vigour. Why was the Spartan conversation famed? For its brevity and conciseness. What ancient states had their meals in public? Sparta and Crete. Which of the Spartan kings made the best defence against his enemies? Leonidas, at the straits of Thermopylæ; he, with three hundred Spartans, engaged the Persians under the conduct of Xerxes, with ten thousand men; Leonidas and his brave fellow-soldiers were all killed, except one man, who fled back to Sparta, where he was treated with deserved contempt, till he made amends for his cowardice at the battle of Plataea. What were the words of the monument erected to the memory of Leonidas and his brave companions? "Go, passenger, and tell at Sparta,

that we died here in obedience to her sacred laws." Between whom was the battle of Artemisium? This naval engagement was between the Persians and the Greeks, on the very day that the Spartans and Persians were engaged at the straits of Thermopylæ; the success was doubtful. What was Athos? A famous mountain in Macedonia; Xerxes, in his expedition against the Grecian states, ordered a passage to be cut through it. Which of the Athenians have best contributed to their country's glory? Theseus, Miltiades, Cimon, Themistocles, Aristides, and Pericles: Aristides was famed particularly for his justice. What testimony did Plato give to his merit? This: "Themistocles, Cimon, and Pericles," said Plato, "have enriched Athens with statues, edifices, and public ornaments, but Aristides with VIRTUE." Where did Themistocles acquire the greatest honours? At Salamin, or Salamis: this was the most signal victory gained by the Greeks over the Persians. What was the prevailing custom among the Athenians after a battle? The commanders declared who had distinguished themselves most, and best deserved the prize of victory, (a laurel crown,) by writing their names upon a slip of paper: after the battle of Salamis, each general adjudged the first prize to himself, the second to Themistocles, thus tacitly giving him a decided preference to all. What honours did Themistocles receive? The prize of wisdom was decreed him: the Spartans presented to him the best chariot in their city, and

commanded three hundred of their young men to attend him to the frontiers of their state : when he appeared at the Olympic games, the whole assembly rose in compliment to him; all eyes were directed to Themistocles, and this involuntary homage from a countless multitude, must have been infinitely more flattering to a great mind than the most eloquent orations in his favour. What privileges were granted in the last ages of the Athenian republic, to those who had deserved well of their country ? They were made free of the city, exempted from giving public feasts and shows, which often amounted to great sums. These immunities, in some cases, were extended to their posterity, and they were frequently honoured by the erection of statues to their memory. What funeral ceremonies were observed by the Athenians ? The bones of those citizens who had fallen in battle, after being strewed with perfumes and flowers, were exposed three days in an open tent : they were then enclosed in coffins, and carried round the city. Where were these bones finally laid ? In a public monument called the Ceramicus ; here were deposited, in all ages, those who had fallen in battle, except the warriors of Marathon, who, to immortalize their uncommon valour, were buried there. What were the trophies so frequently mentioned in ancient history ? They were (among the Greeks) wooden monuments, erected in the place where some signal victory had been obtained, and either were adorned with real arms and colours taken

from the enemy, or had warlike instruments carved upon them: the block of white marble which the Persians brought into the field, to erect as a trophy should they prove victorious at Marathon, was converted by Phidias into a Nemesis, or goddess of revenge. Why did the Greeks choose wood for their trophies? From this noble motive: they were unwilling to eternize the memory of feuds and state quarrels, and therefore preferred wood to a more durable substance, that as national animosities in time decayed, the remembrance of them might do so too.

How long did the first war between the Persians and Greeks continue? Fifty-one years. Who was Pericles? A celebrated Athenian general and orator. How did Pericles shew his public spirit in Athens? By improving and beautifying the city considerably, under the direction of the celebrated Phidias; Pericles, hearing that the Athenians murmured at this disposal of the public money, offered himself to defray all necessary expenses, provided his name were recorded upon the public edifices. Did the Athenians suffer this? No: they felt the intended rebuke, and afterwards allowed him whatever sums he thought proper. What were the last words of Pericles? "I am surprised," said he, speaking to the friends who surrounded his bed, and were relating his great exploits to each other, "that you should forget the most meritorious circumstance of my life: I never caused any one citizen to mourn on my ac-

count." Which were the chief works of Phidias? A Minerva, erected in the city of Athens, and Jupiter Olympus, sixty feet high, made of gold and ivory. Phidias, exasperated at his countrymen's ingratitude to him, presented his Jupiter to the Eleans, a neighbouring nation. What was the Peloponnesian war, and its cause? It was a war among the different states of Greece, who, having collected much gold in their quarrels with Persia, the desire of increasing their treasures, added to their mutual haughtiness after recent victory, fomented divisions among them, which proved the cause of this war. What particular calamity befell the Athenians at this period? A terrible plague raged in Athens, 430 years B. C.; the famous physician Hippocrates then distinguished himself by his care of the sick, and greatly increased his reputation. What was the Odeum? A musical theatre, erected in Athens, by command of Pericles; it was ornamented by the celebrated Phidias: the Greeks considered music as one of the essentials in the education of their children. How was the style of the historian Herodotus distinguished? By its elegance and simplicity. What honours did Herodotus receive from his countrymen? When he read his history at the Olympic games, the Greeks, after bestowing upon this celebrated work unbounded applause, gave to each separate book the name of one of the nine muses. Who was Lysander? A Lacedemonian general, and the conqueror of Athens; towards the conclusion of the

Peloponnesian war, he established thirty magistrates, known by the appellation of the thirty tyrants, or kings; wealth, in their eyes, was the greatest crime; they seized wherever they found it, and are said to have put more to death in eight months, than the enemies of Athens had slain during the continuance of a long war. Who was Thrasybulus? A noble Athenian, who, after attacking and defeating the thirty tyrants, who then usurped the government of Athens, and restoring freedom, passed an act of amnesty, (or general pardon,) by which the citizens engaged upon oath, to bury all past transactions in oblivion. Which of the Grecian philosophers was most famed for his virtues and liberal opinions? Socrates; history records an action of his truly heroic: when unjustly sentenced to death by the Athenians, he refused to escape from prison, although an opportunity presented itself, since it was contrary to the standing laws of his country. Why was the isle of Delos famed? The common treasures of Greece were there deposited, and the Athenians were accustomed to send a ship every year to offer sacrifices at Delos; the laws forbade any person being put to death in Athens, from the time of this ship's departure till its return. What great man was sentenced to die in Athens, before these sacrifices left the city? Socrates: the execution of his sentence was suspended thirty days; he was then compelled to drink hemlock. Were the Athenians ever sensible of his merit?

Yes; the Delphic oracle had before declared him the wisest of mankind; and, after his decease, great honours were paid him; a statue was erected to his memory (the work of Lysippus), and at length Socrates was worshipped as a demi-god.

Who was Xenophon? A famous historian, philosopher, and warrior, who commanded the ten thousand Greeks, in their celebrated retreat to their own country, after the battle of Cunaxa. What was the favourite diversion of the Athenians? Hunting: it was so highly esteemed at Athens, that Xenophon wrote a treatise purposely to display the advantages resulting from an exercise which enables its followers to suffer hunger, cold, heat, and thirst, with equal indifference. Who was Agesilaus? A valiant king of Sparta, who defeated the Persian army near Sardis, and the Thebans, in the plains of Chæronea. Who were the Ephori? Spartan magistrates; nine were elected, but five had the power of acting collectively; all, even kings, were compelled to appear before them upon any charge of mal-administration; they regulated religious rites, made peace and war, and had the custody of all the public treasures. What celebrated action is recorded of these Ephori? They were such strict disciplinarians, that they fined one of their valiant soldiers for gaining a victory unarmed; the youth was bathing when he heard the sound of the trumpet, and rushed to head the troops under his command; after a victory gained, the magistrates de-

creed him a crown of laurel for the courage he had shewn, but fined him for not staying to put on his armour. What superstitious rites had the Athenians? Feasts celebrated in honour of Adonis: the whole city then appeared in mourning, and funeral processions of images, representing dead persons, were carried about the streets. To what amusement were the Athenians most partial? To theatrical entertainments, in the representation of which they excelled. What were the Anthesteria? Festivals, in which the slaves were entertained. What was the Barathrum? A public pit in Athens, into which those condemned to die were thrown.

What was the Lyceum? Anciently a temple dedicated to Apollo, afterwards converted into a public school, in Athens, where the orators declaimed. Who was Epaminondas? A celebrated Theban general, the cotemporary and friend of Pelopidas: they jointly gained the battle of Leuctra: Epaminondas commanded at Mantinea alone, where he bravely fell, in his last moments breathing an ardent wish for the glory and safety of his country. Where stood Pella? This city, famed as the birth-place of king Philip, and Alexander his son, was anciently the capital of Macedonia. What Grecians distinguished themselves against Philip of Macedon by their speeches and writings? Lycurgus, the orator; Demades, and the celebrated Demosthenes, whose orations against Philip were called Philippics. Who rivalled Demosthenes in

eloquence? Eschines, the orator. When was the social war, or war of the allies? Three hundred and fifty-eight years before Christ, carried on by several Grecian nations for the purpose of throwing off the Athenian yoke, and re-establishing independent states. What occasioned the sacred war? The Phoceans, who inhabited those territories near Delphos, had ploughed up some land consecrated to Apollo: for this supposed sacrilege they were sentenced by the Amphictyonic council to pay a heavy fine, and upon their refusal, a war broke out, in which most of the Grecian states were engaged, called the sacred war. What sides did the Greeks take in this quarrel? The Spartans and Athenians assisted the Phoceans: the Beotians, Locrians, and Thessalians, sided with the Amphictyons. When was the battle of Chæronea? In the reign of Philip of Macedon: by the event of this battle, Philip became master of Greece. Where was the philosopher Aristotle born? At Stagyræ, a city in Macedon, which was destroyed by king Philip, but rebuilt by his son Alexander, the pupil of Aristotle. Which were the first battles gained by Alexander against the Persians? The Granicus and Issus. Where stood Tyre? It was a city of Phœnicia, besieged and taken by Alexander. How did Alexander dishonour his character in respect to the Jews? By inhumanly putting them all to death, excepting two thousand, whom he reserved for crucifixion; and he actually had crosses erected along the sea-shore, where this barbarous

sentence was rigidly executed. What particular instance did Alexander give of his pride and folly? He suffered his subjects to pay him adoration as the reputed son of Jupiter Ammon, the god of the Egyptians. Where stood the temple of Jupiter Ammon? In Africa, in the midst of the Libyan desert: the god worshipped there, was, by the Greeks, called Jupiter, by the Egyptians, Ammon; at length both these names became one. In what battle did Alexander completely triumph over the Persians? In that of Arbela: the defeat and death of the Persian monarch gave Alexander another empire. Where stood Persepolis? This city, anciently the capital of the Persian empire, was besieged by Alexander, who, in a fit of intemperance, burnt its palace. Who was Calanus? An Indian philosopher, who attended the court of Alexander of Macedon. What was his end? Although he professed to follow the most severe philosophy, yet being attacked by a painful disorder, he had not patience to bear its repeated approaches, but resolved to burn himself upon a funeral pile. Did he effect his purpose? Yes; against the earnest entreaties of Alexander: it is generally supposed that he was prompted to this action chiefly by vain-glory, and the desire of making himself conspicuous to after-ages. What story does Josephus relate of some Jewish soldiers in the service of Alexander? When commanded by that prince to assist in re-building the temple of Belus (which Xerxes had destroyed), they abso-

lutely refused, alleging that as idolatry was forbidden by their law, the respect due to that, and their conscience, would not allow them to assist in the erection of a temple designed for idolatrous purposes. How did Alexander act upon this? He gave orders for their immediate punishment; but, upon reflection, their conduct appeared in a more favourable light, and he discharged and sent them home. How did Alexander in one day evince the extremes of generosity and passion? In the morning, he gave his friend Clytus the government of Maracanda, one of his most important cities, and in the evening killed him, in a hasty fit of resentment, at a banquet. Who was Porus? An Indian prince, who was taken prisoner by Alexander; and when brought before him in chains, shewed equal fortitude, and presence of mind: the Macedonian monarch asked, how he would be treated? "As a king," replied Porus. "Do you then wish for nothing more?" said Alexander. "No; all things are comprehended in that sentence." Alexander, touched by his greatness of soul, restored Porus to his kingdom. Who were the Theti? This was a name given to the lower class of people, among the Athenians, including all artisans and labouring men. How did the Athenians honour those who fell in their country's defence? Their most celebrated orators were appointed to pronounce funeral orations in their praise: this was done to inspire the Athenians with an ardent desire of glory and military fame. How were the children of those

Athenians who died in battle treated? At the time of their solemn festivals, a herald, producing these children dressed in complete armour, proclaimed words to this effect: "These orphans, whom a sudden and glorious death has deprived of their illustrious fathers, have found in the people a parent, whose care was extended to them during infancy; and now, armed at all points, their country invites them to follow the bent of their own genius, and to emulate each other in deserving the chief employments of the state." How did the Greeks excel the Romans in humanity? They could never be persuaded to have public exhibitions of gladiators in their cities; and the speech of an Athenian upon this subject, well deserves to be remembered; "First," said he, "before we permit these barbarous shows, let us throw down the altar which our ancestors have erected to mercy." What story is recorded of the Hellespont? This strait, which lies between Europe and Asia, has been famed as the place where Leander met an untimely fate: he was attached to Hero, priestess of Venus, and is said to have swam over the Hellespont, nightly, to visit her, but was at length unfortunately drowned; and she, in despair, threw herself into the sea. Why was Agis, king of Sparta, executed? This prince, who lived in the time of Alexander's successors, wished to revive the ancient laws of Lycurgus, but his people, dead to all sense of justice or virtue, rose against, and condemned him to this ignominious end. What forms of government

have prevailed in Athens? It was first governed by kings, then by archons; they gave place to the tyrannical power of the Pisistratidæ: this was destroyed, and freedom again restored, till the city was taken by the Lacedæmonians; the thirty tyrants then assumed absolute power, and after their expulsion, the democratical form of government was again established, till the Romans made Greece a tributary province. What forms of government have prevailed in Sparta? For the space of nine hundred years, it was governed by kings: then Lycurgus established a republic, which continued seven hundred years longer, under the most promising auspices; but the Spartans having subdued the neighbouring states, particularly the Athenians, the tide of victory began to turn, and the Thebans, headed by Epaminondas, and Pelopidas, compelled them, after the battle of Leuctra, to sue for peace. Philip of Macedon, and finally the Romans, completed the conquest of this famous state. What was meant by Great Greece? The colonies settled by the Grecians, in the southern parts of Italy and Sicily. Where stood the city of Sybaris? In Great Greece; its inhabitants were noted for their luxurious and effeminate lives. How did the Sybarites betray the weakness of their character? They are said to have decreed marks of distinction to such as excelled in giving magnificent entertainments: they removed from their city those citizens and artisans, whose work was noisy; and even the cocks were expelled, lest their shrill cries should

disturb the peaceful slumbers of the inhabitants. Name the most famous oracles, consulted by the Pagan world? That of Apollo, at Delphos; of Trophonius, in Beotia; the temple and oracle of the Branchidæ, in the neighbourhood of Miletus and one at Dodona, a city of the Molossians. What happened to the temple of Delphos? It was destroyed by fire 83 years B. C.; from that time the famous oracle there ceased to answer the questions proposed to it. What were the Macedonian Phalanx, and the Roman Legion? The Phalanx was a body of heavy-armed infantry, consisting of sixteen thousand men, placed always in the centre of the battle; and the Legion was a body of the Roman army, consisting of ten companies, placed always in the van, or rear; containing from three to six thousand men. During the campaign in which the battle of Cannæ was fought, the Romans for the *first* time raised eight Legions; the usual levy had been four.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

IN

GENERAL HISTORY,

CHIEFLY ANCIENT.

The sage Historic Muse
 Shall next conduct us through the deeps of time,
 Shew us how empire grew, declin'd, and fell
 In scatter'd states ; as thus we talk'd
 Our hearts would burn within us, would inhale
 That portion of Divinity, that ray
 Of purest Heav'n, which lights the public soul
 Of patriots, and of heroes.

THOMSON'S *Winter*.

NAME the four great ancient monarchies. The Assyrian, or Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman. Name the four earliest Assyrian monarchs. Nimrod, Belus, (afterwards worshipped,) Ninus, and Semiramis; this queen finished building the city of Babylon, in a style of superior magnificence. Why was Babylon famed? For its hanging gardens, and great walls: its inhabitants were peculiarly luxurious and effeminate. Who was Sardanapalus? The last king of the first Assyrian empire; his luxury and effeminacy were notorious; he reigned twenty-three years; and

being besieged in the city of Nineveh, burnt himself in his palace, with his domestics; from the ruins of his kingdom were founded the three separate ones of Nineveh, Babylon, and Media. Which ancient nation had the clearest ideas of religion? The Jewish nation; they being then the only people who adored the one true God; Moses was their lawgiver. How were the Jews anciently governed? First, by judges; during that period they fell frequently into idolatry and slavery: then by kings; till Nebuchadnezzar carried the tribes of Benjamin and Judah into captivity: after their return to their native land, they were ruled by high priests, and the Sanhedrim, or council of experienced Jews: the Maccabæan race then governed Judea, as high priests and kings; the famous Herod was their first Idumean prince: he is said to have commanded the slaughter of the innocents; some years before his reign, the Jews had acknowledged themselves tributary to the Romans.

What great feast and fast do the Jews commemorate? The feast is that of the passover, which they keep annually, in memory of the destroying angel passing the door of the Israelites, and slaying the first-born of the Egyptians; and they observe the fifth month in every year as a fast, in remembrance of the seventy years' captivity. For what were the Chaldeans famed? For their knowledge of astronomy, and pretended divination by dreams. Which ancient nation was the most ridiculously superstitious? The Egyptians: they worshipped

as deities, leeks, onions, cats, dogs, worms, and serpents.

What custom was peculiar to the Egyptians? That of judging people after their death: if, upon examination, they were found to have acquitted themselves with credit, their bodies were decreed honourable funeral ceremonies; if otherwise, they were thrown to the dogs. By what virtue were the Egyptians distinguished? By gratitude. Where stood the celebrated city of Heliopolis? In Lower Egypt: there was erected in it a magnificent temple, dedicated to the sun. What ancient nation first instituted libraries? The Egyptians: they were called offices, or treasuries for the diseases of the soul. What law had the Egyptians with respect to debtors and creditors? No man was permitted to borrow money, without pawning to the creditor the dead body of his father, or nearest ancestor, which every man kept embalmed in his house: it was thought infamous and impious not to redeem so precious a pledge, and he who died without having discharged that duty, was deprived of the customary honours of burial. Who was Sesostris? Son of that Pharaoh, king of Egypt, who was drowned in the Red Sea; he conquered Asia; made Ethiopia and Scythia tributary; obtained the surname of Egyptus, and after a long reign killed himself. Who built the Pyramids? Cheops, Chephrenus, and Asychis, all kings of Egypt, and chiefly noted for their oppression: after their reigns, few among the Egyptian princes are worth recording,

till in the year B. C. 685, twelve of the chief lords, during a state of anarchy, seized the kingdom, and shared it into twelve parts, each governing with equal authority. Which of these lords most distinguished himself? Psammeticus, who defeated the eleven, and became sole monarch of Egypt; he was distinguished for valour and prudence. What did the Egyptians use as a substitute for paper? The bark of trees, and a plant called papyrus. For what were the ancient Persians famed? For learning, hospitality, and love of magnificence. To what god did they direct their supreme adoration? To Oromasdes. Who were the Satraps? Governors of provinces among the Persians. What punishment was peculiar to the Persians? Smothering in ashes: Darius Nothus inflicted it upon his own brother. Which of the ancient nations paid the greatest attention to the education of their children? The Persians; but they were at length inspired by the Medes with a taste for luxury, which afterwards became conspicuous in them. Which is the most ancient kind of idolatry? — That which the Persians adopted; the worship of the sun and moon. Who were the Magi? An order of Persian priests, founded by Zoroaster, who worshipped fire. What were the principal tenets of the Magi? They professed an utter aversion to images, for which reason they worshipped their god under the form of fire: the Sabæans, another order of priests, who allowed the worship of images, derived their ideas of religion, in some degree, from their know-

ledge of astronomy, for they considered each planet as inhabited by some superior being, and thus image-worship spread from the Persians to the Greeks.

What rank did the priests hold in ancient Egypt? They were considered as next in dignity to the kings: their land paid no taxes, and they were consulted as oracles, both in religion and literature. What opinions had the eastern nations concerning Guardian Angels? They thought that every man, at his birth, had his good genius given, to attend him through life, as his guide and director. What ideas had the ancients of a future life? As they entertained some confused notions of a future state, and the resurrection of the body, their first care after a battle was to demand a suspension of arms, till the sacred rites of sepulture were performed: on these duties they imagined the happiness of a future state would depend. What nation paid particular respect to old age? The Egyptians; and the Spartans, ever ready to ingraft in their laws any thing which tended to the preservation of good order in society, adopted this rule, and obliged their youth to rise up in the presence of the aged, and offer them the most honourable seats? What story is related of the Spartans, as to this law? "At a theatrical representation, when an old man, an Athenian, came too late to be able to procure a good seat, the young Athenians unanimously endeavoured to sit close, and keep him out. Abashed at this, he hastily made his way to the seats ap-

pointed for the Lacedemonians; they all immediately rose, and received him in the most honourable manner; the Athenians, struck with a sudden sense of virtue, gave a thunder of applause; and the old man exclaimed, "The Athenians know what is right, but the Lacedemonians practise it!" How were false accusers punished in Egypt? They were sentenced to undergo the same punishment which those they accused would have merited, had the accusation been just. What was a libation? Pouring out upon the ground, either milk, wine, or any other liquor, after the priests had tasted it; this ceremony was performed by the ancients in honour of their deities. What opinions, employments, and manner of living had the ancient Bramins? They believed in the transmigration of souls, and on this account abstained from meat: they studied astrology and astronomy, assisted at the public sacrifices, and the only tribute which they paid to the king of their country was their advice. Did all hold the same opinions? No: they were divided into many sects; some of these thought self-murder not only defensible, but virtuous; and when oppressed by age or sickness, deemed it meritorious to burn themselves alive: another order spent great part of the day in chanting hymns to their deities; their lives were passed in solitude, and they thought it wrong to marry. Who was Confucius? A celebrated Chinese philosopher, who flourished four hundred and eighty years B. C., famed for his wisdom and virtue, and the reformer

of the Chinese religion. Who fought the battle of Thymbra? Croesus king of Lydia, and Cyrus king of Persia : the former being defeated and taken prisoner, Sardis, the capital of his dominions, became subject to the Persians.

What kings in ancient history afford the most striking proof of the vicissitudes to which human life is subject? The rich Croesus, king of Lydia, who, according to Herodotus, was condemned to be burnt alive by Cyrus, but was afterwards pardoned; and Dionysius the younger, tyrant of Syracuse, who, from a powerful monarch, became a schoolmaster at Corinth. How did Damocles, the Sicilian, learn that the life of a tyrant is not as happy as it appears to be? Damocles, who was one of the courtiers of Dionysius the elder, frequently extolled the happiness of his master, thus surrounded by wealth and power. "Will you then," said Dionysius, "make trial of my felicity?" The offer was accepted, and Damocles ushered into a room where the most magnificent repast was prepared; incense, perfumes, and slaves of the highest beauty appeared in profusion. What followed? In the midst of all his pleasures he cast his eyes towards the ceiling, and perceived the point of a sword hanging by a single horse-hair over his head; all his joy now vanished, anxiety took possession of his mind, and he learned this useful lesson, that even in the highest stations there is always a something which corrodes our bliss, and renders us in happiness upon an equality with others. When

was Agrigentum founded? This city, anciently one of the most famous in Sicily, was founded by the Greeks in the thirty-eighth Olympiad: it was first subject to the Carthaginians, then to the Romans. Name the tutelary divinities of the Sicilians. Ceres and Proserpine: the foundations of the temples dedicated to them are now the basis of a Christian church: luxury and a taste for magnificent expense not even exceeded by Asiatic splendour, form the striking characteristics of the Agrigentines. For what building was ancient Agrigentum famed? For a celebrated temple dedicated to Juno, which, at the siege of the city by the Carthaginians, was burnt down; and a picture of Juno, by Zeuxis, exquisitely finished, shared the same fate. Who was Empedocles? A native of Agrigentum, who flourished four hundred years B. C.; he shone as a philosopher, but was noted for his vanity, which led him to throw himself into the gulf of Mount Etna, in hopes that the Sicilians would regard him as some divinity suddenly removed to his proper sphere, but the mountain, in a subsequent eruption, threw out his slippers, (they were made of brass,) and discovered the real fate of the pretended deity. What barbarous punishment was used by Phalaris, one of the Sicilian tyrants? A brass-founder of Athens named Perillo, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, cast a brazen bull larger than life, and capable of containing a human victim, so contrived, that a fire being placed beneath the bull, the unhappy man was burnt to death; Phalaris.

having admired it, caused the inventor to make the first trial of it himself. What became of Phalaris? Zeno, the philosopher, while at the court of this prince, advised his resignation; and Phalaris, suspecting Zeno of designs inimical to his crown, immediately ordered him to the torture: Zeno refused to submit to this outrage upon justice and humanity, reproached the assembled citizens with criminal weakness in witnessing the execution of such a decree, and incited them to open resistance: animated by his harangue, they flew to arms, defeated the tyrant's guards, and Phalaris was stoned to death by his exasperated people. What were Scylla and Charybdis? A rock and gulf which form the straits of Messina: the poetical fiction recorded of them is, that Scylla was formerly a beautiful woman, changed by the envy of the enchantress Circe into a monster; Scylla, in despair, threw herself into the sea, and was turned into a rock. Charybdis was said to be a ravenous woman, changed by Jupiter into a gulf beneath the rock. Which were the principal deities of Carthage? The Moon, and Saturn: they frequently sacrificed human victims to the latter; and when Agathocles threatened to besiege the city of Carthage, its inhabitants, to appease the anger of Saturn, sacrificed two hundred children of the first rank: this worship of fire was common also to the Persians, and Babylonians, though not attended with such circumstances of horrid barbarity. To what did the Carthaginians owe their riches? Partly to their

trade, partly to their discovery of the silver mines in Spain: this flourishing republic existed seven hundred years. Name the chief curiosities and antiquities in Egypt. The Pyramids, the Labyrinth, the Mummy-pits, Pompey's Pillar, erected at Alexandria, the Sphynx, and the Lake of Mæris, dug to receive the inundations of the Nile. How did the successors of Alexander divide his dominions? Into four separate kingdoms: the Macedonian, the Asiatic, the Syrian, and the Egyptian. Antipater succeeded Alexander of Macedon, in the Macedonian empire; and Perseus, its last king, about one hundred and fifty years afterwards, was taken prisoner by the Roman, Paulus Æmilius, and Macedonia reduced to a Roman province. Who claimed the Asiatic kingdom? Antigonus; it comprehended Natolia, and some districts beyond Mount Taurus: this kingdom was at length divided into those of Pergamus, Póntus, and Armenia: Pergamus became a Roman province by the express will of its last king, who appointed the Romans his heirs: Pontus and Armenia fell into their hands in the time of Mithridates.

Who first, upon the death of Alexander the Great, possessed the Syrian kingdom? Seleucus Nicanor: it flourished long under his successors, and those of Antiochus, till the victorious Pompey added the Syrian monarchy to the list of conquered provinces. Who, upon Alexander's death, claimed Egypt? Ptolemy Lagus, one of his generals: twelve princes, his successors, called after him

Ptolemies, governed Egypt. Cleopatra, its last monarch, was subdued by Augustus Cæsar. Who was Ptolemy Philadelphus? One of those kings of Egypt who employed seventy-two linguists to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language; a translation frequently called the Septuagint, from the number of those employed in it: Ptolemy Philadelphus also founded the Alexandrian library. When was this library burnt? Forty-seven years before the birth of Christ; it contained four hundred thousand valuable books. Name the most famous battles of antiquity. Marathon, Thermopylæ, Artemisium, Salamin, or Salamis, Platea, Eurymedon, Arginusæ, Leuctra, the Granicus, Arbela, Issus, Ticinus, Trebia, Thrasymene, Cannæ, Zama, Pharsalia, Philippi, and Actium. Name the most famous sieges of antiquity. That of Babylon, by Cyrus and Darius; of Carthage, by the Romans; of Platea, by the Lacedæmonians; of Syracuse, by the Athenians; of Tyre, by Alexander the Great; and of Athens, by Sylla the Roman dictator. Name the great examples of mutual friendship in ancient history. David and Jonathan, Jews; Damon and Pythias, Sicilians (they lived under Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse); Pylades and Orestes, natives of Argos; Epaminondas and Pelopidas, Thebans; Cicero and Atticus, the Scipios and the Lælii, Romans. What ancient queens have been most celebrated? Dido, said to be the founder and queen of Carthage (Virgil makes Æneas her lover and cotemporary, though this is

certainly an anachronism); Artemisia, queen of Caria, and widow of Mausolus, to whose memory she erected a noble monument; Thalestris, queen of the Amazons, in the time of Alexander the Great; Cleopatra, queen of Egypt; and Zenobia, queen of Palmyra. What was remarkable in Cleopatra? She was equally beautiful and luxurious, yet in the midst of her excesses, she preserved a taste for polite learning and the arts; her ambition was unbounded; Julius Cæsar and Antony were successively enslaved by her charms: her empire over Antony was such as to make him insensible to the claims of conjugal affection, patriotism, and glory. How was Zenobia styled? Empress of the East: she was besieged in her capital by the Roman emperor Aurelian, who carried her captive to Rome; Longinus, the celebrated critic and orator, was her secretary. What custom has been most prevalent among the Gentoo women? That of burning themselves upon the funeral pile of their husbands: this horrid custom was founded upon a passage in their Bedas, or sacred writings: "She who dies with her husband, shall live with him for ever in heaven." What are the Arundelian marbles? They are ancient marble tablets found in the Isle of Paros, about the beginning of the seventeenth century, and supposed to be sculptured in the year B. C. 264: they contain the chronology of ancient history; were bought for the celebrated Earl of Arundel, and afterwards presented to the Oxford university. Over what parts of the known world has Christianity extended?

Those who embraced the gospel were first termed Christians at Antioch : its doctrines prevailed in the southern parts of Europe, as early as the year 50 : in Britain it was the general religion about A. D. 156 : Christianity extended over the north of Europe from the fifth to the twelfth century : at the opening of the fifteenth century it was extensively promulgated in Asia, Africa, and America ; but many corruptions crept into the system ; and in the sixteenth century, the reformed, or Protestant doctrine, spread through the greatest part of Christendom. Who was Mahomet ? what nations acknowledge his doctrines ? A native of Mecca in Arabia, who, about the year of our Lord 622, declared himself a greater prophet than Jesus, and the last whom God would send : he promised his followers the speedy conquest and undisturbed possession of this world, and a paradise of every delight in another : his doctrines are received in Arabia, Turkey in Europe, Turkey in Asia, Barbary, Persia, Egypt, India, and Nubia. How do the Mahometans reckon time ? From the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet from his persecutors, A. D. 622 : they also reverence Mecca, as the birth-place of Mahomet, and Medina, as that of his interment. Which were expressly termed the dark ages ? From the close of the sixth, to the dawning of the fourteenth century. During this dreary night, Alfred, and Charlemagne, aimed at the revival and restoration of literature in their dominions, but with little success. The Arabians, in the ninth century, were the great patrons of the

arts and learning, while the mists of superstition and ignorance enveloped Europe. Who are the Cardinals? The word cardinal was applied originally to the presbyters and deacons in great churches: but in the eleventh century, to the presbyters and deacons of Rome only: in imitation of Christ's disciples, their number was limited to seventy. How did they rise into such estimation with the Catholic churches? Gradually: their exclusive power of electing the popes was acquired in the time of Edward the Confessor: they first wore the red hat, (a token that they were to shed their blood for religion, if necessary,) towards the middle of our Henry the Third's reign: they received from Pope Urban the Eighth the title of Eminence, in the time of our Charles the First: their power is however at present much diminished, having little influence in the Christian world. What is the Conclave? An assembly of the cardinals, after the pope's decease, to elect his successor: the distinguished family of Medici gave two popes to the ecclesiastical state, viz. Leo the Tenth, son of Lorenzo the Magnificent; and Clement the Seventh, natural son of Julian, the brother of Lorenzo: Julius the Second, and Leo the Tenth, were patronisers of the fine arts: Julius began St. Peter's church at Rome: the architect was Michael Angelo. What is meant by Christian, or General Councils? They were meetings of the pope, cardinals, and clergy, for the suppression of what they termed heresies; and to fix the doctrines of the Roman

church. By whom was the first Christian council held? By the apostles, in the year 50: the first general one was at Nice, held in 325, for the express purpose of censuring the doctrines of Arius, at which the Emperor Constantine presided. How many general councils have been held? Twenty: the four most noted were as follow: the seventh general council, which was held towards the end of the Saxon heptarchy, to restore the worship of images; the tenth, to preserve to the church its revenues and temporalities, which was called in Stephen's reign, one thousand fathers attending; the fifteenth, in the reign of Edward the Second, to suppress the order of Knights Templars; and the twentieth, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, to condemn the doctrines of the celebrated reformers, Luther and Calvin. Name some of the most famous popes. Hyginus, who established the form of consecrating churches, and ordained that godfathers and godmothers should stand for children; he lived in the early ages of the church: Sylvester, in whose popedom was the council of Nice: Gregory the Great, who at the close of the sixth century introduced many new doctrines, processions, &c. Boniface the Fifth: he, at the commencement of the seventh century, made churches sanctuaries for criminals. Sergius, who, from the lowest station, became a pope: and Benedict the Ninth, whose scandalous life has frequently disgraced the historian's pen; he lived about the middle of the eleventh century, was several times deposed and restored, and once sold

his pretensions to the papacy, but resumed them again. Name some famous popes since the Norman conquest. Gregory the Seventh, whose power was once excessive: he excommunicated the emperor of Germany, but afterwards died himself in exile; Adrian the Fourth, whose former name was Nicholas Brakespeare, the only Englishman who ever reached that dignity; Innocent the Third, who appointed auricular confession, and established the infamous Inquisition; Clement the Fifth, who removed the seat of power from Rome to Avignon; Leo the Tenth, noted for granting indulgences: he was pope when Luther preached against them; Clement the Seventh, he excommunicated our Henry the Eighth; Gregory the Thirteenth, the reformer of the calendar; Sixtus the Fifth, and Clement the Fourteenth, or Ganganelli, both excellent popes. What gave rise to tournaments? They took rise from the suppression of the gladiators in the fifth century: at their first institution, a knight, who was superior to a rich lord in a single combat, set what price he pleased upon the liberty of the vanquished, and many, after they had killed their adversary, obliged his friends or relations to purchase the mangled body and spoils, left in possession of the victor; but at length these tournaments assumed the appearance of mock-fights, the combatants having the precaution to blunt the points of their swords and lances.

Name some famous Peruvian emperors. Manco Capac, founder of the empire; Guiana Capac, and

Atabalipa, who was emperor when Pizarro conquered the country. Name the most celebrated Mexican emperors. Montezuma, and Guatimozin : when Cortez and his Spaniards took possession of Mexico, Montezuma, ever weakly irresolute, suffering himself to be guided by him entirely; though the haughty Spaniard was the declared enemy of his nation. On what account was Guatimozin chiefly celebrated? For his heroic fortitude: one instance of it has been frequently recorded: Guatimozin was sentenced to undergo excessive torture, that the cruel Spaniards might discover his supposed hidden treasures: his high priest, condemned to suffer the same punishment, and overcome by the violence of the anguish, dared to murmur, and cast a look upon his monarch, which seemed to intimate his wish to reveal what he knew; Guatimozin silenced him by this mild rebuke: ‘ Do I then lie on a bed of roses?’ Name a few of the most remarkable Turkish emperors. Bajazet the First, the famous opposer of Tamerlane; Mahomet the Second, the taker of Constantinople; Selim, Solyman the Magnificent, Selim the Second, Amurath the Third; and Mahomet the Third, noted only for his enormous cruelties and unbounded licentiousness.

Name the Roman emperors who flourished in the first century. Augustus Cæsar, Tiberius, Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, Domitian, Nerva, Trajan. Name those of the second century. Adrian, Antoninus-Pius, Marcus-Aurelius, and Verus: Commodus,

Pertinax, Didius, Severus. Name those of the third century. Caracalla and Geta, Macrinus, Heliogabalus, Alexander-Severus, Maximinus, Gordian the First, Pupienus, and Balbinus, Gordian the Second, Gordian the Third, Philip the Arabian, and his son Decius, Gallus, Emilian, Valerius, and Gallienus, Claudius the second, Aurelian, Tacitus, Probus, Carus, Carinus, and Numerian, Dioclesian, Constantius-Chlorus, and Galerius. Name the Roman emperors in the fourth century. Constantine the Great, Constantine the Second, Constantius and Constans, Julian the Apostate, Jovian, Valentinian the First, and Valens, Gratian, Valentinian the Second, Theodosius the First, Arcadius, Emperor of the East, and Honorius, Emperor of the West. Augustulus, the last Roman emperor, was obliged by Odoacer to resign the imperial dignity, A. D. 476.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS

IN

ROMAN HISTORY.

Of rougher front a mighty people come,
 A race of heroes !
 Fabricius, scorner of all-conquering gold,
 And Cincinnatus, awful from the plough.

THOMSON'S *Winter*.

Who founded Rome? Romulus, its first king
 How did the idolatry of the Romans differ from
 that of surrounding nations? In this respect; they
 worshipped their gods originally, without statues,
 or images. How many kings had Rome? Seven;
 of these, Numa Pompilius, and Servius Tullius, are
 thought the ~~most~~ ^{most} deserving, and Tarquin the Proud
 the least so. Who established the difference be-
 tween the patricians and the plebeians? Romulus;
 the former were the nobility, the latter the common
 people. Who appointed Lictors and Fasces? Romulus:
 Lictors were twelve men who walked
 before the kings, or consuls; and Fasces were
 bundles of rods, with an axe in the middle, carried
 by the Lictors. Who were the Celeres? A guard
 of three hundred young men, instituted by Romulus

to defend his person. What were the Ancilia among the Romans? Sacred bucklers carried by priests devoted to Mars, in the reign of Numa Pompilius. Who were the Duumviri? Two magistrates appointed by Tullus Hostilius, to give judgment in criminal affairs. What was the occasion of the battle between the Horatii and Curiatii? There was a war between the Albans and the Romans in the reign of Tullus Hostilius, king of Rome; they agreed to decide it by a combat of three persons on each side; the Albans chose three brothers, called Curiatii, the Romans three, called Horatii; they fought, and the Horatii gained the victory. What was the Census? A general survey of the Roman people and their estates, instituted by Servius Tullius: it was first made by kings, then by consuls, and at length by magistrates, called censors, whose office also extended to taxing estates, and reforming the manners of the people. When did the Romans erect their temple to Faith? In the reign of Numa Pompilius; that dedicated to Fortune was built by the command of Servius Tullius. What was the civic crown? One made of oak-leaves, given by the Romans to him who had saved the life of a fellow-citizen in battle. Why was the orator's pulpit called Rostrum? From the rostra, or beaks of ships, with which this pulpit was generally adorned. What was the Aditum? The sanctuary in the pagan temples, into which none but the priests were admitted. What was the ancient Naval Crown? One made in the form

of the ancient ships' beaks, and presented to him who first boarded an enemy. How were the ancient Romans trained up to war? A place was appropriated for exercise in the city, called the field of Mars: here they ran and leaped in ponderous armour, carried the heaviest weights, and performed all martial exercises; war and agriculture were their only professions; their bodies were kept in continual activity; and to this steady, unrelaxed discipline, they owed much of their fame and military glory. How were the Roman soldiers punished for small deviations from duty? They were always bled; for as every ancient Roman entertained high ideas of his own prowess, this temporary deprivation of strength was to them the most sensible mortification. What rule was observed inviolably in the Roman armies? This; he who abandoned his post, or quitted his arms in battle, suffered death. Why were the Romans entertained with gladiators? The policy of their rulers accustomed them to these exhibitions, that they might learn to look upon wounds and bloodshed without shrinking; these shews were often prohibited by the merciful emperors, but never totally abolished till the reign of Honorius, who died A. D. 425. Which of the ancient nations paid the most sacred regard to an oath? The Romans; even during their greatest corruptions, this high sense of honour never entirely forsook them. What was the Mural Crown used by the Romans? One indented at the top like the battle-

ments of a wall, and bestowed upon him who first scaled the wall of an enemy's city.

What is meant by Ides? A method of counting time among the Romans; their Ides were the thirteenth day of each month, excepting March, May, July, and October; of these they were the fifteenth. What was a Lustrum? A space of five years, at the end of which a general survey was taken of the Romans and their estates. What was an Indiction? A space of fifteen years, observed among the Roman people, and established by the emperor Constantine. Name the different forms of government in Rome. The establishment of the regal power; then of the consulship, which continued till the first dictator was chosen; then succeeded the authority of the decemviri; after its abolition, the perpetual dictatorship prevailed for a short time, till Augustus Cæsar introduced the imperial power.

What were consuls? Chief magistrates among the Romans, who acted together, and their authority continued one year; Brutus and Collatinus were the first appointed to fill this high office. What was a dictator? A magistrate, who was invested with supreme power for six months; never chosen during the earlier ages, but when the commonwealth was thought in extreme danger; this office at length was made perpetual: Lartius Flavius was the first dictator. What were Tribunes? Magistrates, chosen to preserve the liberties and privileges of the people, against the power and

encroachments of the nobles: at first two were appointed, then five; at length their number was increased to ten. What occasioned the institution of Military Tribunes? The plebeian Roman being displeased with the consular government three new magistrates were chosen in the year of the republic 310, called military tribunes, but their power was soon laid aside for ever; and Camillus, the dictator, dedicated a temple to concord, to perpetuate the union then effected between the patricians and plebeians. When were the Decemviri appointed in Rome? In the year of the republic 302; ten were chosen to write the twelve tables of the Roman law; only one acted at a time as supreme magistrate; their office was to continue a year, but they kept themselves in power much longer, under pretence of finishing the tables completely. What were the offices of Questor and Edile? The Questors were two in number, and were to take care of the public money and contributions, sell plunder, &c.; but in Julius Cæsar's time they amounted to forty: there were also two Ediles, who were to assist the tribunes, rectify weights and measures, and prohibit unlawful games. What rival states showed great antipathy to each other? Rome and Carthage. What was meant by the Punic wars? The wars between the Romans and the Carthaginians: the words Punic Faith afterwards were proverbially applied to the latter people, for their shameful breach of public faith. What gave rise to the Punic wars? The offence which

the Romans took at the assistance granted by the Carthaginians to the southern parts of Italy, then at war with Rome. How long did the Punic wars subsist? The first twenty-four years; the second, seventeen years; and the third and last, four years and some months. Who was Hannibal? A famous Carthaginian general, the rival of Scipio Africanus, who at last subdued him. Name the four great battles in which Hannibal defeated the Romans. Ticinus, Trebia, Thrasymene, and Cannæ; but Hannibal was himself defeated at the battle of Zama, by Scipio Africanus. What remarkable commanders fell a sacrifice during these wars? Regulus, Flaminius, and two of the Scipios, on the Roman side; Asdrubal, Hanno, Postar, and Hannibal, (who was compelled to poison himself,) on the Carthaginian. When did the Romans acquire a taste for the arts? In the 270th year of the republic. For what were the Romans particularly famed? For their perseverance, love of fame, and patriotism. Where did Hannibal and his army, infatuated with the seductions of luxury, forget their character as soldiers? At Capua, in Italy, where they passed the winter

Who was Coriolanus? A noble Roman, who having recommended to the senate to destroy the insolent power of the tribunes, was banished his country and took refuge among the Volscians; he afterwards returned with an army to besiege Rome, but his mother's entreaties prevailed upon him to spare his native city. Who was Siccus Dentatus?

A Roman, who fought one hundred and twenty battles for his country, and gained fourteen civic and four mural crowns; he was, notwithstanding his services, never properly recompensed, and soon after basely assassinated by command of the Decemvir. Who was Camillus? A Roman general, and dictator, memorable for taking the town of Veii, after it had been besieged ten years; he then forbade the soldiers to plunder, and they in revenge instigated the tribunes to accuse Camillus of fraudulent practices; he was unjustly banished; but Rome being besieged by the Gauls, he nobly returned, completely defeated them, and once more enjoyed the highest offices: he afterwards fell a sacrifice to the plague, which desolated the city. What Roman sacrificed himself to appease the fury of the gods? Decius. Which of the Romans beheaded his son for contempt of his consular authority? Manlius Torquatus. What Roman was most famed for his integrity? Fabricius; king Pyrrhus his enemy, declared publicly, that it was easier to turn the sun from its course, than Fabricius from the path of honour. Who was Fabius Maximus? A dictator, who led the Roman armies against Hannibal: his caution and experience were such, that without hazarding a battle, he contrived to keep the troops of Hannibal in perpetual alarm, whilst his own remained in security; on this account he was termed the buckler of Rome. Who was the Censor? A philosopher, brave, just, and famed for the severity of his manners; he was

the inveterate enemy of Carthage, and continually advising its destruction. Name the destroyer of Carthage? Scipio Æmilianus; this hero and Julius Cæsar are said to have best united the military and literary talents.

What instance of determined resolution was shown by a Carthaginian at this time? When Carthage was destroyed, which continued burning seventeen days, the wife of Asdrubal, to avoid falling into the hands of the Romans, threw herself into the flames. Who afterwards rebuilt Carthage? Augustus Cæsar, and in some degree re-established its prosperity; but the Arabs, in the seventh century, once more demolished it, and Tunis now stands near its ruins. Name the four most ambitious men of Rome. Marius, Sylla, Pompey, and Cæsar. When happened the first important civil war in Rome? In the year of the republic 665, between Sylla and Marius. Name some of the most temperate Romans. Cincinnatus, Fabricius, Cato, and Cicero. Name the three most luxurious. Lucullus, Catiline, and Sylla.

What is meant by proscriptions of the people? Banishing them, confiscating their goods, setting their property up for sale, and sometimes putting them to death. Who invented proscriptions? Marius and Sylla; they were continued by many of the emperors, as an easy method of ridding themselves of those who were obnoxious to them. What Roman showed the greatest depravity of

heart, and inclination to betray his country? Catiline: Cicero discovered his conspiracy. Who formed the first Roman Triumvirate? Crassus, Pompey, and Julius Cæsar. The policy of Cæsar effecting this incongruous union, that he might quietly enjoy the consulship, ingratiate himself with the plebeians, and after crushing the factions of his colleagues, unite them both in his interest. The enterprises of this able commander in Gaul, Germany, Italy, and Britain, are well known: his power was as extensive as his abilities. Which of his colleagues became his adversary? Pompey the Great, who feared the increasing power of Cæsar; the senate and consuls followed Pompey's standard, while Julius relied upon the affection of his soldiers, and threatened to march to Rome unless they would grant him justice, but offered to resign his commands in case Pompey would do so too. What decree did the Roman senate pass, when menaced by Cæsar? They enacted, that whoever should pass the river Rubicon, either with a cohort, legion, or army, should be deemed a sacrilegious man and a parricide, and be solemnly devoted to the infernal deities; but decrees of this kind were ineffectual, when the republic was convulsed to its centre. When was the battle of Pharsalia? Forty-seven years before Christ; between Pompey and Cæsar, when the latter proved victorious, and became the master of the Roman liberties. Where did Cato kill himself? at Utica, in Africa; be-

cause he scorned to survive the liberties of his country.

What doctrine was introduced at Rome, towards the end of the republic? That called the Epicurean; its tenets, evidently favouring luxury and sensuality, are by many thought to have had a powerful effect in corrupting the minds of the Romans, and extinguishing that noble spirit which once animated them. Epicurus himself made pleasure to consist in virtue; his followers shamefully perverted that doctrine, and were noted for the freedom of their lives. Who conspired the death of Cæsar? Brutus and Cassius; the former had been his intimate friend. What caused the most frequent seditions among the Roman soldiers? The great interest paid for money lent; the laws made by the Decemviri forbade raising interest above 12 per cent.; but these laws were neglected, and the excessive usury practised at Rome caused most of the calamities which afterwards befel the empire. How were the superior triumphs conducted? On the day appointed, the general, crowned with laurel, pronounced an oration to the soldiers and surrounding multitude, relating his military achievements; then the march began with a long procession, in which were carried inscriptions, containing the names of the nations, provinces, or cities, he had conquered; the priests assisted, leading the beasts used for sacrifice. Who closed the procession? The conqueror, in an ivory car, richly ornamented; he was surrounded by his friends

and relations, bearing branches of laurel: the procession stopped at the capitol, where they sacrificed to Jupiter, and deposited part of the spoils. How was the lustre of the Roman conquests tarnished? By their inhumanity to the conquered; their prisoners, if of high rank, were only reserved to suffer superior mortifications; the captive monarchs and generals were bound in chains, their heads closely shaven (a mark of peculiar degradation), and they were thus presented a sad spectacle to the gazing multitude.

What was an Ovation? A kind of inferior triumph among the Romans, conferred upon those whose victories were not very considerable; Posthumus was the first honoured with one: in the Ovation, the general walked on foot in his common habit, and was met by the knights and citizens; he was not allowed a sceptre, and instead of drums and trumpets, fifes and flutes were carried before him. How long did the custom of triumphing after a battle continue? From Romulus to Augustus, when it was forbidden, with some few exceptions, till some ages after: then Belisarius, having, under the emperor Justinian, subjugated Africa, taken Rome, Carthage, and Ravenna, from the hands of the Goths, was permitted by his sovereign to make his triumphal entry into Constantinople. When was the second Great Roman Triumvirate formed? After Julius Caesar's death, when Octavius Caesar, Marc Antony, and Lepidus shared the Roman power among them; but Octa-

vius was afterwards declared emperor by the title of Augustus Cæsar. Between whom was the battle of Philippi? It was fought by Brutus and Cassius, on one side, Marc Antony, and Octavius Cæsar, on the other; its issue finally overturned the Roman republic, and established the imperial form of government. In what great battle was Marc Antony finally defeated? At the battle of Actium, by Octavius Cæsar. When did Egypt become a Roman province? In the reign of Augustus; it continued in the hands of the Romans seven hundred years. What particular change did Augustus effect in the Roman constitution? When declared emperor, he deprived the people of their ancient privilege to make laws, and judge criminals, but suffered them to retain that of electing magistrates; Tiberius, however, took this power also into his own hands.

How many Roman emperors were there? Sixty: Augustus was the first, and Augustulus the last. What period of time was called the Augustan age? Augustus Cæsar's reign: the distinguished writers were Cicero, Livy, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, and Varro; Vitruvius, the Roman architect, lived then. Which were the best Roman emperors? Augustus, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Adrian, Antoninus, Marcus Aurelius, Pertinax, Alexander Severus, Claudius the Second, Tacitus, and Constantine the Great. What emperors were noted for their vices? Tiberius, Caligula, Nero, Otho, Vitellius, Domitian, Commodus, and Heliogabalus.

Who was emperor when Christ was born? Augustus Cæsar. Who was emperor when Christ suffered death? Tiberius, famed for his dissolute way of life. When was Christianity introduced in Rome? Thirty years after the death of Christ. What emperors persecuted the Christians? Nero, Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, Severus, Maximinus, Decius, Valerian, Aurelian, Dioclesian, and Julian the Apostate. What Roman emperor ordered himself to be worshipped as a god? Caligula; but the Jews refused to obey the mandate: this was the monster, who wished his people had but one neck, that he might destroy them at one blow. What Roman emperor set fire to his own capital, and afterwards laughed at the calamity he had caused? Nero. When was Jerusalem levelled with the ground? In the reign of Vespasian, emperor of the Romans, by Titus, his son. Why did God permit the destruction of Jerusalem, his favoured city? On account of the great wickedness, and repeated acts of impiety, shown by the Jews, without the slightest symptoms of repentance. What occasioned the animosities between the Jews and Samaritans? A difference in religious opinions respecting the place where God had appointed an altar to be erected; both Jews and Samaritans contested the point; the Jews declared that God would be worshipped only in Jerusalem; the Samaritans, who were descended from some malcontent Jews, that in Samaria also he made his presence known.

What has caused such frequent animosities between religious sects? Their bigotry. What calamities have befallen the ancient Jews? Jerusalem was taken by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, in the reign of Zedekiah, and the Jews led captive thither; after the expiration of the seventy years' captivity, Cyrus permitted them to rebuild their city, and restore it to its ancient splendour. It was forty years after the death of Christ, when Titus destroyed the city; but he endeavoured to save the temple, though without effect. How many Jews are computed to have perished during this siege and its subsequent event? One million one hundred thousand! Those Jews who had been instrumental in the rebellion were crucified by the emperor's command, eleven thousand perished by hunger, ninety-seven thousand were taken prisoners, and many of them sent into Egypt as slaves, some were devoured by wild beasts, in the public diversions, and it is not possible to conceive greater calamities than those this unfortunate people endured. Who was the last king of the Jews? Agrippa the Second, being dethroned by the emperor Claudius, he served in the army of Titus against the very people over whom he had reigned. Who rebuilt Jerusalem? The emperor Adrian; and in derision of the Jews, he caused a marble statue of a hog to be placed over the principal gate of the city, this animal being the one to which they have a particular antipathy. The modern Jerusalem has fallen successively into the

hands of the Persians, the Saracens, the Christian powers engaged in the crusades, and the Turks, who still keep possession of it. Who was the famous Jewish historian? Josephus. Who was Pliny the Elder? A famous naturalist, killed in an eruption of Mount Vesuvius; he was the friend of the emperor Titus. When were the greatest cruelties inflicted upon the Christians? In the reigns of Domitian, and Dioclesian. Who was Agricola? The Roman governor of South Britain, in the time of Domitian; he built a line of forts between the rivers Forth and Clyde, to defend the Britons from the inroads of the Scots, whom he defeated on the Grampian mountains. Who was Tacitus? A Roman historian, one of the greatest orators and statesmen of his time. Who was the first Christian emperor? Constantine the Great; fifteen emperors, all professing Christianity, succeeded him. What city was anciently called Byzantium? Constantinople; the emperor Constantine the Great removed the seat of his government thither, that he might be nearer the Persians, whose power then began to be formidable to the Romans.

What nations enslaved the Romans after the time of the emperor Constantine? The Goths and Vandals. Were the morals of the Romans better under the imperial, or republican form of government? Under the latter. When was the imperial power in the most flourishing state? In the reign of Trajan. Who was Justinian? A Roman em-

peror, famed for collecting the Roman laws into one body, called the Code, to which he gave his own name. Who was Belisarius? A Roman general, who lived in the reign of Justinian, emperor of the east, A. D. 561 ; after performing the greatest services for his country, he was unjustly deprived of all his dignities, and is said to have had his eyes put out. What occasioned the overthrow of the Roman power? Its fall was owing to the luxury and corruption of the people, when the empire became too extensive. Who first laid the Roman power low? Alaric, king of the Goths, four hundred and ten years after Christ. What prince was called the scourge of God, the destroyer of nations? Attila, king of the Huns, because he ravaged and destroyed the Roman empire. Name the chief Italian curiosities, natural and artificial. The amphitheatres, one at Rome, the other at Verona; the triumphal arches of Vespasian, Severus, and Constantine the Great; the pillars of Trajan, and Antoninus; the roads made by the consuls Appius, Flaminius, and Æmilius; the Pantheon, anciently a temple dedicated to the heathen gods; the Catacombs; mounts Ætna and Vesuvius; the ruins of the city of Herculaneum, almost destroyed in Nero's time, by an earthquake, and totally covered by the lava, in the reign of Titus, and the city of Pompeii, destroyed at the same time. Why are the fine arts neglected in Italy, which was once famous for encouraging them? Because the modern Italians are sunk in ecclesi-

astical slavery, and weakened by luxury and sensual pleasures.

Name the most distinguished literary characters in the reign of Tiberius. Valerius Maximus, the compiler of memorable stories and events; Velleius Paterculus, the writer of the Grecian and Roman history, from the defeat of Perseus, king of Macedonia, by the Romans, to the sixth year of Tiberius. What learned men flourished under the reign of Caligula? Few; Caligula declared open war upon the Muses, banished the works of Virgil and Livy from the public libraries, and would scarcely allow Homer better treatment; Seneca, and, in short, all men of eminent virtue and learning, were his aversion; Apion, the grammarian, however, lived in his reign, and Philo Judæus, a Jewish writer upon moral philosophy. What great men flourished in the reign of Nero? Seneca; Lucan, the poet; Perseus, the satirist; Epictetus, the moralist; and Petronius Arbiter, a Roman writer, whose opinions were openly Epicurean.

Name some authors in the reign of Domitian. Martial, the writer of epigrams; Juvenal, the satirist; Josephus, the Jewish historian and antiquarian; and Quintilian, the celebrated instructor of youth. Name some in the reign of Trajan. Plutarch, the biographer; Pliny the Younger, who was raised to the dignity of consul; Suetonius, who wrote the lives of the twelve Cæsars; and Tacitus, the historian. Name some great men in the reign of Adrian. Ptolemy, the geographer and astrono-

mer; Arrian, the historian; Aulus Gellius, the learned author of *Attic Nights*. Name some learned men in the reign of Antoninus Pius. Galen, the physician; Justin, the historian; Ælian, the natural philosopher; and Diogenes of Laertes, the Epicurean philosopher and biographer. Who flourished in the reign of Marcus Aurelius? Justin Martyr, the Christian apologist, and Polycarp, bishop of Smyrna, (they both suffered martyrdom,) Hermogenes, the rhetorician, and Lucian, the celebrated Greek critic and satirist. Who flourished under the emperor Severus? Clemens Alexandrinus, and Tertullian, celebrated fathers of the primitive Christian church, the latter also an elegant Latin writer; and Minutius Felix, the Roman orator, and writer in defence of Christianity. Who flourished in the reign of Heliogabalus? Origen, of Alexandria, one of the fathers of the church, who defended the Christian religion against the attacks of Celsus, the Epicurean philosopher. Who, in the reign of the emperor Alexander? Dion Cassius, the historian of the Roman history, written in Greek. Who flourished in the reign of the emperor Decius? Plotinus, the celebrated Platonic philosopher, born in Egypt, but a resident in Rome; and Cyprian, the ornament of the African church. Name some famous characters in the reigns of Quintillus, and Aurelian. Longinus, the celebrated critic, and friend of Zenobia, queen of Palmyra; and Porphyry, the Jewish philosophical writer. Porphyry was originally a Christian con-

vert, but afterwards an apostate. . From this period (the latter end of the third century) few writers of note appeared in the Roman empire, excepting the Christian fathers; the continual irruptions of the northern nations introduced new languages, new customs; these turbulent times were little calculated for the cultivation of literary talents, and after the Goths and Vandals had overrun the empire, a night of mental darkness followed, from the tenth to the middle of the fifteenth century.

ENGLISH QUESTIONS

CHRONOLOGICALLY ARRANGED FROM

THE INVASION OF CÆSAR,

TO THE PRESENT TIME.

In Statesmen thou
And Patriots fertile.

THOMSON.

NAME the six grand epochs in the history of England. The introduction of Christianity, the Norman conquest, the signing of Magna Charta, which laid the foundation of English liberty, the Reformation, the Restoration, and the Revolution. When was Christianity introduced into England? Sixty-three years after the death of Christ. What was the Reformation? A change from the catholic to the protestant opinions, set on foot in the reign of Henry the Eighth. When was the Reformation begun in Scotland and Ireland? In Ireland, in the reign of Henry the Eighth; in Scotland, in that of Mary queen of Scots, by John Knox, the reformer. What gave rise to the reformation in this and foreign countries? The general sale of indulgences, or pardon for sins, and the abandoned lives of the clergy. What was the Restoration? Restoring the kingly power, in the person of Charles the Second, after the death of Oliver Cromwell. What was the Revolution? A change in the constitution, which took place on the accession

of William the Third. . What two great advantages did England gain by the Revolution ? The present constitution was firmly established, and the famous Bill of Rights passed. What is meant by the constitution of England ? Its laws and government. What was the Bill of Rights ? A Bill passed in the reign of William the Third, to confirm and secure the liberties of the people.

Name the English lines of kings ? Saxon, Danish, Norman, Plantagenet, Tudor, Stuart, Orange, or Nassau, and that of Hanover, or Brunswick. How many princes were there of each line ? Seventeen Saxons, three Danes, four Normans, fourteen Plantagenets, five Tudors, six Stuarts, one Orange, or Nassau, and three of the line of Brunswick. What is the ancient name for England ? Albion, or Britannia. For France ? Gallia, or Gaul. For Scotland ? Caledonia. For Ireland ? Hibernia. For Wales ? Cambria. For Holland ? Batavia, or Belgium. For Spain ? Iberia. For Portugal ? Lusitania. For Sweden and Denmark ? Scandinavia. For Poland ? Lithuania. For Switzerland ? Helvetia. By whom were the Britons first conquered ? By the Romans : Julius Cæsar attempted this conquest, and the succeeding emperors finally achieved it. Who were the Druids ? Priests of Britain, whose principal residence was in the Isle of Anglesea, where they performed their idolatrous worship, and were held in great veneration by the people. How were the Druids clothed when they sacrificed ? In long

white garments : they wore on their heads the tiara, or sacred crown, their temples were encircled with a wreath of oak-leaves, they waved in their hands a magic wand, and also placed upon their heads a serpent's egg, as an ensign of their order. What plant did the Druids hold in high estimation, and what inanimate objects did they worship? They revered the mistletoe, and worshipped rocks, stones, and fountains. What became of the Druids? Numbers of them were put to death by the emperor Nero's command, when Britain became a Roman province. How were public events transmitted to posterity, when the Britons were ignorant of printing and writing? By their bards or poets, who were the only depositaries of the national events. What Roman emperor projected an invasion of Britain, gathered only shells upon the coast, and then returned to Rome in triumph? Caligula. What British generals distinguished themselves before the Saxon heptarchy was formed? Cassibellaunus, Vortigern, Caractacus, and Prince Arthur. What was the exclamation of Caractacus when led in triumph through Rome? 'How is it possible that a people possessed of such magnificence at home, should envy me an humble cottage in Britain?' What queen poisoned herself to avoid the insults of the Roman conqueror? Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, in Britain. What two Saxon generals assisted in subduing England? Hengist, and Horsa? they were brothers. What was the Saxon Heptarchy? The union and mutual

agreement of seven Saxon princes, to divide England into seven different parts, and each take a share. Who was the first Christian king in Britain? Ethelbert, fifth king of Kent. Who raised the first sole monarchy upon the ruins of the Saxon heptarchy? Egbert, about eight hundred years after the death of Christ. When did the clergy first collect tithes in England? In the reign of Ethelwolf, successor to Egbert. What Saxon monarch erected a number of monasteries? Ethelbald. What gave rise to monastic institutions in Christendom? The persecutions which attended the first ages of the gospel obliged some Christians to retire into deserts and unfrequented places; their example gave so much reputation and weight to retirement, that the practice was continued when the reason ceased to exist. Name the best Saxon king? Alfred the Great. What were the remarkable events of his reign? He defeated the Danes, encouraged learning and learned men, founded the university of Oxford, and divided England into shires, and counties: this prince first established a national militia, and put the English navy upon a respectable footing: houses were built of brick in this reign.

What was Peter's Pence? An annual tribute of a penny, (some say of a shilling,) paid by every family in Britain to the popes. When was this tribute abolished? At the Reformation, in the reign of Henry the Eighth. What was meant by Excommunication? A decree of the popes, by

which they deprived the nation, or person excommunicated, of all religious rites, and solemnly gave him up to the devil's power. What English princes have the popes excommunicated? John, Henry the Eighth, and Elizabeth. What was meant by laying a kingdom under an Interdict? By this the pope deprived the nation of all exterior rites of religion, except baptism, and the communion to the dying; the people were forbidden the use of all meats, pleasures, and entertainments. What was the trial by Ordeal? This superstitious custom was anciently very prevalent in Britain: there were three kinds of ordeal; that by fire, that by cold water, and that by hot water. Describe them. In that by fire, the accused were to walk blindfolded and barefooted, over nine red-hot ploughshares, placed at unequal distances: in that by cold water, the person accused was bound hands and feet, thrown into a pond, or river, and was then to clear himself by escaping drowning; in that by hot water, the hands and feet were thrown into scalding water: these ridiculous customs were totally laid aside in the reign of Henry the Third. Who founded the university of Cambridge? Edward the Elder. When did the famous Guy earl of Warwick live? In the reign of Athelstan; his strength is said to have been gigantic: the romantic accounts of his combat with Colbrand, the Danish Giant, are well known. What Saxon king was stabbed by an assassin? Edmund, by Leolf, the robber. Which of our princes was stabbed by or-

der of his mother-in-law, at Corfe castle? Edward, called the Martyr; Elfrida, who commanded the execution of this treacherous deed, was equally beautiful and wicked. When was the general massacre of the Danes? In the reign of Ethelred the Second. Which of the Saxon monarchs, after Alfred, was the most valiant? Edmund Ironside; he opposed the Danish Canute, but unsuccessfully, and was afterwards murdered by two of his servants. Which of our kings, by a memorable speech, reproved the flattery of his courtiers; and what was the substance of it? Canute the Great, first of the Danish line; he ordered his chair to be placed upon the sea-shore, when the tide was coming in, and commanded the sea to retire; he feigned to sit some time, expecting its submission, till the waves began to surround him, and then turning to his courtiers, he exclaimed, "The titles of lord and master only belong to Him whom earth and seas are ready to obey." When was paper first made? In the reign of Harold, successor to Canute. What is remarkable of Hardicanute? He was a weak and degenerate prince; in him ended the Danish line; and he died by excess of drinking. What laws did Edward the Confessor collect? Those of the Danes, Saxons, and Mercians, which he abridged and amended; and till the twentieth year of the reign of William the Conqueror, they were considered as the common law of England. Name the principal events in the time of William the Conqueror. The battle of

Hastings, fought between William and Harold, when the latter was killed; Doomsday Book compiled, the curfew-bell established, sheriffs appointed, the New Forest in Hampshire laid out, and the feudal law introduced. What was Doomsday Book? An account of the value of every man's estate, the number of servants and cattle upon it. What was the Curfew-bell? A bell ordered to be rung every night at eight o'clock, when the English were to put out their fire and candle. What was meant by the Feudal Law? Estates held by this law were occupied by men who were obliged to assist the master of the estate, engage in his quarrels, and do him other actual services; these men paid no rent: in process of time, this law was so much abused, that when a gentleman sold his estate, the farmer who lived upon it, his children, and stock of cattle, were sold also. When was the custom of beheading introduced? By William the Conqueror: musical notes were also invented in this reign by a Frenchman: the English were in general at this time illiterate, rude, and barbarous; but in this century began what is commonly termed the age of chivalry in Europe, when anarchy and barbarism were abolished, and civilization, with politeness of manners, first introduced. When was Westminster Hall built? In the reign of William Rufus: this king was noted for his oppressions, and his irreligion. When were the first Crusades, or Holy wars? In the reign of William Rufus: they were undertaken to rescue Jerusalem

from the hands of the Saracens and Turks, who were infidels. Who was the famous Saladin? Son of Nouredin, king of Egypt; he fought on the Turkish side during the crusades, besieged and took Jerusalem, and founded the military order of Mamelukes. Who made the first King's Speech upon record? Henry the First; he was surnamed Beau Clerc on account of his great learning. What was meant by Knights Templars? This was a military order of knighthood, instituted in the time of Henry the First, to defend the temple and holy sepulchre at Jerusalem; also Christian strangers from the assaults of infidels. Which of our kings was earl of Blois? Stephen, grandson to William the Conqueror, by his daughter Adela; his father, Stephen earl of Blois, fell in the crusades against the Saracens; Stephen usurped the English throne. Which of them was earl of Anjou? Henry the Second, the first of the Plantagenets: the loadstone's attractive power, glass windows, and surnames, were first known, and used in this reign.

Who was prime minister to Henry the Second? Thomas-à-Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury; Becket being murdered by King Henry's instigation, he consented to perform penance at his tomb, to humour the superstition of the people, who believed Becket to be a saint, as he had been canonized by the church of Rome; the famous Earl of Pembroke lived in this reign. What king was twice crowned and taken prisoner in Germany,

on his return from the Holy Land? Richard the First, surnamed Cœur de Lion, on account of his valour; Richard First assumed the motto of 'God and my Right,' and affixed it to his arms; a great eclipse of the sun happened in this reign, when the stars were visible at ten in the morning. When did Robin Hood and Little John live? In the time of Richard the First; Robin Hood was said to be the Earl of Huntingdon, and outlawed for some misdemeanors committed at court; upon which he and his attendant Little John, concealed themselves in Sherwood Forest, in Nottinghamshire, and lived by plunder. What action of Richard the First does history record most in favour of his noble way of thinking? The pardon of his brother John, after repeated treasons; he then said, "I forgive you, and wish I could as easily forget your injuries, as you will my pardon." Which of our kings was called Sans Terre, or Lackland? John; he put out the eyes of his nephew, Arthur, Duke of Bretagne, who was the nearest in succession to the throne, and afterwards threw him down a precipice: astronomy, chemistry, and distillery, were first common in Europe in this reign. Who signed Magna Charta? John; before he was prevailed upon to sign this, he surrendered his crown to the pope, consenting to hold it afterwards tributary to Rome, on condition that the pope should accommodate a quarrel between John and Philip the Second, King of France. What was Magna Charta? A bill, or act of parliament,

granting the barons and citizens greater privileges than they had ever enjoyed before : by this act, the obligation of the feudal law was abolished, and English freedom restored. Who afterwards revoked Magna Charta? John's son, Henry the Third; but the people at length obliged him to confirm it. When was the court of Common Pleas first instituted, and when were aldermen appointed? In the reign of Henry the Third; the first regular parliaments were called by Henry; this is the longest English reign recorded. When was marriage first solemnised in churches? In the reign of Henry the Third; magnifying glasses and magic lanterns were also invented by Roger Bacon, the monk. What other improvements were introduced in the reign of Henry the Third? Cider, linen, and tapestry, were first made in England, and the seaman's compass, said to be invented by the French; but there are such various opinions concerning the inventor, and the time of this discovery being made, that nothing conclusive can be said upon it. When was the Inquisition established? In the time of Henry the Third. What was the Inquisition? A cruel court, composed of monks and friars, appointed to take cognisance of every thing supposed to be heretical, or contrary to the established religion, which was then Roman catholic. What best promotes a liberal way of thinking? A thorough knowledge of ourselves, and a candid allowance for the faults of others. What were the discoveries and improvements in

the reign of Edward the First? Geography, and the use of the globes, were introduced; tallow-candles and coals were first common; wind-mills invented; and it is remarkable, that wine was sold only as a cordial, in apothecaries' shops. What accident did Edward the First meet with while in the Holy Land? He was wounded there, by a poisoned arrow; but his queen, Eleanora, is said to have sucked the poison from the wound, and restored him to health: at the death of this queen, Edward erected crosses at every place where her corpse rested on its way to interment; the remains of some of these are still visible: this prince was surnamed Longshanks, on account of the great length of his legs. What king inhumanly ordered a general massacre of the Welsh bards? Edward the First, after the conquest of Wales, and the death of Llewellyn, its last prince of Welsh extraction; he and David his brother, were cruelly beheaded, and their bodies treated with the greatest indignity. Who was William Wallace? A famous Scottish hero, who, in the time of Edward the First, bravely endeavoured to defend the liberties of his country against the English. What became of him? He was taken prisoner by Edward's army, and hanged in chains. Who first bestowed the title of Prince of Wales upon his eldest son? Edward the First, to reconcile the Welsh to their subjection. When was the battle of Bannockburn fought with the Scots? In the reign of Edward the Second; the English lost it.

Name the chief favourites of Edward the Second. Gavestone, and the two De Spencers. When was the order of Knights Templars abolished? In the time of Edward the Second. Why? Because many of the knights were charged with high crimes and misdemeanours; fifty-nine of them residing in France, with their grand-master, were arrested, and burnt alive. Who was king of Scotland in this reign? Robert Bruce, celebrated for his valour and fortitude. What remarkable events afflicted England at this time? A dreadful famine, which continued three years, and the most severe earthquake ever known in Britain. What death did Edward the Second suffer? He was dethroned, and afterwards cruelly murdered in Berkeley Castle, Gloucestershire.

7 Name the most remarkable events in the reign of Edward the Third. The battles of Crecy and Poitiers, (the former gained by the Black Prince alone, at the age of sixteen,) the siege of Calais, the institution of the order of the Garter, and the battle of Neville's Cross, in which David Bruce, King of Scotland, was taken prisoner by Philippa, Edward's queen. * What riband do the Knights of the Garter wear? A blue riband; it is esteemed the most honourable order which the English have. Name the great men in the reign of Edward the Third. The Black Prince; John, Duke of Lancaster, the Earl of Salisbury, and the Duke of York. What were the character and fate of the Black Prince? He was valiant, prudent, and ac-

accomplished; he died in the prime of life, of a consumption, regretted by all. It has been remarked, that John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, though so nearly allied to royalty, never ascended the throne; he was the son of Edward the Third, the father of Henry the Fourth, and the uncle of Richard the Second. Upon what grounds did Edward the Third assert his claims to the French monarchy? In right of his mother Isabella, who was sister to the late King of France. What law destroyed this claim? The Salic law. What gave rise to the Salic law in France? The Salii, the original inhabitants, had a law which excluded females from the inheritance of any landed possession; the Franks or French adopted this rule, and applied it to the succession of the throne, excluding women from sovereign power. Name some discoveries and improvements made in the time of Edward the Third. Gold was first coined, cannons used, turnpikes and clocks introduced, and the woollen manufactory first established, Windsor Castle built, Trinity Sunday first observed, the first Speaker of the House of Commons chosen, and the title of Esquire given to people of fortune. What king caused his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, to be privately smothered at Calais? Richard the Second, to rid himself of a monitor whom he feared. By whom was the Poll-tax first levied? By Richard the Second. What was it? A tax of one shilling, ordered to be paid by every person above fifteen; it occasioned an insurrection of the people, because

the rich paid no more than the poor. Who headed this insurrection? Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, two of the common people; it was, with some difficulty, quelled. What two great noblemen did Richard the Second banish? The Dukes of Hereford and Norfolk; but Hereford returned with an army before the expiration of his banishment, and deprived Richard of his crown and life. Where did Richard end his days? In Pontefract Castle, where he was starved, or, as some say, assassinated. What were the improvements in this reign? The manufactory of woollen broad cloth was carried to great perfection, side-saddles and spectacles first became common in England, and cards were invented in France. For whom were cards invented? For Charles the Sixth, King of France, called the Well-beloved; he was insane the greatest part of his reign, and during his intervals of reason, cards were produced as an amusement for him.

When was the office of Champion of England first instituted? In the reign of Richard the Second. What has the Champion to do? On the king's coronation day, he rides up Westminster-hall, on a white horse, proclaiming the king by his usual titles; he then throws down a gauntlet, or iron glove, challenging any one to take it up and fight him, who does not believe the monarch then present to be lawful heir to the crown. Who was the first king of the house of Lancaster? Henry the Fourth. When was the battle of Otterbourne, (or Chevy Chase)? In the

reign of Henry the Fourth; Owen Glendower and Harry Hotspur flourished at this period; the former was a valiant Welshman; the latter, son to the Earl of Northumberland; from his ardent valour he derived his name. What distinguished characters lived in this reign? Chaucer and Gower, both English poets; and William of Wickham, bishop of Winchester. Who was Wickliffe? A reformer, patronised by John of Gaunt; he has the merit of being the first to protest openly against the errors of the Roman church; and was famed for his learning and piety. What order of Knighthood did Henry the Fourth institute? That of the Bath; the knights wear a red riband.* Who gained the battles of Harfleur, and Agincourt? Henry the Fifth; they were fought against the French; Henry was afterwards declared heir to the French monarchy, and regent of France and Normandy. When were the followers of Wickliffe first severely persecuted? In the reign of Henry the Fifth; Lord Cobham was one of the first martyrs to this cause. What death did he suffer? He was roasted before a slow fire, because he refused to subscribe to the Roman catholic opinions. What happened to Henry the Fifth, when Prince of Wales? Sir William Gascoigne sent him to prison for contempt of his authority.

* There has been an extension of this order, by command of the Prince Regent: the Knights Companions are now numerous.

Relate the story. One of the dissolute companions of Henry being brought before this magistrate for some offence, the prince, who was present, was so provoked at the issue of the trial, that he struck the judge in open court; Sir William, fully sensible of the reverence due to his authority, committed the prince to prison; when the king heard it, he exclaimed — “Happy is the king who has a subject endowed with courage to execute the laws upon such an offender; still more happy in having a son willing to submit to such chastisement.”

Name the three principal events in the reign of Henry the Sixth. The civil wars, the siege of Orleans, and the loss of France. Why were these civil wars engaged in? Because the houses of York and Lancaster contended for the throne: their divisions were occasioned by the claims which Richard, Duke of York, laid to the throne, in the reign of Henry the Sixth of Lancaster. What are civil wars? They are wars between those people who live under the same government, and are more to be held in detestation than any other; since they can be of no advantage to the nation, but, on the contrary, cause endless divisions, and totally put a stop to trade. Who was the Maid of Orleans? A young French woman, who headed her countrymen against the generals of Henry the Sixth, and gained great advantages over them. Charles the Seventh of France ennobled the maid of Orleans, her father, three brothers, and all their descendants, even by the female line. What

French countries did England formerly possess? Bretagne, Maine, Anjou, Touraine, Normandy, Gascony, and Guienne. When was the battle of Wakefield fought? In Henry the Sixth's reign, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians; in this engagement, Richard, Duke of York, and his son were slain. What other celebrated battles were fought in this reign? Those of Towton and Tewksbury; after the latter, Edward, son of Henry the Sixth, was murdered in cold blood, by Richard Duke of Gloucester. Who was Henry the Sixth's wife? Margaret of Anjou; a woman of keen penetration, undaunted spirit, and exquisite beauty; she fought twelve pitched battles in her husband's cause, but ambition, not affection, guided her actions; and, wanting principle, she may engage our pity, but has no title to our esteem and reverence. What were the discoveries and improvements in this reign? The Azores, and Cape Verde Islands were discovered; the Vatican library founded in Rome; caps and jewels were first worn, and pumps invented. In Henry's time the first national debt was incurred. What is the national debt? Money borrowed from year to year by government of the nation, for which they pay legal interest to the lenders. Name the first king of the house of York. Edward the Fourth: in the reign of this prince, printing was introduced, and polite literature encouraged among the English; Angola was settled by the Portuguese, violins were invented, and the first idea of electricity given. How did

Edward the Fourth recompense the services of his brother, the Duke of Clarence? He caused Clarence, upon some slight accusation, to be drowned in a butt of wine. What king married Lady Elizabeth Grey? Edward the Fourth. Name the most famous warrior at this period. The Earl of Warwick, commonly called the King-maker, because he deposed and reinstated Henry the Sixth, and Edward the Fourth. Name some other distinguished English generals. The Earls of Talbot and Salisbury; the Dukes of York, Bedford, and Mortimer. What king was smothered in the Tower by his uncle's order? Edward the Fifth. Who was his uncle? Richard the Third, who succeeded him upon the throne. What were the improvements in this reign? Post-horses and stages were established. The Earl of Rivers and Lord Hastings were beheaded in this reign.

What were Richard the Third's best public actions? The strictness with which he enforced the laws, and the establishment of the hardware manufactory. When was the heralds' office instituted? In the reign of Richard the Third: this king was killed at the battle of Bosworth, in defence of his crown, when engaged against Henry, Earl of Richmond, afterwards Henry the Seventh; Richard was the first king who established English consuls abroad; Horace Walpole has endeavoured to rescue the memory of Richard the Third from the ignominy always attached to it; how successfully,

must be left to the judgment of his readers. When was America discovered? In Henry the Seventh's reign, by Christopher Columbus, a native of Genoa; Sebastian Cabot, another famous navigator, lived at this period. When was the rebellion headed by Perkin? In the reign of Henry the Seventh. Who was Perkin? An impostor, who pretended to be the son of Edward the Fourth; the prudence and sagacity of Henry defeated this, and many other plots against his government. What were the discoveries and improvements in this reign? Shillings were first coined in England; Greek generally taught in schools; a passage to the East Indies discovered by the Portuguese; trade and commerce were greatly encouraged with foreign nations; and maps and sea-charts now began to be commonly used in England. What king first assumed the title of Majesty? Henry the Eighth; till this reign the English kings were styled Your Grace, or Your Highness; Henry also received the title of Defender of the Faith, from the pope. Why? On account of a book which he published against the opinions of Luther; this title our kings still retain. In whose persons were the houses of York and Lancaster united? In that of Henry the Eighth; his claims on both sides were equal, as his mother was of the house of York, his father of the line of Lancaster.

Name the most remarkable events in the reign of Henry the Eighth. The Reformation was begun; the battle of the spurs fought between the

English and the French, and the battle of Flodden Field, in which James the Fourth, King of Scotland, with the flower of his nobility, fell. When did Luther and Calvin live? In the reign of Henry the Eighth; they were two celebrated reformers; Luther was a German, and Calvin a native of Picardy. What was meant by a reformer? One who protested against the errors of the Roman church. In what great points do catholics and protestants differ? The catholics worship images, the saints, and the Virgin Mary: they believe in seven sacraments; and when they commemorate our Lord's supper, they think they really eat and drink the body and blood of Christ: they also acknowledge the pope as supreme head of the church. Who was the first pope that decreed the infallibility of the popes in general? Gregory the Seventh, cotemporary with William the Conqueror; he said in Council, that the church of Rome neither ever had erred, nor ever could err; and this doctrine of infallibility was established by Leo the Tenth, as a defence against the opinions of Luther. Who was prime minister to Henry the Eighth? Cardinal Wolsey. Who were his two great contemporaries? Francis the First, King of France, and Charles the Fifth, Emperor of Germany. Name the discoveries and improvements at this period. The Bermuda, Japan, Ladrone, and Philippine Isles, were discovered; soap, hats, and needles, were first made in England; Peru was discovered and settled; the articles of religion, and

the Bible first printed in an English edition. What great men suffered death in this reign? Sir Thomas More, the lord chancellor; Fisher, bishop of Rochester (tutor to Henry); Lord Surry, famed for his love of literature; and Edward Bohun, Duke of Buckingham. Wolsey too was impeached, but died of a broken heart before his trial; this prelate is said to have intrigued for the papal chair.

When were the knights of Rhodes first called by the title of Knights of Malta? In the reign of Henry the Eighth. Why? Because the emperor, Charles the Fifth, gave the island of Malta to the knights of St. John, when they were expelled the isle of Rhodes by the Turks. Upon what conditions were these knights admitted? They were to be of noble blood, to be unmarried, five hundred to reside upon the island, and the rest to appear when called upon: they took a vow to defend Malta from the invasions of the Turks; and were governed by thirty superior knights, and a grand master, chosen from their body. What act passed in Henry the Eighth's reign which showed the servile adulation of his people, and his own contempt of justice? It was enacted, that the same obedience should be paid to the king's proclamation as to an act of parliament: that the king should not pay his debts, and that those who had already been paid by him should refund the money. What order of knighthood was instituted in the time of Henry the Eighth? That of the Thistle,

verse: half-crowns were first coined in England; and the study of anatomy was revived. When were Lord Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey beheaded? In the reign of Mary. Why? Because Jane, the wife of Dudley, stood in Mary's way to the throne. To whom was Mary married? To Philip the Second, King of Spain: Mary was a zealous advocate for the catholic faith, and repealed all the acts of her brother Edward passed in favour of the Reformation: she caused the Protestants to be burnt in Smithfield, as heretics; the bishops Gardiner and Bonner assisted her in the execution of these barbarities; Cranmer, Ridley, Latimer, Hooper, and Ferrar, with nearly three hundred others, perished at the stake in this reign. When did the English lose Calais? In the reign of Mary; the celebrated Duke of Guise reconquered it. What improvements were made in Mary's time? Hemp and flax were first planted in England; and the horse-guards instituted; starch was also invented. Name the principal events in the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Francis Drake's voyage round the world; the Spanish Armada defeated; and the execution of Mary, Queen of Scots. What was the Spanish Armada? A fleet of ships sent out by Philip the Second of Spain, to invade England. How did Elizabeth evince her modesty, and trust in God, after the defeat of the Spanish Armada? By ascribing the victory less to English bravery alone than to the merciful interposition of Providence; and she ordered a medal to be struck,

which represented a fleet beaten by a tempest, and falling foul of each other, with this inscription —

“ He blew with his winds and they were scattered.”

Who was Mary Queen of Scots? Daughter of James the Fifth, King of Scotland, and cousin to Elizabeth: she was famed for her beauty and misfortunes. Who was Mary's chief favourite?

David Rizzio. Name Mary's husbands. Francis the Second, King of France; Henry Stuart, (Lord Darnley); and the Earl of Bothwell.

Mary was eighteen years a prisoner in England, and was at length executed at Fotheringay-castle, in Northamptonshire.

Name some men of genius in Elizabeth's reign. Shakspeare and Spenser.

For what are Shakspeare's works particularly famed? For the wit, variety, and genius displayed throughout, no two characters being alike.

When did the Scots first openly declare themselves protestants? In the reign of their Queen Mary.

What is the established religion of the Scots now? Calvinism: which takes its name from Calvin, whose opinions they follow.

Who were the most distinguished naval officers in Elizabeth's reign? Drake, Howard, Hawkins, Frobisher, and Raleigh.

Name some great men in Elizabeth's reign. Sir Philip Sidney, Lord Burleigh, the Earl of Leicester, the Earl of Essex, and Sir Francis Walsingham.

Sir Philip Sidney aimed at the crown of Poland, but Elizabeth was unwilling to promote his advancement, lest she should lose so bright an ornament to her court.

When happened the dreadful massacre of protestants at Paris? On St. Bartholomew's day, in the reign of Charles the Ninth, of France, and Elizabeth, Queen of England. What memorable answer did the Viscount D'Ortez, one of Charles's nobility, give him, when he sent a circular letter, to command the execution of the protestants? This: 'Your Majesty has many faithful subjects in this city of Bayonne, but not one executioner.' Name the chief leaders on the Catholic and Protestant sides in France, during the civil wars there. On the Catholic, were Charles the Ninth, the two Dukes of Guise, and Catherine de Medicis, the chief instigator of the wars; on the Protestant, the Prince of Condé, Admiral Coligni, and Henry the Great, then King of Navarre. When was the slave-trade first practised in England? In the reign of Elizabeth; it was introduced by Sir John Hawkins. What has caused its gradual abolition in most countries? The sense which the generality of mankind have of the oppression and inhumanity its defenders have exercised upon their fellow-creatures. What young Englishman was at the head of a conspiracy against Elizabeth, to place her rival on the throne? Anthony Babington, who was afterwards executed. Name the inventions and improvements in Elizabeth's reign. Stops were introduced in reading and writing; coaches and watches first common in England; the study of botany was revived; knives first made in England; Holland declared a republic; and criminals first

sentenced to transportation. Name the first prince of the Stuart line who reigned in England. James the First of England, and Sixth of Scotland; he was called Solomon. What remarkable event happened to James before he ascended the English throne? Earl Gowrie's conspiracy against him, who invited James to his house, and took him prisoner; but the king was afterwards rescued by his attendants. What were the most remarkable occurrences in this reign? The gunpowder-plot was discovered and defeated; and the celebrated Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded. What was the Gunpowder plot? A scheme of the Roman Catholics to blow up both houses of parliament, by laying a train of gunpowder under them. Who was Sir Walter Raleigh? A famous historian and navigator. When was the first general assembly of the church of Scotland? In the reign of James the First. Name the improvements in the time of James the First. The circulation of the blood was discovered; telescopes were invented: the satellites round the planet Saturn were first perceived; baronets created, of whom there are now about six hundred; mulberry-trees first planted in England, and potatoes brought thither from Brazil.

What is meant by Highland clans? Tribes of Scotch Highlanders; each of these clans bears a different name, and anciently lived upon the lands of their respective chieftains, to whom they showed every mark of attachment, and cheerfully shed their blood in their defence; these chieftains, in return,

bestowed a protection upon their clans, equally founded on gratitude and a sense of their own interest. Name the characteristic traits of the ancient Scotch Highlanders. Fidelity, hospitality, and great family pride. What were their dress and character? They wore a plaid made of woollen stuff, or tartan, which either hung down from their shoulders, or was fastened with a belt; from this belt hung their sword, dagger, knives, and pistol; a large leathern purse hanging before, adorned with silver, was always a part of the chieftain's dress: their patience was unwearied, their courage undaunted, and their honour unsullied. Name the most striking events in the reign of Charles the First. The wars between Charles and his parliament; the Irish massacre; and the execution of Lord Strafford, and Archbishop Laud; this unfortunate king was taken prisoner by the parliament, confined in the Isle of Wight, and at last beheaded. When did Clarendon and Hampden live? In the reign of Charles the First; the former was a statesman and historian, the latter a celebrated patriot. What was the Irish massacre? A conspiracy of the Roman catholics in Ireland, to murder all the English and Irish protestants residing there. What were the inventions and discoveries in this reign? The Bahamas Isles were discovered; barometers and thermometers invented; newspapers first published; sawmills erected; and coffee brought to England. When did the lords Falkland and Fairfax live? In Charles the First's time: they were of

opposite parties; Falkland was attached to the king.

When was England declared a Commonwealth? In Cromwell's time, a protector of England. Name the most remarkable events in the protectorship of Cromwell. A war with the Dutch, who were defeated; and Jamaica conquered. Name the two distinguishing traits in Cromwell's character. Hypocrisy and ambition. Who took the English emigrants over to settle in Philadelphia? William Penn, son of admiral Penn, one of Cromwell's officers. When did Milton live? In Cromwell's time, to whom he was Latin secretary: Cromwell however, in general, was by no means an encourager of learning; but the nation, under his administration, improved both in riches and power. Why did Richard Cromwell resign the protectorship? Because he did not possess those great qualities which were necessary to support the views of his father, Oliver Cromwell. What were the improvements made about this time? St. Helena was settled; air-pumps and speaking-trumpets were invented.

Name some of the most remarkable events in the reign of Charles the Second. Dunkirk sold to the French, for four hundred thousand crowns; the great fire and plague in London; and the Royal Society established. Why was this society instituted? That its members may judge of all new inventions and discoveries, and give the public an account of their utility. When was the bill of exclusion attempted to be passed? In the reign of

Charles the Second; to prevent the Duke of York, brother to Charles, from ascending the throne, as he was a papist: this bill passed the house of commons, but the lords threw it out: in this reign also many of the corporations in England were induced to surrender their charters. What is meant by the Charter of a corporation? Its right to elect a mayor and aldermen. When were Algernon Sydney and Lord Russel beheaded? In the reign of Charles the Second. Name some men of genius in this reign. Milton, Boyle, Dryden, Otway, Butler, Temple, Waller, Cowley, Wycherly, and Halley; the earl of Arundel also, the great patron of learning and genius, obtained the title of the English Mæcenas. What were the chief works of these authors? Milton wrote two epic poems, called *Paradise Lost*, and *Paradise Regained*; Boyle, *Treatises upon Natural and Experimental Philosophy*; Dryden translated *Virgil*, *Plutarch*, *Juvenal*, and *Persius*; wrote twenty-seven plays, and numerous pieces of poetry; Otway, plays; Butler, *Hudibras*; Temple, polite literature; Waller, poems; Cowley, miscellaneous poetry; Wycherly, poems and plays; and Halley wrote on astronomical subjects. Name some inventions in the reign of Charles the Second. Hydraulic fire-engines were invented, buckles invented, gazettes first published, and the penny post set up.

Name the most memorable actions in the reign of James the Second. The Duke of Monmouth's rebellion; seven bishops sent to the Tower for refusing to read the decrees of James, for liberty of conscience,

in the protestant churches, (intended to bring the papists into civil and ecclesiastical employments,) and his endeavours to reconcile the church of England to the see of Rome; the Duke of Monmouth was defeated and beheaded, and those concerned in his rebellion were convicted, and sentenced by judge Jeffreys, noted for severity in the execution of his office. What became of James? He was obliged to abdicate the throne on account of his religious principles and arbitrary conduct, and died at St. Germain, in France; this king introduced the use of sea-signals.

When was the battle of the Boyne? In the reign of William the Third, between William and James: the former was victorious. What renowned generals fought under the banners of William? The Duke of Schomberg, baron de Gincle, count de Solmes, and prince George of Denmark. What great men shed lustre on this reign? Newton, Locke, Tillotson, Prior, and Burnet. Name their chief works. Newton wrote on astronomy and the mathematics; Locke on philosophical subjects; Prior, poems; Burnet, history and divinity; and Tillotson, sermons. What Russian monarch travelled through Europe in the reign of William and Mary, to obtain instruction in the arts of commerce and the mechanics? Peter the Great; this prince evinced that nobility of mind is superior to the advantages of birth, by his marriage with Catherine the First, who having a great soul, was raised from the lowest condition to share his throne. What remarkable ex-

pression of Peter the Great proves the weakness of human reason? This: "I can reform my people, but how shall I reform myself?" Peter knew not the blessings of being early taught the lessons of morality, his sublime genius had not been sufficiently cultivated, nor his passions accustomed to the restraints of reason; his virtues were all his own, his defects those of his education and country. Name the chief improvements in the reign of William. Reflecting telescopes were made, and bayonets first used, made at Bayonne in France; the Bank of England was also established, and public lotteries appointed by government.

Whom did Queen Anne marry? Prince George of Denmark; she had six children by him, who all died in their infancy. What general, in her reign, was famed for his military talents and courtly accomplishments? The Duke of Marlborough; his victories at Blenheim, Oudenard, Ramilies, and Malplaquet, will transmit his name to the most distant posterity; he was created prince of Mindelheim, by Joseph the First, emperor of Germany, in consideration of his signal services to the house of Austria. When was the act of union between England and Scotland passed? In the reign of Anne: the Scotch nation is represented in our parliament by sixteen peers, and forty-five commoners. When was the Hanoverian succession established? In Anne's time; and the line of Stuart was set aside, to place that of Brunswick upon the throne; because, after the death of Anne, there being no pro-

testant heir to the crown of her line, the house of Hanover then stood the nearest in succession. What is meant by the terms Whig and Tory? Whig was a name given in queen Anne's time to those who were for liberty without abandoning monarchy, and friends to the house of Hanover; and Tory was a title by which those were distinguished who were for absolute monarchy, and friends to the house of Stuart. When did the English take the town of Gibraltar from Spain? In the reign of Anne; it has continued ever since in our possession. When were the British and French Augustan ages? The French, in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth: the English, in that of queen Anne. Name some men of talents in the reign of Lewis the Fourteenth. Descartes, an astronomer; Fontaine, Moliere, Boileau, and Corneille, poets; Bossuet and Rapin, historians; Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray (the author of *Telemachus*); the two Daciers, critics and translators; and Madame de Sevigne, who shone in the belles lettres. Name some men of genius in Anne's reign. Pope and Swift, Congreve and Rowe, poets; Bolingbroke and Shaftesbury philosophers; Steele and Addison, celebrated for their excellent periodical publications, and Arbuthnot, who wrote on medical subjects.

Which line of kings has been the most uninterruptedly unfortunate? The line of Stuart. Name some of the vicissitudes it has experienced. James the First, king of Scotland, was assassinated; James the Second was killed by the splinter of a cannon

which burst near him at the siege of Roxburgh; James the Third was killed in battle, while endeavouring to crush a rebellion of his subjects; James the Fourth fell at the battle of Flodden-field; James the Fifth died of grief for the loss of a fine army; Mary, queen of Scotland, was beheaded; Charles the First, king of England and Scotland, shared the same fate; Charles the Second wandered many years as an exile; James the Second was compelled to abdicate the throne; the two pretenders, son and grandson of James the Second, after experiencing innumerable hardships in their fruitless attempts to recover the crown, were proclaimed as traitors, and had a price of forty thousand pounds set upon their heads, but they escaped.

Name the three most remarkable events in the reign of George the First. The rebellion in Scotland, in 1715, in favour of the Pretender; the South-sea scheme, and its ruinous termination; and the act passed for septennial parliaments. The electorate of Hanover was annexed to the British crown in this reign, and the battles of Preston, and Sheriff Muir, were fought with the rebels. What lord chancellor was accused in the time of George the First, of taking bribes in the execution of his office? The earl of Macclesfield; he and the learned Sir Frs. Bacon are the only two recorded as examples of corruption in this high office; Macclesfield was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty thousand pounds, and imprisonment till the sum was paid. What were the improvements and discoveries in this reign?

The northern lights were observed; inoculation used; the East-India House built, the commerce of the company greatly extended; and the Scots attained the art of making thread.

When were the battles of Dettingen and Culloden fought? In the reign of George the Second; the former was gained by the king in person, in favour of the queen of Hungary; in the latter, William, Duke of Cumberland, was victorious over the Pretender, whom he finally defeated. When was the battle of Minden? In George the Second's time, gained by the English against the French. In what part of the globe did the English forces, during this reign, extend their conquest? Through the greater part of North America, headed by Townshend and the gallant Wolfe, who gained immortal glory. When did Lord Anson sail round the world? In the reign of George the Second. What great improvements mark this reign? The new style was introduced into England; the British Museum established; and the Latin language abolished in the courts of law. What Englishman signalized himself at this time by his victories in the East Indies? Colonel Clive, afterwards Lord Clive: in this reign happened that disastrous affair at Calcutta, when a hundred and forty-six Englishmen, confined in a small room called the black-hole, by command of the nabob, were in such want of space and air, that one hundred and twenty-three were found dead the next morning.

Name some remarkable events in the reign of George the Third. In the early part of the present

king's reign, captain Cook sailed round the world. New Holland was discovered; the Isle of Man was annexed to the British crown; the order of Jesuits suppressed by the pope; war with our American colonies; the riots in London (1780); and after a contest of eight years, the independence of America was acknowledged by the British government. Name some other interesting events. The severe indisposition and recovery of our monarch; the revolution in France (1789); that ancient monarchy declared a republic; war with the French; rebellion in Ireland; the great naval victories of Howe, Vincent, Duncan, and Nelson; and the brilliant conquest of Seringapatam and the Mysore country by lieutenant-general Harris; the directory was abolished in France, and the consular government appointed in 1799.

What great events mark the opening of the nineteenth century? The union with Great Britain and Ireland: Bonaparte (unquestionably a man of great abilities) was chosen chief consul of the French republic for life; this title was afterwards exchanged for that of emperor. The battle of Copenhagen, and the evacuation of Alexandria; after the latter, the French were compelled to evacuate Egypt. In 1802, peace was signed between England and France, and the catholic religion publicly restored in the French dominions. What have been the chief improvements in this reign of George the Third? Electricity, by the discoveries of Messrs Franklin and Priestley, brought to great perfection: academy of painting established: air-balloons invented; and telegraphs used, though

known in the time of Ptolemy : the arts and sciences have received every possible encouragement from the present king ; and the many improvements in them under this reign are too numerous to particularize in a work of this nature. Name a few of the most distinguished authors since the accession of the line of Hanover. Bentley, the critic ; Thomson, Shenstone, Young, Akenside, Chatterton, Gray, Goldsmith, Mickle, Warton, Burns, and Cowper, poets ; Watts, Sherlock, Hoadley, Leland, Lardner, Jostin, Warburton, Newton, Kennicott, Lowth, Price, Kippis, and Blair, divines ; Fielding, Richardson, Sterne, and Smollet, novelists ; Lyttleton, Huine, Robertson, and Gibbon, historians ; Ramsey, Chesterfield, Johnson, Hawkesworth, Burke, and Melmoth, wrote chiefly on miscellaneous subjects ; Johnson excelled also as a poet and biographer. Name some other great characters. Këill, Saunderson, and Robins, mathematicians ; Hearne and Baker, antiquaries ; Sir Hans Sloane and Hales, naturalists ; Graham, Brindley, and Harrison, mechanics ; Flamstead, Bradley, and Ferguson, astronomers. Which four of our British queens have given the greatest proofs of courage and intrepidity ? Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, Philippa, wife to Edward the Third, Margaret of Anjou, wife to Henry the Sixth, and Elizabeth, who reigned in her own right. What English kings, since the Conquest, have ascended the throne when minors ? Henry the Third, Edward the Third, Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth, Edward the Fifth, and Edward the Sixth.

What English kings have been most noted for their love of war and conquest? Richard the First, Edward the First, Edward the Third, and Henry the Fifth. What is true glory? Active benevolence, fortitude to support the frowns of fortune, evenness of temper in prosperity, patience in afflictions, contempt of unmerited injuries: this is virtue; and the fame of virtuous actions can alone be called true glory. Name some of the antiquities in England. The remains of Picts Wall between Northumberland and Cumberland; Stonehenge, in Wiltshire (or circles of stones where the Druids worshipped); York Minster; Westminster Abbey and Hall; and many Roman monuments, altars, and roads. Name the five greatest philosophers England has produced. Roger Bacon, Sir Francis Bacon, the Honourable Robert Boyle, Sir Isaac Newton, and John Locke. Name the weak kings who have filled the English throne since the Conquest. John, Henry the Third, Edward the Second, Richard the Second, Henry the Sixth, Charles the First, and James the Second. What is meant by a Patriot King? One who has his country's welfare particularly at heart, and studies the benefit of his subjects more than his own private interest. In 1812 and 1813, Britain, our country, had to contend against a powerful enemy, France, headed by the intrepid Napoleon Bonaparte. Germany, Prussia, and Holland, lately groaning under French oppression, had nobly roused the drooping spirit of liberty, and thrown off their shackles. Spain and

Portugal, participators in the overthrow of nations, were, by our gallant countrymen, who asserted the rights of mankind, and their own importance in the scale of empire, most effectually relieved on the Continent, under the command of the gallant Arthur, now Duke of Wellington. These successes were followed by the hard-fought and glorious battle of Vittoria, in Spain, the memorable victories of the grand allied army in Germany against the French, and the now more than probable annihilation of a power whose rapacious and gigantic strides have long filled Europe with blood and desolation. *

This power has fallen, we trust, to rise no more. By the joint and magnanimous efforts of England, Russia, Prussia, and Austria, peace is again restored to a bleeding world. Holland has acknowledged William the First, prince of Orange, as sovereign prince of the Netherlands. To commemorate these great events, and strengthen their mutual interest, Alexander, emperor of all the Russias, Frederic William, king of Prussia, with Blücher, and the distinguished warriors who had shared their toils and glory, visited London, June 6th, 1814, partook of the general rejoicings, and left England on the 27th of that month, attended by the high esteem, and warm regard, of a brave and generous nation.

* See page 119.

QUESTIONS

RELATIVE TO THE

ENGLISH CONSTITUTION.

Here Wealth, and Commerce, lift their golden Heads ;
And o'er our Labour, Liberty, and Law,
Impartial watch ; the wonder of a World.

THOMSON'S *Spring*.

WHAT is the government of England? Limited monarchy: the crown is hereditary, and females have the right of succession. What power has the king of England? He alone declares war, and makes peace; receives and appoints ambassadors; disposes of the several governments of the kingdom, and of all civil, military, and naval employments; he is heir to all estates when no other heir can be found; the law is administered constantly in his name, and he has a power to pardon all offences committed against it. What other powers has the king? He nominates all the great officers of the state and household; disposes of all the vacant bishoprics; no money can be lawfully coined without his command, and he can refuse his assent to any bill, though it should have passed both houses of parliament; but this branch of the prerogative our kings have seldom asserted.

Of whom is the Imperial parliament composed? Of the king, the lords spiritual and temporal, and the commons, who debate in a separate house; they are all assembled by the king's writ, and the power

of dissolving them rests with him. What is the Jurisdiction of Parliament? It has an uncontrollable authority in making, abrogating, repealing, and revising laws; it can regulate, and new-model, the succession to the crown, alter or establish the religion of the land, and even change the constitution of the kingdom, and of parliaments themselves (see Blackstone). Who are the Lords Spiritual? Two archbishops and twenty-four bishops, as representatives of the English church; and one archbishop, and three bishops for Ireland. Who are the Lords Temporal? All English peers are members of the upper house, who profess protestantism: some of these sit by descent, some by creation, but the sixteen peers for Scotland sit by election, being chosen at the opening of every new parliament: the twenty-eight Irish peers are elected for life. What is the number of persons in the house of Lords? It is never fixed, as it may be increased at will by the power of the crown. Of whom are the commons composed? They are in general men of independent property: every candidate for a county is required to possess an estate of six hundred per annum; for a city, or borough, three hundred; the counties are represented by knights, and frequently by the younger sons of peers; the cities and boroughs, by gentlemen, citizens, and merchants; the number of English representatives is five hundred and thirteen; of Scottish, forty-five; of Irish, one hundred. What estate qualifies for an elector? One of forty

shillings a year, provided it be a freehold; yet as many large towns, such as Birmingham, Sheffield, Leeds, and Manchester, send no members to parliament, the inhabitants of these places, though possessed of the largest personal and landed property, lose the advantage of being represented; and this is considered as the greatest imperfection in our constitution. What is meant by the Chiltern Hundreds? They are hundreds, or divisions of counties parcelled out by the wise Alfred,* and now annexed to the crown; they still retain their peculiar courts.

What are the Stewards of the Chiltern Hundreds? The Stewards of these courts are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; their salary is twenty shillings a year. As the law enacts that a member of parliament who receives a place under the crown, may not sit unless re-elected, accepting the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, is merely a formal manner of resigning a seat, when the member wishes to be re-chosen.

What is meant by a Call of the House? This, in parliamentary proceedings, is calling the names of the commons over, each member answering to his own, and leaving the house in the order he is called in: this plan is adopted to discover whether any member be absent, or any person present who is not a member: if only forty members are present, the house may in general proceed to business: when very important questions are agitated, a call of the names takes place.

What is a Committee of the whole house? It is said to be a committee of the whole house, when each member may speak as often as he pleases; when the house is not in a committee, no member may speak more than once, unless to explain himself. What are the oaths taken by Electors? They take the oath of abjuration, and likewise swear that they have not polled (or voted) before, during that election, and that they have not, either directly or indirectly, received any sums of money, place, or employment, gift or reward; nor any promises of such money, place, or employment, in order to induce them to give their vote. What are the requisites for an English, Scotch, and Irish Member of Parliament? In order to prevent the mischiefs arising from placing authority in improper hands, the laws enact, that no one shall sit or vote in parliament who is under age; that all members shall take the proper oaths, declare against transubstantiation, the mass, and the invocation of the saints; and no alien born out of the dominions of the British crown is capable of being a member in the House of Commons. Who are, by their functions and offices, particularly disqualified for a seat in the Imperial Parliament? The clergy, the twelve judges, mayors of boroughs, sheriffs of counties, (though a sheriff for one county may be chosen a knight for another,) all persons concerned in the management of taxes, and duties, excepting the treasury commissioners; in short, none accepting offices under the crown, but officers of the army

and navy, are considered eligible to this important trust. How is the balance of power preserved? When held in its original purity, the people should form a check upon the nobles, the nobility again upon the people, and the king upon both, by the mutual privilege of rejecting what the other has resolved. What important rights have the members of both houses? Freedom of speech is the first and highest, and till the year 1770, neither lords nor commons could be sued for legal debts while the parliament was sitting, but they then unanimously relinquished this privilege, and may now be proceeded against as other debtors are, with this exception, that they cannot be arrested for debt. What peculiar privileges have the Lords? Each peer, when a vote passes not agreeing with his sentiments, has a right to enter his dissent upon the journals of the house called his protest; he does not swear in a court of justice, his word of honour is thought sufficient: he may vote by proxy in the House of Lords; he has the privilege to appoint and qualify a certain number of chaplains, who, after a dispensation from the archbishop has passed the great seal, may hold a plurality of benefices; his character is shielded from virulent abuse by the statute of *Scandalum Magnatum*, and finally, he cannot be outlawed in a civil action. How does the business of the House of Lords differ from that of the Commons? When persons are impeached by the commons, the lords have a right to try them in their own house; upon appeals from inferior

counts in civil causes, they give final sentence; and when any of their own members are accused of felony or high treason, the affair is brought before the House of Lords, and there determined. What peculiar rights have the Commons? They propose all taxes and grants to the crown; the reason given is, that as the supplies are raised upon the body of the people, it is just they should have the right of taxing themselves: they also choose their own speaker, who afterwards must receive the king's approbation. How are laws made? By the mutual agreement of king, lords, and commons: whatever is enacted by one, or even two of these parts, is no statute, unless they all agree; but there is an exception to this rule, in affairs relating solely to the peculiar rights of either house. What is the form observed in making laws? Every bill must be read three times in both houses, and passed there before it can receive the king's assent; when this is done it is considered as the law of the land: but an act of grace, or pardon, is signed first by the king, and then read and passed in both houses. Have the great Law Lords a seat in the House of Peers? The twelve judges, and the twelve masters in chancery, sit in the house, and their opinion is referred to occasionally, but they have no vote. The Lord Chancellor is commonly speaker of the House of Lords. What is meant by an Adjournment, Prorogation, and Dissolution of Parliament? An adjournment is the continuation of the session from one day to another, then named; sometimes the

house adjourns for a fortnight, or month together : a prorogation is the continuance of the parliament, from one session to another, notified generally by the royal proclamation : a dissolution is the total end of the parliament, which takes place by order of the new monarch after the death of the last, or at the expiration of the time granted by law for its continuance. What is the substance of the King's Coronation Oath ? He solemnly promises to govern according to law, to execute judgment in mercy, to maintain the established religion in England and Ireland, also the protestant presbyterian form of worship, established in Scotland. What is meant by the Civil List ? Money granted by the parliament to the king, towards maintaining the queen and royal family, defraying the expenses of the household, the salaries of the judges, those of the officers of the state, the foreign ambassadors, and all pensions granted by the crown. How is the Navy regulated ? It is commonly divided into squadrons, called red, white, and blue ; but the admiral of the red squadron has the chief command of the whole : each of these squadrons has its admiral, vice-admirals, and rear-admirals. In whom is the command of the Navy vested ? * In the king, and next to him, in the lords of the admiralty. What power has the Court of Admiralty ? All maritime trials are brought before this court ; it regulates the whole naval force of the kingdom ; but as its members are subject to removal at the king's pleasure, they issue no orders which are not conformable to his inclinations.

When were Lord Lieutenants of counties appointed? In the reign of Henry the Eighth: they act as representatives of the crown, to keep their respective counties in military order. How are the English counties divided? Into six circuits, for the accommodation of the judges, called the Home, Norfolk, Western, Oxford, Midland, and Northern: two judges are fixed upon to go each of these, at the assizes appointed to be held twice a year; but in the cities of Durham and Carlisle, the towns of Newcastle and Appleby, (which are in the Northern and long circuits,) the assizes are held only once a year, in Autumn. Why are Middlesex and Cheshire excluded from these circuits? The former is the supreme court of justice, and Cheshire being a County Palatine, has peculiar privileges. Which are the Counties Palatine? There are three pre-eminently so called, viz. Lancaster, Chester, and Durham; the two latter have been so termed ever since the Conquest: and Lancaster was created a county palatine by Henry the Third, in favour of Edmund Plantagenet, first Earl and Duke of Lancaster; Pembroke and Hexham also, were anciently counties palatine: Hexham belonged to the archbishop of York, but was stripped of its privileges in the fourteenth year of Elizabeth's reign, and reduced to be part of the county of Northumberland; the power of Pembroke, as a county palatine, was abolished in the twenty-seventh of Henry the Eighth. What is supposed to be the origin of the name? Palatine alludes to Palatina militia,

(Prince's Guard,) because the owners of these counties had royal ensigns, or Jura Regalia, as fully as the king in his palace; and as governors, received a special charter from the monarch to issue writs in their own name, and with regard to the execution of justice to have absolute power, only acknowledging the king as superior and governor. Why were these privileges supposed to be granted? For this reason: as the chief of the counties palatine bordered on enemies' countries, viz. Wales and Scotland, armies could be levied, and justice inflicted in a summary way; the earls or counts having the same authority in their counties, as the king in others: but in Henry the Eighth's time this power was greatly abridged, though still all writs for Durham, Cheshire, and Lancashire, are witnessed in the name of the bishop of Durham, the lord lieutenants of Cheshire and Lancashire, and all forfeitures for treason by the 'common law,' in their respective jurisdictions, accrue to them.

What is the office of a High Sheriff? He is appointed annually by the king, to attend the judge at the assizes, impanel juries, and bring suspected persons to trial; afterwards he is to see the sentence of the law executed upon them. Has the High Sheriff any other powers? He decides all elections for knights of the shire, returning those persons to serve in parliament whom he thinks duly elected; he is also, during his office, the first man in the county, taking place of the greatest noblemen; and in cases of immediate danger threatened

by invasion or rebellion, he has a right to command the attendance of the whole body of the people in the county over which he presides. Why does not the king appoint Sheriffs for Middlesex and Westmoreland? In Westmoreland the office is hereditary; in Middlesex the corporation of London has a right to appoint its own Sheriffs. What is meant by impannelling a jury? Calling over their names, and seeing that they take the oath required of them. What is a Coroner? An officer, whose business it is to inquire by a jury of neighbours, how any person came to a violent death; to know the particular circumstances respecting shipwrecks, and to determine who shall be put in possession of the goods: several coroners are appointed for each county. How are trials conducted in England? When any person is charged with a capital offence, the evidences of his guilt are laid before the grand jury of the county in which the fact is supposed to be committed, and if they agree that a bill of indictment shall be found, he is then to stand a trial before a jury composed of twelve men, whose opinion is decisive. What is a bill of indictment? A bill of accusation presented to a court of justice by the grand jury of a county. What act is peculiarly favourable to accused persons? One passed in the reign of Henry the Sixth, which declares, that if the person accused be a foreigner, he shall, if he chooses, have half his jury foreigners likewise. In what other respects is the law favourable to suspected persons? They are always furnished with

a list of the jury, and should any be proposed as such whom they have reason to believe prejudiced against them, the prisoners may object in open court, to twenty men successively; they can even challenge thirty-five in cases of high treason, till twelve men are pitched upon supposed to be competent and impartial judges. What form is used on these occasions? After the evidence on both sides is heard, the judge repeats its substance to the jury, who, if the affair appears clear, give their verdict immediately; should doubts arise, the jury retire into another room, where they remain till they are unanimous in opinion; but in case any of these twelve men should die while they are consulting, the prisoner would be set at liberty. How many gentlemen compose the grand jury of a county? Twenty-three. What is the substance of the oath administered to jurymen? They declare that they will hear the case with attention and impartiality, and acquit or condemn according to the evidence given. What authority have the Justices of the Peace? They can examine or commit to prison all who break or disturb the peace; and can put those laws into execution which relate to the highways, the poor, vagrants, riots, and the preservation of the game. How often do the justices meet? Once in three months, at the county town, when the grand jury present to them bills of indictment; several justices are commissioned to act for each county, one of whom is styled *Custos Rotulorum*, or keeper of the records of the county; the only qualification

required for this office, is an estate of one hundred pounds a year. What are constables? Constables are of two kinds, high and petty; there is a high constable chosen for every hundred; whose principal duty is to keep the peace, prevent riots, &c. with the assistance of the petty constables; these inferior officers are in every town and parish, they can take any person into custody till brought before the justice, and their office obliges them to execute all warrants directed to them by a justice or other magistrate. When were overseers of the poor appointed? In the reign of Queen Elizabeth; their duty is to raise money for the relief of the poor, infirm, and blind in their respective parishes; these contributions are called the poor rates, which fall heavier in some parishes than in others. What is the Habeas Corpus Act? This act, which has been justly celebrated as preserving English liberty, prohibits sending any one to prison beyond sea; the judges are forbidden, under severe penalties, to refuse any person this writ, by which the gaoler of the place where the prisoner is, must bring him into court, and declare the reason of his imprisonment; every prisoner must be indicted the first term after he is committed, and brought to his trial the next; and none, after having been once enlarged, can be committed again for the same offence. Is this act always in force? No; the parliament has thought proper occasionally to suspend it. What is a Mittimus? A warrant granted by a justice of the peace, to send any person to prison. What is

High Treason? An. offence committed either against the safety of the sovereign or state, by imagination, word, or action: thus, it is high treason to effect or imagine the death of the king, queen, or heir apparent to the throne; to coin false money; to make war upon the lawful monarch; or to take any part with his enemies. What is the punishment of the law in these cases? Traitors, if of rank, are generally beheaded; if otherwise, they are hanged and quartered; their wives lose their jointures, their children their estates and nobility, and the whole of their landed and personal property is forfeited to the crown; coining, though adjudged high treason, does not however subject the offender to all these penalties. What is meant by Misprision of Treason? Neglecting to declare any treason with which we are acquainted; for this offence the punishment is imprisonment for life, and forfeiture of the person's goods, with the profits arising from his estate. Why is the sovereign of England called the supreme head of the church? This title has been assumed ever since the reign of Henry the Eighth, to denote the regal power over the church of England and Ireland in temporal affairs; those of a spiritual nature are left for the clergy to settle, subject however to the king's approbation. Who compose the clergy of the establishment? The church of England has two archbishops, twenty-four bishops, twenty-six deans and chapters, sixty archdeacons, five hundred and forty-four prebendaries, and about nine thousand seven hundred rectors

or vicars ; many of these last named have one curate at least under them, generally more. What are their several Offices? The archbishops assist at the coronation of our monarchs ; Canterbury placing the crown on the head of the king, York on that of the queen-consort : they consecrate bishops, grant letters of administration to the friends of those who die intestate within their jurisdiction ; they can assemble the clergy within their provinces in convocation, and censure the misconduct of bishops and inferior clergy. What is the peculiar office of Bishops? They, as well as the archbishops, confirm, consecrate churches, and burial grounds, and ordain priests and deacons ; they are obliged to visit their dioceses once in three years.

What is the office of the Archdeacons? To visit the diocese for the bishop, two years out of three, reform ecclesiastical abuses, and enquire what necessary repairs are wanting in the churches : every cathedral has a dean, and a certain number of prebendaries, called the chapter.

What is the office of Rectors or Vicars? To take care, in a spiritual sense, of the congregation intrusted to them, perform divine service as frequently as they can, and register marriages, christenings, and burials ; deacons not being in full orders, cannot read the absolution, nor give the sacramental bread. What constitutes the distinction between rectors and vicars. When the great tythes are impropriated, or in the hands of laymen, parish priests are called vicars ; when these tythes are

appropriated, or in the hands of the clergy, they are called rectors.

What are the Ecclesiastical Divisions of England and Wales? Provinces, dioceses and parishes; provinces are the jurisdictions of archbishops; dioceses of bishops; and parishes of rectors, vicars, and curates. What is a Church Warden? An officer elected annually, by the minister and parishioners, to keep the church in good repair, see that every thing be prepared for the proper performance of its rites, and collect the charity of the congregation. By what right have the bishops a seat in the House of Peers? William the Conqueror converted their benefices into temporal baronies, in right of which, all prelates, but the bishop of Man, can sit and vote. What is a Consistory Court? One held by the bishop of every diocese, in his cathedral, to examine wills and intestate estates: when his diocese is extensive, he appoints commissioners to settle these matters, in the places severally assigned them; these are called consistory or spiritual courts. What causes are brought before the ecclesiastical court, and tried by the canon law? Blasphemy, apostacy from Christianity, heresy, schism, and every thing relative to matrimony, tythes, divorces, and wills. Name the several kinds of law used in England. Civil law, common law, statute law, canon law, martial law, forest law, and that called the law of custom. How are they used? Civil law is used in the ecclesiastical courts, and maritime affairs; common law contains the

English rights, as confirmed to us by Magna Charta ; the statutes, acts, and ordinances of parliament are contained in statute law ; canon law comprehends the decrees of the popes, general councils, and the judgments of the fathers ; martial law is used in all military and most naval affairs ; and forest law relates to the regulation of the forests and the chase.

Who is the Lord Chancellor ? An officer of the greatest legal weight and power in the kingdom ; he takes place of every temporal lord. What is his employment ? He sits in the court of chancery for the purpose of determining according to equity and reason ; his power can moderate the severity of the law, and none but the House of Lords can reverse his decrees. What other powers has the Chancellor ? He appoints the justices of the peace ; bestows most of the inferior church livings ; and is the general guardian of infants, idiots, and lunatics. What is meant by the term Prime Minister ? There is not, in reality, any such office in the constitution ; but when the same person enjoys the places of first lord of the treasury, and chancellor of the exchequer, he is generally considered as the king's confidential servant, and proposes all schemes of taxation, in the House of Commons. Who are the Lords of the Treasury ? Gentlemen who have the management of the exchequer money, and inspect the integrity of those officers who are employed in collecting and bringing in all taxes and tributes. What power has the First Lord of the Treasury ?

A very extensive one; the revenues of the crown kept in the exchequer are at his disposal; the places in the customs, and many other lucrative appointments, are given by him. What is the Exchequer? The place where the king's money is received and paid, and where all the crown receipts are kept. By whom are the king's privy counsellors appointed? The sovereign nominates them, and they can be removed at his pleasure. What is the duty of a privy counsellor? To advise the king the best way in his power, for his majesty's honour, and the public good, without partiality, fear, or dread; to keep secret what shall be determined upon in council; to assist in its execution, and to withstand all those who shall attempt the contrary. What is the office of Secretary of State? The secretaries are always privy counsellors, and are intrusted with the king's seal; they have the management of domestic and foreign correspondence, and all orders for secret expeditions and securing traitors are signed by them. What is a Mandamus? A writ, by which the king requires the admission of any particular person into a college, university, or other office; this writ is always addressed to the superior officer of the place.

Which are the Cinque Ports? Dover, Hastings, Sandwich, Romney, and Hithe; to these Winchelsea, Rye, and Seaford, have been added: these havens were once esteemed of consequence; they lie on the east coast of England, and send each two barons to parliament, who at the king's coronation

support the canopy over his head. What is remarkable of these ports? They had formerly great privileges, on condition of fitting out ships when ordered by government, for the defence of the coast against France, which were to be employed forty days together, as often as called upon. What is meant by Justices in Eyre? They are said to have been appointed in John's reign, to see the forest laws put in execution, when the woods were numerous and extensive; and derived their name at their first institution, from their custom of sitting in the open air to determine causes. What titles have been assumed by our kings? From the reign of James the Sixth of Scotland, and first of England, to the close of the eighteenth century, they have been styled kings of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, defenders of the faith: the kings of the line of Hanover have added to these titles those of Dukes of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, arch-treasurers of the holy Roman empire, and electors of Hanover. What title was chosen by the British monarch upon the union of Great Britain with Ireland? This: George, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, king, defender of the faith; the arms of England, Scotland, and Ireland, are now borne by George the Third, quarterly, to which is added an escutcheon of his majesty's arms, as elector of Hanover. Who bears the title of Duke of Aquitaine? The king of England: this ancient duchy (comprehending the provinces of Guienne and Gascony) was conquered

by Henry the Fifth of England, and though nothing more than the name now remains, yet at the coronation of our monarchs, one of the officers of the crown stands upon the right side of the throne, with a ducal cap and sword of state, in memory of that conquest. Name the titles assumed by the Prince of Wales. He is duke of Cornwall and Rothsay, earl of Chester, electoral prince of Brunswick and Lunenburgh, earl of Carrick, baron of Renfrew, lord of the Isles, great Steward of Scotland, and captain general of the artillery company. Name the first great officer of the English crown? The lord high steward, whose office is only exercised at the coronation of a king, or the trial of a peer, or peeress; his badge is a white rod, which he breaks when the coronation or trial is over. Name the second great officer of the crown. The lord chancellor, whose office has been already spoken of. Name the third. The office of lord high treasurer, which is now put in commission, and vested in five lords of the treasury: the first of whom enjoys all the power which anciently belonged to the lord high treasurer. Name the fourth office. That of lord president of the council; his duty is to propose the business at the council-board, and inform the king (when his majesty is not present) of what passes there: this is a place of considerable dignity, and requires proportionable abilities for the exercise of such an important trust. Name the fifth great officer. The lord privy seal; this officer sets the king's privy seal to all charters and grants before

they pass the great seal. Name the sixth great officer. The lord great chamberlain of England; this office is hereditary in the family of the duke of Ancaster; he is to attend the king at his coronation, take charge of the House of Lords, while parliament is sitting, and have Westminster-hall properly fitted up for coronations and trials; this office having now devolved upon a female, (lady Willoughby de Eresby,) a deputy is permitted to officiate.

What is the seventh great office? The temporary one of lord high constable, used only at coronations: the unfortunate Duke of Buckingham was the last hereditary constable in the reign of Henry the Eighth; for, after the duke's execution, Henry abolished the office, having been deeply offended and disgusted with the ceremonial observed by the constable, according to ancient custom, at his coronation. What was the form observed? Upon receiving a sword from the king, the high constable said aloud, With this sword I will defend thee against all thine enemies, if thou governest according to law; and with this sword, I, and the people of England, will depose thee, if thou breakest thy coronation oath. The power of this officer was very great, as he commanded all the forts and garrisons, and took precedence of all other officers in the field.

Name the eighth officer of the crown. The earl-marshal of England: this office is hereditary in the person of the Duke of Norfolk; he regulates

proceedings and precedence in the heralds' office, appoints general mournings, processions, coronations, and proclamations. Name the ninth great officer of the crown. The lord high admiral of England was formerly considered as such, but since the death of George of Denmark, (married to queen Anne,) this office has been executed by commissioners, who are the lords of the admiralty. Which are the English Courts of Law? The court of chancery, the court of king's bench, the court of common pleas, and the exchequer court: these courts are held during the several terms called Easter, Trinity, Michaelmas, and Hilary. What is the Court of Chancery? This court, next in rank to the parliament, examines into frauds, breaches of trust, and other oppressions; obliges all trustees to discharge their office with faithfulness and impartiality, and moderates the severity of the common law. What is the King's Bench? A court which examines, controls, and corrects the decrees of all other courts, but those of Chancery and the exchequer; all affairs which can be tried by common law are brought here, and determined by a jury: four judges preside in it, the first is styled lord chief justice. What is the Court of Common Pleas? It decides all actions between subjects, in which the king is not plaintiff; the serjeants at law are the only proper pleaders there, no others having the power to make motions there, and sign pleas; but in trials other barristers are permitted to plead, and examine witnesses for their clients; there are

also four judges in this court, who are created for life. What is the court of Exchequer? This court tries all causes which concern the public revenue, and has the power of judgment, both according to law and equity; the lord chief baron, and three other barons, preside in the exchequer? there is also a cursitor baron, whose office consists in administering the oaths to the bailiffs, receivers, collectors, comptrollers, surveyors, and searchers, of the custom-houses in England; there are, besides these, two inferior officers, who are termed the king's remembrancer, and the treasurer's remembrancer.

Name the different oaths taken by English subjects. That of supremacy, declaring the king supreme head of the church, first taken in the reign of Henry the Eighth; of allegiance, in James the First's time; and of abjuration, first administered in the reign of William the Third: the person taking this oath, swears to be faithful to such lawful sovereigns of Great Britain as shall profess the religion of the church of England, and to abjure all others. How is Wales governed? This country, which was united to England in the reign of Henry the Eighth, is governed entirely by the English laws and customs; the established religion is that of the church of England, and Wales sends to the imperial parliament a member for each county town, excepting Merioneth, and a knight to serve for each shire; in all twenty-four members. What is the government of Scotland? Since the union effected by Queen Anne, Scotland has been governed

by the same general laws as England, though many of its own peculiar customs are still retained. What is the highest ecclesiastical authority in Scotland? The general assembly of the church, composed of commissioners, who are ministers chosen by the voice of the people, and of ruling elders; the latter are in general men of the first respectability among the laity. How are the members chosen? They are elected yearly, six weeks before the meeting of the assembly; their business is to examine the state of the church, and decide all ecclesiastical affairs. Who presides in this assembly? The lord commissioner, who is generally a nobleman of the first distinction, appointed by, and representing the king, but he has no vote in their debates. What is the government of Ireland? This kingdom, conquered by Henry the Second, has, from that period, to the year 1800, been governed by lord lieutenants, who represented the king; it had a house of peers, and a house of commons; in the latter sat three hundred members; laws thus made in Ireland, were sent over to England to receive the king's approbation, and pass the great seal; but by the act of union, lately passed, the Irish legislature is entirely abolished, twenty-eight peers, and one hundred commoners, now sitting in the imperial parliament, as representatives of the Irish nation: the office of lord lieutenant is retained. What constitutes the superior excellence of the English constitution? Its liberty, the equality of its laws, and the right of trial by juries. What is

liberty? That power which every civil state or community has to govern itself by laws of its own making, and where the laws are so constituted, that one man need not be in fear of another, when acting justly. What is the abuse of liberty? when the people of a state, no longer regarding the laws, deviate into licentiousness. Why were laws originally instituted? To guard the weak from the oppression of the strong, to protect the property of individuals, to support the interest of the community, for the sake of each member of it, and to make justice not only a principle of the heart, but a tie which even the most abandoned might not violate with impunity. *

What English prince laid the foundation of the liberty Englishmen at present enjoy? Alfred the Great, by his institution of juries; to him we are indebted for the superstructure of what is called the common law, and many other useful regulations: the cabinet council was instituted by Alfred. Name a few of the most remarkable acts of parliament. That against bigamy, in the reign of Edward the First; the first navigation act, in Richard the Second's; the first for the preservation of the game, in Henry the Seventh's; that for punishing perjury with the pillory and loss of ears, in Elizabeth's reign; the test, and the corporation acts, passed in Charles the Second's; the test act requires all

* N. B. For this last answer I am indebted to the works of the ingenious Dr. Mavor.

officers under the English government, whether civil or military, to receive the sacrament according to the rites of the established church ; and the toleration act, passed in William the Third's, empowers all those who do not profess the doctrines of the English church, to worship God in their own manner, without being disturbed. What are Sequestrations? During the civil war sequestrations meant seizing upon the property of the delinquent, for the use of the commonwealth ; in civil law, they mean disposing of the goods and chattels of a deceased person, whose estate no man will meddle with ; in common law, separating disputed property equally from the possession of both parties ; and in ecclesiastical affairs, sequestrations mean collecting the fruits of a vacant benefice, for the advantage of the next incumbent.

What is Misprision of Felony? Suffering any person committed on suspicion of felony or treason to escape before he is indicted.

What are the Customs? Taxes paid to government on goods exported and imported. What is a Bill of Entry? An account of goods entered at the custom-house. What is a Bill of Stores? A license granted at the custom-house, for merchants to take such articles, free of custom-dues, as are necessary for their voyage. What is a Bill of Sufferance? Permission given at the custom-house for merchants to trade from one English port to another, custom-free.

The English laws have long been the admiration of other nations, the pride of our own — now is the time that we are most strenuously called upon to defend them; away, then, with all petty divisions, all bandying of party names, all religious bickerings: are we not Britons? are we not countrymen? — It is ours to protect our wives, our children, and our homes! precious titles! — may they ever be preserved inviolate.

The glorious close of this long and ardent contest has secured to us these liberties, privileges, and domestic comforts; may we duly estimate these blessings, and reverence their AUTHOR!

BRITAIN, before its invasion by the Romans, B. C. 55, was in a state of warlike barbarism; Julius Cæsar, allured by the beauty of the island, directed his ambitious views to our coast; but the hardy natives, though attacked, were not subdued by him; at length Agricola, general under the emperor Domitian, secured and extended the Roman conquests; South Britain then became an appendage to that extensive empire.

About three centuries after this, the Goths and other barbarous nations threatened Rome herself with destruction; her legions were then removed from Britain, and the Scots and Picts, availing themselves of its defenceless state, plundered the country without mercy; in vain did they implore assistance from their former masters, Rome feared for her own safety, and the Britons, repulsed there, sought protection from the Saxons, a fierce, turbu-

lent people, who had settled in Denmark and the north of Germany. Hengist and Horsa, two Saxon chiefs, attended by a needy train of freebooters, checked the progress of the enemy, and the Britons, grateful for the supposed favour, allowed the Saxons a residence in the Isle of Thanet; but preferring the smiling plains of Albion to their own barren soil, they soon enlarged this boundary, resolved upon conquering the Britons, and after many struggles, succeeded in their attempts, finally establishing upon the island seven kingdoms, well known by the title of the Saxon Heptarchy.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS,

Before Christ.

WHAT is Universal History? An account of those events which are related in the Scripture, and in all other records, whether merely traditional, or well authenticated. How is Universal History divided? Into sacred and profane: sacred history is confined to the accounts we receive from the Prophets, and the incidents in the Bible, for which we refer to Moses and Josephus: and profane history, (when considered as ancient,) resting upon such historical facts, or traditions, as could be collected independent of the Scriptures, comprehending the fabulous, or heroic periods, and the

course of the four great empires, down to Augustus Cæsar, in whose time Christ appeared. What is meant by Modern History? Modern History includes all well-authenticated events, from the æra of Jesus Christ to the present time, and has been divided into centuries: Christ was born four hundred and seventy-nine years after the building of Rome; four thousand and four years after the creation of the world; and in the fourth year of the hundred and ninety-third Olympiad. What is an Olympiad? The space of four complete years: the Greeks computed time by Olympiads; and the first Olympiad from which chronologers reckon, begins in the year of the world 3228, and seven hundred and seventy-six years before the birth of our Saviour. Why are these epochs, or resting places used? To avoid those mistakes which would inevitably occasion confusion of times and events: the five epochs most in use are, from the creation of this world, the foundation of Rome, the Olympiads, (or dates of the celebration of the Olympic games,) the birth of Jesus Christ, and the Hegira, or flight of Mahomet.

What is Ecclesiastical History? An account of the affairs relative to the Christian church, however subdivided into sects and opinions; including the lives and characters of those who have supported and maintained them. Name some of the incidents, or events, from the year 900, to the year 800, before Christ. The birth of Homer, four centuries after the Trojan war; the re-establishment of the Olym-

pic games; the legislation and death of Lycurgus; the kingdom of Epirus, and city of Carthage, founded; the kingdom of Macedonia founded; and the city of Athens declared a republic. Name some events from the year 800, to the year 700 before Christ. Rome was built, and the method of counting by Olympiads adopted by the Greeks; the cities of Syracuse, Sybaris, and Crotona, founded; the isle of Corcyra settled; and the first Messenian war.

Name some of the events from the year 700, to the year 600 before Christ. The second Messenian war commenced; the poet Tyrtaeus flourished; Byzantium was founded by the inhabitants of Megara; Draco gave laws to Athens; Terpander, of Lesbos, the musician and poet; Thales, of Miletus, the philosopher; Alcæus and Sappho, the poets, flourished; Nebuchadnezzar, the king of Babylon, lived; and at the close of this century began the Jewish captivity. Name the chief events from the year 600, to the year 500 before Christ. Jerusalem, after a siege, was taken by Nebuchadnezzar; Tyre was taken, and Egypt conquered by him; the legislation of the enlightened Solon in Athens; Anacharsis, the Scythian, was his cotemporary; the first rude attempts at tragedy and comedy among the Greeks; Anaximander, the philosopher, and Æsop, the fabulist, flourished; Pisistratus seized upon the supreme power in Athens; Cyrus reigned in Persia; the battle of Thymbra fought; the poet Anacreon, of Teos,

lived; Darius-Hystaspes, after the death of Cambyzes, reigned over Persia; Rome expelled her kings, and chose the consular form of government; Pythagoras, the Samian philosopher, lived; and the city of Sardis was wantonly burnt by the Athenians. What were the most remarkable events from the year 500, to the year 400 before Christ? The battle of Marathon, gained by Miltiades; those of Thermopylæ, Salamis, Platea, and the Eurymedon, fought; commencement of the Peloponnesian war: Melissus, Protagoras, and Empedocles, flourished as philosophers; Sophocles, Pindar, and Euripides, as poets; Socrates, the philosopher; and Herodotus, and Thucydides, as historians; the great plague desolated Athens; and the history of the Old Testament, being brought down to the year before Christ 430, concludes at that period. Name some memorable events from the year 400, to the year 300 before Christ. The death of Socrates, an important æra in the history of the human heart; Dionysius the tyrant expelled the city of Syracuse; the battles of Leuctra and Mantinea; the sacred war; conquests of Philip of Macedon, and Alexander his son; deaths of Isocrates and Timoleon; battles of Cheronea, the Granicus, Issus, and Arbela; the deaths of Alexander, Diogenes, Aristotle, and Demosthenes.

Name some remarkable events from the year 300, to the year 200 before the birth of Christ. The Septuagint translation of the Bible; the commencement of the first Punic war; the Carthagi-

nians experienced their first naval defeat from the Romans; Regulus, the Roman general, was defeated by the Carthaginians; the Rhodian Colossus fell, owing to the shock of an earthquake; the second Punic war, and the passage of Hannibal over the Alps; the battles of Thrasymene and Cannæ; and the overthrow of the Carthaginian army, headed by Hannibal, at the battle of Zama. Name the chief events from the year 200, to the year 100 before Christ. The fall of the Macedonian empire; the third Punic war, and destruction of Carthage; Egypt governed by Cleopatra; the war with Jugurtha; and the memorable birth of Cicero. Name a few of the most remarkable events from the year 100 before Christ, to the year of his birth. The civil wars between Sylla and Marius; the war with Mithridates, king of Pontus; Catiline's conspiracy detected by Cicero; Cæsar's first expedition against Britain; battles of Pharsalia and Actium; deaths of Marc Antony and Cleopatra.

Who are esteemed the best historians of the affairs of Greece? Herodotus, whose history, independent of the Scriptures, is the most ancient of any now in being: he gives a tolerably correct account of the Lydian, Egyptian, Persian, Greek, and Macedonian empires, including a space of about three hundred years; Thucydides, who gives a short but very faithful view of the Grecian history; Xenophon, Diodorus-Siculus, Arrian, Quintus Curtius, and Justin. Who were the most

distinguished Roman historians? Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Livy, Polybius, Appian, Sallust, Julius Cæsar, Velleius-Paterculus, Suetonius, and Tacitus: of these Thucydides and Xenophon, among the Greeks;—Polybius, Cæsar, Sallust, and Tacitus, among the Latins, were themselves actors in many of the scenes which their pens have described; consequently, their evidence is to be more implicitly relied upon. Which of the Grecian states paid the greatest attention to commerce? The Athenians and Corinthians; the Rhodians also were famed for their industry, their maritime, civil, and penal laws, and the colonies which they established; among which were Naples, Agrigentum, and the town of Roses, in Catalonia, Spain.

How, in the early ages, were the rights of hospitality practised among the Greeks? In a manner very honourable to their feelings; when a stranger appeared the doors were thrown open, every attention was lavished upon their guest; and they never inquired into his birth or situation, till they had in the most generous and ample manner relieved, nay, anticipated his wants. What was the chief business of the Areopagites? To watch over the maintenance of the laws, and public morals, in Athens; the tribunal in which they presided was established by Cecrops, supported by Solon, and stripped of its privileges by Pericles; this institution subsisted nearly one hundred years, and during that time took cognizance of crimes, vice, and public

abuse. What were the customs of the Athenians on the death of their friends? The rites of sepulture were regarded as sacred ceremonies, and in the latter ages the custom of burning the dead body prevailed; after the corpse was consumed, the nearest relations collected the ashes, and the urn in which they were deposited was then buried; libations of wine were made during the funeral ceremonies, and they threw into the fire part of the apparel of the deceased; those citizens who neglected these duties to their friends, which were so consonant to nature and humanity, were, by the Grecian laws, prohibited from the attainment of any high office in the state, however in other respects well qualified for it. What was an Eclogue? A short poem, in which the pleasures of a pastoral life were depicted: Sicily gave birth to this species of poetry, which was not so highly esteemed among the Greeks. What kind of poem was the Grecian Elegy? A poem, originally designed to paint in glowing colours national disasters, or the sorrows and misfortunes of some highly distinguished persons, but at length it was chiefly used to describe the torments and anxieties of love. To what goddess did the Athenians pay the highest adoration? To Minerva: her temple was erected in the citadel, and her statue was the workmanship of the celebrated Phidias. What was an Oligarchy? A form of government among the ancients, which somewhat resembled an aristocracy: with this difference, that the authority was confined to a

very *small* number of the rich and great; riches were most sought after, and in this kind of government the main-spring was the acquirement of riches, or the desire of increasing them. The government of Carthage nearly approached to an oligarchy.

What was meant by tyrannical power among the ancients? Such power as Dionysius exercised in Syracuse; it was a corruption of, and degeneracy from the principles of monarchy; the sovereign ruled by the impulse of fear alone, and his own safety was ever the sole object of his cares and attention; a pure republic was by the ancients esteemed the best form of government; — they knew not the advantages arising from a limited monarchy. What virtue did Aristotle recommend as the foundation of all the others? Prudence. What countries gave birth to algebra, astronomy, and the belles-lettres, or polite literature? Barbary and Arabia, to algebra; Egypt, to astronomy; and Greece, to the belles-lettres. Who was the great master of ancient music? Timotheus; he lived in the time of Alexander the Great. Who put an end to the liberties and republics of Greece? Alexander the Great. What Persian monarch in vain endeavoured to subdue the Greeks? Xerxes; he lost two millions of men in the attempt. Who was the most famous ancient biographer? Plutarch. Under what Roman consul and general were the Spartans enslaved? By Galba and Flaminius, in

the Macedonian war, one hundred and ninety years before Christ.

What did the Romans understand by a Proconsul? This was a magistrate appointed to the government of a province, with the authority of a consul in that district. What was the sacred battalion? It was raised at the battle of Leuctra, headed by Pelopidas, and was composed of three hundred Thebans, connected by the ties of individual affection, and bound by an oath never to fly, but to defend each other to the last extremity.

What was Cicero's opinion of a magistrate's duty? He considered this dignity, not as a recompence conferred upon him for his own use, but as a trust confided to his vigilance and fidelity: men's eyes, said he, are fixed upon any one placed in such a situation, he is therefore more particularly bound to act uprightly.

How was ingratitude punished by the Persians? With the utmost severity; and among the ungrateful they classed those who were regardless of their country, their relations, their friends, or the worship of the gods.

How was lying treated by the Persians? As a mean and infamous vice, unworthy of, and totally incompatible with a generous spirit.

What were the Egyptian hieroglyphics? Mystical characters or symbols, which that people used, the more effectually to conceal, or disguise the mysteries of their religion. What was the origin of great kingdoms among the ancients? When

cities were founded, and small islands colonized by the ancients, each city or island had its own separate king and legislature; but the natural desire of man to increase his possessions, gave rise to frequent wars,—the conqueror joined the vanquished city to his own dominions; and thus, in proportion to the extent of victory, kingdoms and states of greater or less population, were formed. Who appointed couriers? Cyrus the Great, for a more effectual and speedy dispatch of business. Whom did the Athenians consider as their greatest and earliest benefactor? Cecrops, who was a native of Sais, in Egypt, but appearing in Attica with his countrymen, he founded Athens, instructed and polished the Athenians by his salutary laws, and his name was long held in veneration by the Grecians.

What have been supposed the ruling principles in the various forms of government established by the Grecians? In a monarchy, honour; in a tyranny, the safety of the tyrant; in an aristocracy, public virtue; in an oligarchy, riches; in a well-regulated republic, liberty; and in a democracy, this liberty degenerated into licentiousness. How has the Abbé Barthelemy divided the history of Athens? Into three distinct periods; the age of Solon, or that of the laws; of Themistocles and Aristides, or that of glory; and the age of Pericles, or in other words, that of luxury and the arts. What wise law had the Ephesians with relation to the construction of public buildings? If the architect, whose plan was approved and fixed upon,

exactly fulfilled the conditions of the agreement, public honours were decreed him; if the expence was a fourth part more than he had laid the estimate at, it was defrayed from the public treasury; but if it exceeded this, the private fortune of the artist was taxed to make out the amount of the sum expended. An inscription on the gate of a temple dedicated to Esculapius, in Epidaurus, may serve to show that the ancients had occasionally sublime ideas of religion. Give me the sense of this inscription. Pure souls alone are permitted to find entrance here.

Did the Greeks show any public marks of the high esteem in which the virtue of friendship was held among them? Yes; they dedicated altars to friendship, but never erected any temples to this sacred feeling, supposing it would find a temple in the heart of every good man. Pythagoras being asked his opinion of a friend, "he is," said he, "a second self." What opinions did the Greeks entertain of happiness? It was, they thought, pretty equally distributed throughout nature; some placed it in the enjoyment of pleasure, others in the exemption from pain; but the most enlightened of their sages conceived that happiness might ever be found in the recollection of the good done to others, and in the hope of becoming still more eminently useful. What crime was omitted in the code of Solon's laws? That of parricide; because Solon thought no child could be capable of such base, such horrid ingratitude to the authors and

supporters of his being. . To what superstitions did the heathens most universally resort? To the arts of divination; they blindly fancied the result of the most important events would depend upon the flight of birds, the picking of chickens, and the appearance of the entrails of beasts; from these they drew good or bad omens; eclipses, monsters, prodigies, every unexpected accident, were sufficient to enable their augurs, or soothsayers, to draw the most inspiring, or heart-rending conclusions.

Who were the Homerides? This was a name given by the Greeks to those inhabitants of the isle of Chios, who pretended to be descended from the poet Homer; and who, on this account, received marks of distinction from their fellow-citizens. What was the Hippodrome? The course appointed for horse and chariot races, which in some towns was large enough to contain forty chariots. What general opinions had the Greeks of laws? They were anxious to make them clear, precise; not too multifarious, suited to the peculiar habits and climate of the state for which they were designed, and uniformly favourable to the interest of virtue: it has been well observed, that a great number of laws in any state indicates its prevailing corruption. Whose laws have been most celebrated among the ancients? Those of Zaleucus, Charonidas, Minos, Lycurgus, Draco, and Solon: indeed the laws of Solon were considered as little short of oracles by the Athenians, and as the best models

tor framing those of other nations. How were indolence and downright idleness punished by the laws of Solon? He who had neglected to bring his son up to some useful occupation, or trade, was, by an express law, deprived in his old age of the assistance and support he might naturally expect from him at such a period; thus the parent was made to feel the bad consequences of ill-formed habits; and to prevent the frequency of such habits, the Areopagites, or Athenian judges, were required by the laws to inquire into the methods by which individuals gained a livelihood.

What led the Athenians to the constant public worship of their Gods? This law; "Honour in public and in private the gods and the heroes of thy country; let each offer annually, according to his ability, and the established rites, the first-fruits of his harvest: for," said the Athenians, "the gods distribute to us life, health, riches, wisdom, and valour." What great instances did Leonidas give of that contempt of danger, and conciseness in expression, for which the Spartans were so celebrated? Xerxes wrote to him thus: "Surrender, and I will give thee the empire of Greece;" Leonidas replied, "I would rather die for Sparta than enslave her." Xerxes wrote again, "Yield up thine arms:" Leonidas answered, "Come and take them:" and when some soldiers said the Persians were near us, "Rather say we are near them," was the answer of the heroic Spartan king. How did he take leave of his kindred and friends before the

battle of Thermopylæ? He bade them an eternal adieu: when his wife requested to know his last wishes, "I wish you," said he, "a husband worthy of you, and children who may resemble him;" — to the end of time such brilliant examples will never cease to strengthen or awaken the sentiments of patriotism, enthusiasm, and admiration of the virtue which inspired them. Forty years after the death of Leonidas, his bones were brought to Sparta, and deposited in a tomb; a pillar was raised near it, on which were inscribed the names of the three hundred Spartans who fell at his side.

ABSTRACT

THE ENGLISH REIGNS,

FROM THE YEAR 800,

TO

THE NORMAN CONQUEST.

Saxon Line.

EGBERT, first king of all England, 800: he was the descendant of the west Saxon kings; and after ascending their throne, by turns subdued the kingdoms of the Heptarchy, and was acknowledged

sole monarch: he was a brave prince, and had frequent battles with the Danes. The arts now dawned in Europe, but the little learning of the times was confined to the monks: the Church History of Bede had been this period.

Ethelwolf, the son of Egbert, 838: he occasionally defeated the Danes, but possessed not his father's abilities. He was the slave of monkish superstition, compelling each British family to pay the tribute called Peter's pence to Rome annually. (Henry the Eighth abolished this imposition.) Ethelbald, the eldest son of Ethelwolf, conspired against the peace of the kingdom; the dispute was settled by the offer which Ethelwolf made to share his dominions with his rebellious son; it was accepted, and the king died soon after.

Ethelbald, and Ethelbert, sons of Ethelwolf, reigned jointly, 858: tythes were now first collected by the clergy. Ethelbald died in 860, and his brother, from that period to his death, reigned alone; defeating and repulsing the Danes, who ravaged the country, and burnt the city of Winchester.

Ethelred, the younger brother of Ethelbert, ascended the throne 866: he was engaged in continual wars with the Danes; who, in this reign, plundered the city of York. He lost his life in battle, leaving the crown to his brother Alfred.

Alfred the Great, 872, was adorned with many virtues, and magnanimous qualities. Rollo, the

Norman chief, flourished at this period. Alfred fought many successful battles with the Danes, whom he at length completely worsted; but in the beginning of his reign experienced many reverses of fortune from them: he was one of the wisest and best of princes; his prudent and judicious regulations secured the willing homage of his subjects: he increased the British fleet, rebuilt the city of London, and carefully cultivated the arts.

Edward the Elder, son of Alfred, succeeded in 900, when under age: he obliged the Scotch to sue for peace, and reduced the revolted Welsh to obedience; he possessed his father's strength of mind and unquestioned valour, but wanted his taste for learning and the arts, his justice, and lenity.

Athelstan, natural son of Edward the Elder, 925; a good and great prince: he ordered the Scriptures to be translated into the Saxon language; and was the decided friend of commerce, promoting navigation by several wise regulations: he had many wars with the Scots. Guy, earl of Warwick, lived in this reign.

Edmund the Pious, legitimate son of Edward the Elder, 941: religion and valour were in him united. He instituted capital punishments for crimes in his dominions; and enacted, that gangs of robbers being discovered, the oldest among them should be selected from the rest to suffer death; Leolf, the robber, resenting this law, entered the king's presence at the feast celebrated in memory of the Saxon conversion to Christianity; the ex-

asperated king, who had formerly banished him, insisted on his leaving the room; Leolf drew a dagger, and stabbed the monarch to the heart.

Edred, son of Edward the Elder, and nephew to Edmund, 948, was elected to the throne, the sons of Edmund being judged too young to support the cares of government: he reigned ingloriously, dedicating the greatest part of his time to the monks; and by their persuasion founded some monasteries and abbeys, Glastonbury in particular. Dunstan, the monk, had complete ascendancy over him.

Edwy, the nephew of Edmund the Pious, 955: he showed great antipathy to the monks, and ejected some of them from their benefices. Dunstan was banished the kingdom by him; the clergy, highly incensed, fomented a rebellion, and in the fifth year of Edwy's reign, his brother Edgar, a boy twelve years of age, was placed on the throne by them. Edwy, it is said, died of grief shortly after.

Edgar, 959, though occasionally under the dominion of the priests who fixed him on the throne, yet revived the naval glory of England; and his reign was one of the best at this period. He overawed the Scots and Northumbrians, quieted domestic troubles, and repelled foreign invasion with uniform success.

Edward the Martyr, son of Edgar, by his first wife, 975: he succeeded his father at the age of twelve; his short reign was passed in peace; but

his mother-in-law, Elfrida, wishing to raise a party in favour of her own son, Ethelred, watched her opportunity, and when the king called upon her at Corfe-castle, she basely caused him to be stabbed in the back while drinking to her health in a glass of wine.

Ethelred, the second son of Edgar and Elfrida, succeeded, 979, aged twelve: he was an indolent prince; his subjects rebelled; and Sweyn, king of Denmark, being his declared enemy, Ethelred treacherously commanded the massacre of all the Danes who had settled in England; upon this, Sweyn entered the kingdom and defeated the English monarch, who was compelled to pay Sweyn a considerable sum to induce him to return to Denmark; he complied, but soon came back again, and Ethelred had no alternative but to fly the kingdom; on the death of Sweyn the English prince ventured back, and found that Canute, the son of Sweyn, had seized upon the throne; Ethelred compelled him to retire, but he made another successful effort, and had subjugated the greatest part of England when Ethelred died.

Edmund Ironside, the warlike son of the weak Ethelred, succeeded his father, 1016: he was opposed by Canute, who besieged London; Edmund obliged him to raise the siege, and twice defeated him; Canute after this obtained a victory, and it was finally agreed to share the kingdom between them. Edmund, after reigning one year, was assassinated, and Canute enjoyed the kingdom alone.

Danish Line.

Canute the Great, son of Sweyn, 1017: he endeavoured to gain the affection of the English people by many acts of clemency; rebuilt the devastated monasteries and abbeys, and was feared and respected by neighbouring powers, being king of England, Denmark, and Norway. After reigning long and gloriously, he left by will, to his natural son Sweyn, the kingdom of Norway; to Hardicanute, Denmark; and to his son Harold, England.

Harold Harefoot, or Harold the First, son of Canute, 1036: he reigned only three years, and was ever on bad terms with his brother Hardicanute, who fancied he had a superior claim upon the English crown. Harold was dissipated and weak, and justly odious to his subjects, who rejoiced in his death.

Hardicanute, the brother of Harold, 1039: his reign was disgraceful and short; his days were spent in riot and debauchery, and he fell a martyr to excessive gluttony. The day of his death was for sometime kept as a festival among the English, by the name of Hock Holiday. Earl Godwin lived through his reign.

Saxon Line restored.

Edward the Confessor, 1041: the vices of Hardicanute had so alienated the minds of his people, that they determined on the restoration of the

Saxon line in the person of Edward the Confessor. Earl Godwin, whose court intrigues and crimes had already made him conspicuous, offered his assistance to secure the crown to Edward, on condition that he would marry his daughter; the king complied from necessity, but could never treat Godwin with cordiality, having strongly suspected him in Harold's reign of murdering his younger brother; but he kept up appearances with Godwin; and after defeating the Danes and Welsh, he converted Westminster-church into an abbey, where he built his own tomb: he was the last king of Egbert's race, though Harold, his successor, was also a Saxon.

Harold, 1065, son of earl Godwin. He resembled his father in his ambitious views, but in virtue and ability was his superior. Harold gained the affections of the English by his insinuating manners, and on the death of Edward found little difficulty in ascending the throne; he revised the laws, and administered justice with impartiality; defeated Halfagar, king of Norway, and seized upon the Norwegian fleet; but the invasion of William duke of Normandy, changed his brilliant prospects, and engaging his rival at the battle of Hastings, Harold was killed, sincerely regretted by his subjects.

ABSTRACT
OF
THE ENGLISH REIGNS,
FROM THE CONQUEST.

Happy Britannia!
Rich is thy Soil, and merciful thy Clime,
Unmatch'd thy Guardian Oaks.

THOMSON's *Summer*.

WILLIAM the Conqueror, 1066: he caused a general survey of the lands to be made; in his reign began the first wars with France; the Norman laws and language were introduced; many forts built. He reigned with arbitrary sway, and instituted the curfew bell.

William Rufus, 1087, was cruel and irreligious. He invaded Normandy, his brother's dukedom; engaged in the crusades; and was killed by an arrow, in the New Forest, Hampshire.

Henry the First, 1100: he purchased the throne by seizing upon his brother's treasures; suffered the clergy to assume excessive power; conquered Normandy from his brother Robert, and confined him cruelly. Henry's abilities were great, but his conduct exceptionable.

Stephen, 1135, seized upon the throne; a long and bloody war ensued; many forts were built by the barons: his crown, after several battles, settled

upon Henry, grandson to Henry the First, but Stephen was allowed to enjoy it for life. He was famed for personal valour.

Henry the Second, 1154: a wise and great prince; Thomas à Becket was first his favourite, afterwards his tormentor; Henry endeavoured to reduce the power of the pope and clergy; he conquered Ireland; appointed assizes and circuits. The well-known fair Rosamond lived in this reign.

Richard the First, 1189: he engaged in the crusades, took the town of Askalon, and performed many acts of valour. He was afterwards detained prisoner by the emperor of Germany, but ransomed by his subjects. During his wars with France, he besieged the castle of Chalus, and was killed there by an arrow.

John, 1199: he murdered his nephew; quarrelled with the pope, and was excommunicated; signed Magna Charta, the bulwark of English liberty; entered into a war with France, and his barons; and died deservedly detested.

Henry the Third, 1216, was weak and irresolute: his was a long minority; he was prevailed upon to violate Magna Charta, his barons rebelled, a civil war followed, but an accommodation took place, and they returned to their allegiance. The famous earl of Leicester was his chief opponent.

Edward the First, 1272: he conquered Wales, massacred the Welsh bards, enacted useful laws, and was called the English Justinian: he granted the Cinque Ports their privileges. The renowned

William Wallace, and the English Roger Bacon, flourished. Edward's heart was buried in the Holy Land.

Edward the Second, 1307, encouraged favourites and lost the affections of his people: he wanted his father's strength of mind to keep the barons in obedience: his queen, at their head, made war upon him; he was compelled to abdicate the throne, and was afterwards murdered in Berkeley-castle, Gloucestershire.

Edward the Third, 1327: he subdued Scotland, and defeated the French in the battles of Cressy and Poitiers; had two kings prisoners in his court; encouraged the various manufactures: his conquests added more to the glory than the real happiness of his subjects, and he left his kingdom in an impoverished condition.

Richard the Second, 1377, was thoughtless and prodigal: the insurrection, headed by Wat Tyler, on account of the poll-tax, was in his reign; the king suppressed it, in person. The earl of Hereford, son of the duke of Lancaster, was banished, but returned before the expiration of the time, seized upon the throne, and confined Richard in the castle of Pontefract, where he was starved.

Henry the Fourth, 1399, reigned with wisdom and prudence: the earl of Northumberland, who had assisted him in gaining the throne, rebelled, but was defeated; and his son, Henry Hotspur, slain. The English marine was greatly increased, but learning in general was at a very low ebb.

catholic religion; persecuted and burnt the protestants; married Philip, king of Spain, son of the famous Charles the Fifth; and died, after a short reign, tissue with every kind of barbarity.

Elizabeth, half-sister to Mary, 1558: she was prudent, accomplished, and skilled in the art of governing a mighty empire. The Spanish armada was defeated by her admirals: she established the reformed religion: supported the protestant interest abroad. In her reign the East-India Company was established; but her glory was tarnished by the unjust death of her rival, the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots.

James the First of England, and Sixth of Scotland, 1603, had high notions of kingly power; he was a learned pedant, and particularly attached to peace. The famous gunpowder plot was discovered by him. His reign was inglorious; and his favorites managed the affairs of the state with little reputation.

Charles the First, 1625, received from his father the same unconstitutional ideas of royal prerogative; his people began to feel their own weight in the scale of empire, and refused to pay the taxes he imposed; a civil war ensued. Charles was defeated, taken prisoner, and beheaded by the parliament, in the year 1649.

Oliver Cromwell then usurped the regal power, under the specious title of Protector of the realm. He rose from a low station to the high office he at last attained; defeated the wandering son of Charles

the First; raised the English name among foreign nations; and at his death ordered his son Richard to be declared the protector.

Charles the Second restored the monarchical power, Richard Cromwell being unable to hold the reigns of government, in the year 1660. Charles was profligate and capricious, but reigned with almost absolute sway: his brother James was appointed successor, through a professed Roman catholic. This reign was distinguished by many imaginary plots against the government, and the deaths of Algernon Sydney and lord Russell.

James the Second ascended the throne, 1685, with a determined resolution to abolish the national religion. He was reconciled, in the name of the people of England, to the pope; and wished to make his own will, not the laws of the land, his rule for governing: the nation unanimously resolved to oppose his arbitrary designs, and called over William, prince of Orange, to defend and protect their rights and religious opinions. James was obliged to abdicate the throne to William, and died in France.

William the Third, and Mary, the daughter of James the Second, were called to fill the English throne, 1688. William humbled France, and made himself formidable to the European powers; the Bill of Rights received the sanction of parliament, and the laws in general were revised and amended.

Anne, daughter of James the Second, succeeded, in 1702. Her reign was rendered famous by the

splendid victories of Marlborough. The distinction between Whig and Tory first took place. Her administration increased the nominal glory, but not the real happiness of her subjects. The union between England and Scotland was effected, and this reign is remarkable for the number of learned men which enlightened Europe.

George the First, of Hanover, succeeded Anne, 1714. He was prudent, wise, and cautious in the choice of ministers. A rebellion broke out, headed by the Pretender, in 1715; it was happily quelled, and the heads of the party suffered death. The South-Sea scheme was set on foot in this reign, the ruin of thousands.

George the Second, 1727. Another rebellion, in the year 1745, was encouraged by the Pretender, who was finally defeated at the battle of Culloden. The greater part of North America became dependent upon Britain, and the English army every where victorious. Sir Robert Walpole, and the immortal Chatham, were successively prime ministers.

ABSTRACT

THE SCOTTISH REIGNS,

FROM DUNCAN, COTEMPORARY WITH EDWARD THE CONFESSOR,
TO MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

A manly race,
Of unsubmitting spirit, wise, and brave,
Train'd up to hardy deeds, soon visited
By learning, when before the Gothic rage
She took her western flight.

THOMSON'S *Autumn*.

DUNCAN, 1033. A prince of pacific temper and great virtues; he was treacherously murdered by Macbeth, his general, and distinguished friend.

Macbeth, 1040. This tyrant usurped the throne, to the prejudice of Malcolm, son of Duncan, who with his younger brother, Donaldblain, took refuge in England. Macbeth's reign was as short as it was cruel, being killed in a war with the English, who armed in favour of Duncan's children.

Malcolm the Third, 1057, long an exile in England, ascended the throne of his ancestors upon the death of Macbeth: he introduced among the Scots the custom of giving surnames: and during the crusades, assisted Godfrey, earl of Bologne, in the reduction of Jerusalem. This wise and valiant monarch was killed, with one of his sons, at the siege of Albrwick.

Donaldblain, or Donald the Seventh, 1092, uncle to Malcolm the Third: his reign was short, being dethroned by Duncan, natural son of Malcolm.

Duncan the Second, 1094. The transient authority which this Prince possessed was marked chiefly by his vices: he died without children.

Edgar, 1096, son of Malcolm the Third, ~~was a~~ good king, and cherished the interests of his subjects.

Alexander the First, 1107; a king of mean capacity and unsteady conduct.

David the First, cotemporary with Stephen, king of England, 1124. His valour was unquestioned, and his liberality to churchmen great: he compiled a code of Scottish laws, built many religious edifices, and reigned gloriously.

Malcolm the Fourth, 1153, grandson of David. His actions are little celebrated, and his reign is chiefly memorable for the origin of the power engrossed by the Stuart family; Walter, one of the king's courtiers, being appointed seneschal, or steward of Scotland, from which employment his descendants derived their family name.

William, surnamed the Lion, 1165, was frequently at war with England; and being taken prisoner at the battle of Alnwick, by Henry the Second, that monarch refused to release him, till he had done homage in his own name, and those of his successors.

Alexander the Second, 1214, son of William the Lion; he was often at war with the Norwegians, who invaded the Scottish isles.

Alexander the Third, 1249; a prince of great virtues. In this reign the Norwegians were completely defeated, and obliged to retire from the isles. Alexander's issue failing, the crown was claimed by the descendants of David, earl of Huntingdon, brother to William the Lion.

1285. An interregnum of some years succeeded, whilst the rival candidates asserted their claims, all descended from David in different degrees of affinity. Of twelve competitors, the most distinguished were John Baliol, great grandson to David, by his eldest daughter; and Robert Bruce, grandson by the youngest. The nobles agreeing to refer the decision of this question to Edward the First, of England, he adjudged the throne to Baliol, as his vassal.

John Baliol, 1299, was more the creature of Edward than a monarch, possessing uncontrollable authority. Gilbert de Umphraville, earl of Angus, and William Wallace, were the foremost of the few who ventured still to assert the independence of Scotland, refused subjection to Baliol, as the deputy of Edward. Soon after this, Baliol, upon the most frivolous pretences, was dethroned by the English king, and, retiring into England, lived in obscurity upon a pension.

Robert Bruce, 1306. On the death of his ancestor (one of the candidates for the throne), Robert entertained jealous fears of William Wallace, but the forces of William engaging with Edward the First's army, at Falkirk, were defeated,

and their leader suffered death. Robert, upon this, engaged the Scots in his own interest, the nobles seated him upon the throne, and he was afterwards known as the Bruce of Bannockburn, by his signal defeat of Edward the Second: a victory still remembered by the Scots with triumph. The remainder of Robert's reign was a series of uninterrupted successes.

David Bruce, or David the Second, 1329, son of Robert; his minority was disturbed by Edward, son of John Baliol, who, assisted by Edward the Third, seized the throne, and compelled David to retire into France. The nobles, however, disgusted with the conduct of young Baliol, reinstated David. Some years after, the Scottish king invaded England, in the absence of its prince; he was made prisoner at the battle of Neville's Cross, near Durham, and detained eleven years in captivity, but afterwards ransomed. Leaving no issue, the crown was claimed by the Stuart family.

Robert Stuart, 1370, the descendant of Walter, seneschal of Scotland, claimed in right of his affinity by marriage to the daughter of David Bruce, being then only baron of Renfrew. He was a prince of uncommon abilities and prudence.

Robert the Third, 1390, son of Robert Stuart, was weak in intellect, and deficient in courage. He committed the toils of government to his brother, the duke of Albany, who took every method to aggrandize his own family. Robert's second son, James, was detained prisoner in England, on his way

to France. During the nineteen years he spent in that country, his father's dominions were subject to repeated commotions, and his eldest brother was assassinated by the duke of Albany's command. Robert soon after died, oppressed with age and misfortunes.

James the First, 1423. This prince had seen in foreign courts the different systems of jurisprudence, and endeavoured, by abridging the power of the nobles, to assert the just prerogatives of the crown : but though he understood the principles of government admirably, the nation was not prepared to receive them ; and in the struggle for power he was assassinated by some of the nobility, in a monastery near Perth, whither he had retired : James instituted the office of lords of session.

James the Second, 1437, pursued his father's plan of humbling the nobility ; and seconded by his ministers, aimed at restoring tranquillity and justice ; but himself the slave of turbulent passions, he stabbed William earl of Douglas to the heart, in a sudden fit of anger ; and taking advantage of the weakness betrayed by the next earl, he proceeded to the ruin of his family, and declared his intention to subvert the feudal law : but the splinter of a cannon ball put an end to his schemes and life, at the early age of thirty.

James the Third, 1460 : he, with inferior abilities, embraced the same object, neglecting those of high birth, and lavishing his favours and affections upon a few court sycophants. The exasper-

ated nobles flew to arms; James met them in battle, his army was routed, and himself slain.*

James the Fourth, 1488, was generous, accomplished, and brave: war was his passion; and, adored by a people who wished by attachment to his person to expiate their offences to his father, he led a gallant army on to the invasion of England: the battle of Flodden Field proved the superior skill of the English; and James, with thirty noblemen of the highest rank, and an infinite number of barons, fell in the contest, leaving an infant of a year old to wield the Scottish sceptre.

James the Fifth, 1513. The duke of Albany, his near relation, was declared regent; but the king at thirteen assumed the reins of government; he had a great but uncultivated mind, and while he repressed the consequence of the nobles, he protected commerce, and reformed the courts of justice. The reformed clergy in Scotland now first launched their thunders against the papal see, though without the concurrence of James. Quarrelling with Henry the Eighth, he assembled an army; his barons, piqued at his contempt of them, reluctantly complied with his summons; and more intent upon retaliating their injuries, than anxious for their own glory, suffered themselves to be shamefully defeated. James felt this affront so keenly, that he died of grief.

Mary, queen of Scots, daughter of James the Fifth, and Mary of Guise, succeeded, 1542, when only a few days old. She was educated in France; and in her minority, the earl of Arran, and Mary

of Guise, were successively regents. Mary, who had espoused Francis the Second of France, upon his death, returned to govern her native country; she then married the earl of Darnley, but soon disgusted with his conduct, was privy to his violent death, and immediately affianced to Bothwell, his murderer: the nobles incensed to the highest degree, rose against her, and being taken prisoner, she was compelled to sign a resignation of the crown, in favour of her son. Escaping from custody, she fled into England, where Elizabeth, betraying the confidence reposed in her by Mary, unjustly sentenced her to death. The beauty, misfortunes, and, we may add, the crimes of this celebrated woman, have rendered the annals of her reign peculiarly interesting.

James the Sixth, 1567, only son of Mary, by the earl of Darnley; he reigned long before his mother's death. In this period he diminished the power of the church, now declared protestant by act of parliament, and married the daughter of the Danish king. Upon the death of his relation, Elizabeth of England, he ascended her throne; and the history of Scotland and England has since been the same.

AN
ABSTRACT
 OF THE
REIGNS OF THE FRENCH KINGS,
 FROM PHARAMOND, FOUNDER OF THE MONARCHY
 TO PHILIP THE FIRST, COTEMPORARY WITH
 WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR.

Turn we,
 To vigorous soils, and climes of fair extent,
 Where by the potent sun, elated high,
 The vineyard swells refulgent to the day.

THOMSON.

PHARAMOND, first king of the French, in the year of our Lord 420: was famed as a warrior, and politician.

Clodian, son of Pharamond, 428, was continually at war with the Romans, and lost several battles.

Merovee, first of the Merovingians, 447. The annals of his reign are lost in a cloud of obscurity, and history says little about him.

Childeric the First, son of Merovee, 458; he abandoned himself entirely to his pleasures, and the French lords uniting to dethrone him, count Giles was chosen king in his stead: but upon his promise of better conduct, he was recalled, and again seated upon the throne.

Clovis the First, 481. In his reign Christianity became the religion of the state: he performed

many great exploits, founded several churches and monasteries; and published the Salic law. He was famed for his valour, but it was tinged with inhumanity.

Childebert the First, son of Clovis, 511. He laid the foundation of Notre Dame, a celebrated church at Paris; reigned with wisdom and moderation; and was universally regretted by his people.

Clotaire the First, succeeded his brother Childebert, 558, having before shared in the government. He was a cruel barbarian, killed two of his nephews, and aimed at the life of the third; his reign was one continued scene of horrors, and murders.

Caribert, son of Clotaire, 562. This prince having raised successively to a share in his throne two females of the lowest birth, the bishop of Paris thought proper to excommunicate him. Caribert had a taste for literature, and some historians represent him as a good king.

Chilperic the First, brother of Caribert, 567. This prince, for his repeated cruelties, was called the Nero of France; he loaded his subjects with taxes, and many on this account were compelled to quit their native soil. He at last met with the just recompense of his crimes, and was assassinated.

Clotaire the Second, 584. He was victorious over the Saxons, and reigned successfully.

Dagobert the First, 628, succeeded his father Clotaire. He was enslaved by superstition, and

bestowed great part of his revenues upon the monks, who loaded him with flattery.

Clovis the Second, son of Dagobert, 638. In this reign France was afflicted with a great famine, and the king, to remove the necessities of the poor, caused the gold and silver ornaments with which the tombs of the nobility were decorated, to be ~~he sold,~~ and the money distributed among them.

Clotaire the Third, 660. In this reign, and the two preceding it, the power assumed by the mayors of the palace (or chief ministers) was so excessive, that the kings were merely the tools of profligate and ambitious men, who, under this title, bore the supreme sway.

Childeric the Second, 668. A weak and irresolute prince: his councils quickly fell into contempt.

Thiery the First, 673. The mayors of the palace, in this reign, usurped the regal power, and the only shadow of royalty he possessed, was the title of king.

Clovis the Third, son of Thiery, 690. This prince died at the age of fourteen, and performed no action worth recording.

Childebert the Second, 695: He was surnamed the Just, and exercised the confined authority allowed him by the mayors, in such a manner as to gain the hearts of his people.

Dagobert the Second, 711. He was twelve years of age when he ascended the throne, and died at the age of seventeen, leaving only one son, who

was judged by the mayors of the palace unfit to support the weight of government, and therefore set aside by them.

Clotaire the Fourth, 718, reigned only one year : his indolence was such that he never interfered in the affairs of state, but left all to his ministers.

~~—~~ Chilperic the Second, 719. He emerged from that indolence in which the former Merovingian kings had been plunged ; and asserted his right to govern alone, against Charles Martel, a famous mayor of the palace, but with little success.

Thierry the Second, 721. During his minority Charles Martel continued to hold the sovereign authority, (while Thierry bore the name of king,) and distinguished himself by his wisdom and valour.

Childeric the Third, 743, surnamed the Simple, was the last of the Merovingian race. Charles Martel died in this reign : Pepin, and Carloman, the sons of Charles, shared the supreme authority, and dethroned Childeric, who died in the monastery where he was confined.

Pepin the Little, 760, son of Charles Martel, succeeded to the undivided authority. He abolished the office of mayor of the palace, and governed alone. Pepin was a celebrated hero, and defeated the Saxons, Sclavonians, and Bavarians.

Charlemagne and Carloman, the sons of Pepin, 768. Carloman soon quitted the throne, and assumed the Benedictine habit ; Charlemagne then reigned alone. This great prince trod in the steps

of his father ; literature and the sciences now dawned upon the nation ; and Roland, the celebrated French hero, flourished at this period.

Lewis the First, surnamed the Debonnaire, 814, the son of Charlemagne. He was weak and superstitious in the highest degree ; was twice deposed and taken prisoner, by his children ; yet, upon being restored to the throne, he pardoned their offences. Soon after this he died ; and his children, contending for empire, fought the first famous battle of Fontenoy, in which one hundred thousand French were killed.

Charles the Bald, grandson of Lewis the First, 840. In this reign the Normans invaded and plundered France. Charles was hated by his subjects ; had few virtues, and many vices. He was poisoned by a Jewish physician, named Ledecias, in whom he placed great confidence.

Lewis the Second, surnamed the Stammerer, 877. From this reign the kings of France ceased to possess the empire of Germany, acquired in that of Charlemagne. Lewis lavished the honours and estates of the crown ; and his abilities were by no means adequate to his high station.

Lewis the Third, and Carloman, the children of Lewis the Stammerer, 879 ; they reigned jointly with great harmony. The Normans again ravaged the French provinces, but were attacked and defeated by the brothers. Lewis died first, and Carloman did not long survive, being mortally

wounded by one of his servants, who was aiming a javelin at a boar.

Charles the Fat, 884, emperor of Germany, was invited to accept the French monarchy. He was pious and devout; but wanting abilities and resolution, incurred the contempt of his people, and ~~was~~ declared incapable of holding the reins of government. His subjects unanimously revolted, and a few months of disease and misery, in which he was compelled to beg his bread, were followed by his death.

Eudes, 888, was elected after the death of Charles: his reign was short, turbulent, and glorious. He resigned the throne to Charles the Simple, son of Lewis the Stammerer; and died shortly after, beloved and regretted.

Charles the Simple, 898; he obtained this degrading name from the little improvement he made of the victories he gained over the duke of Lorraine. Rolla, the famous Norman chief, took the city of Rouen. Charles's people deserted him, and set up a new king called Rodolph, or Randolph. Charles died in captivity.

Rodolph, who had been crowned before the death of Charles, succeeded, 924. He defeated the Normans and Hungarians. After his death, France was again divided by rival claimants.

Lewis the Fourth, son of Charles the Simple, 936; he seized upon Normandy, and promised Hugh, count of Paris, to share it with him; but

having broken his word, Hugh became his enemy. His army was afterwards routed by the Danes; Lewis was carried prisoner to Rouen, and committed to the custody of Hugh, who obliged him to enter Normandy, and restore it again to Richard, the lawful possessor.

Lothaire, son of Lewis, 964; he possessed courage, activity, and vigilance. Hugh, count of Paris, having ceded his rights to the throne, Lothaire gratefully acknowledged the favour, by bestowing upon him the province of Aquitaine. Hugh died in this reign, leaving a son, who was afterwards the renowned Hugh Capet. Lothaire is said to have been poisoned by his queen.

Lewis the Fifth, surnamed the Slothful, 986: he reigned only one year, and was poisoned. Hugh Capet had been appointed his governor: but the wise counsels of Hugh were totally thrown away upon this headstrong prince, who was hated for his vices, and despised for his folly. He was the last of the Carlovingian race.

Hugh Capet was raised by the nobility to the throne, 987. His reign was happy and glorious. His people felt and admired his virtues; and he transmitted to his son a peaceful and undivided inheritance.

Robert, the son of Hugh Capet, succeeded, 996. France experienced the sad effects of a dreadful famine in this reign. The pope threatened to excommunicate Robert, for marrying Bertha, who

was related to his father. His sons rebelled, instigated by their mother, but he compromised matters with them, and died highly regretted.

Henry the First, son of Robert, 1031; he was brave, pious, and had many other good qualities.

The custom of duelling was so prevalent in this reign, that Henry enacted a severe law to put a stop to it. His people were frequently led out to war, for as he was jealous of the Normans, he tried every method to check their conquests.

Philip the First, cotemporary with William the Conqueror, 1060. Baldwin, count of Flanders, was regent in his minority. Avarice, perfidy, and ingratitude, were the striking features in this king's character. The crusades were preached up in this reign, by Peter the Hermit. Philip's quarrels with William of England were frequent, and their issue bloody. In the latter part of his life, Philip abandoned himself wholly to voluptuous pleasures; and guided by his queen, an ambitious and wicked woman, incurred the just hatred of his subjects.

CONTINUATION
OF
THE FRENCH REIGNS,

FROM THAT OF LEWIS THE SIXTH TO LEWIS THE
SIXTEENTH.

LEWIS the Sixth, surnamed the Gross, assumed the government in 1108, on the death of his father, Philip. He had all the qualities necessary to form a good king. He was sometimes at war with Henry the First of England. On his death-bed he is said to have delivered his ring to his son with these words: "May the power with which you will shortly be invested, be considered as a sacred trust, committed to you by Providence, and for which you must be accountable in a future state."

Lewis the Seventh, surnamed the Young, to distinguish him from his father, whose authority he had shared, ascended the throne, 1137. He commanded a fine army, the flower of France, in the Holy Land: but disease and the calamities of war had so decreased it, that on his return, only the shattered remains accompanied him. During the absence of Lewis, his kingdom suffered all the miseries of depopulation. He was continually embroiled with England, and his own barons. In this reign the troubadours, a kind of wandering French poets, resembling our bards, first appeared.

Philip the Second, surnamed Augustus, 1180.

He engaged in the crusades with Richard the First, of England. The monarchs quarrelled; and on his return home, Philip attacked Richard's French dominions. He then endeavoured to reform the manners of his people, protected and embellished those cities that acknowledged his sway, and released the people from the oppressions of the soldiery. The orders of Dominicans and Franciscans were established, and this was the Philip who engaged in the cause of Arthur, duke of Bretagne, against John, king of England.

Lewis the Eighth, son of Philip, 1223. He reigned only three years, and in that time dispossessed the English of some lands in France. He is said to have died by poison; and left in his will legacies to two thousand leprous persons, as that disorder then raged dreadfully.

Lewis the Ninth, son of Lewis the Eighth, 1229. He was a good but unfortunate prince. Undertaking an expedition to the Holy Land, he was defeated and made prisoner by the Saracens: he might have escaped, but nobly disdained to forsake his subjects in their distress. On his return, after being ransomed, he foolishly resolved to engage in another crusade; and besieging Tunis in person, fell a victim to the plague. His confessor, Robert de Sorbon, instituted the university at Paris, called the Sorbonne, which afterwards became the most famous theological school in Europe.

Philip the Third, surnamed the Hardy, 1270. He continued the wars against the infidels, till he

compelled the king of Tunis to sue for peace. Thus ended the crusades, in which two millions of men had been at different times engaged. In this reign was perpetrated that massacre of the French, called the Sicilian Vespers. Philip conciliated the friendship of the English Edward the First, and engaged in frequent wars with the Sicilians, in order to support the claims of his son to that throne. A general corruption of manners scandalously prevailed at this period.

Philip the Fourth, 1285. This prince continued the war with England, and joined Baliol, king of Scotland, against Edward. Philip was perpetually embroiled with pope Boniface the Eighth, and Guy, count of Flanders: he gained a decisive victory over the latter. In this reign many of the knights templars, with their grand master, were burnt alive, at Paris, in presence of the king, charged with some luxurious excesses; and the Swiss asserted their independence, by the three cantons of Switz, Uri, and Underwald, throwing off the Austrian yoke.

Lewis the Tenth, surnamed Hutin, 1314. He strangled his queen on account of her repeated enormities. On his accession, finding the treasury in an exhausted state, he accused Marigni, who had been his father's minister, as the source of the national necessities, and Lewis seized upon his fortune to defray the expenses of the coronation: this unfortunate nobleman in vain endeavoured to vindicate his honour; he was condemned to expire on a gibbet;

and the king, after a short reign of two years, died by poison, given him by the friends of Marigni.

Philip the Fifth, surnamed the Young, succeeded his brother, by virtue of the Salic law, which excluded the daughter of Lewis, in 1316. A contagious disorder raged in France, and the superstitious people imputed it to the Jews having poisoned the waters. Philip's kingdom was torn by faction; and he died after a short reign of six years.

Charles the Fourth, 1322. This prince was the last of the Capetine line. He expelled the Lombards and Italians from his dominions, for their extortion; and countenanced Isabella of England, the queen of Edward the Second, and the sister of Charles, in her opposition to her husband, and his favourites. Charles tried unsuccessfully to reunite the kingdoms of France and Germany. He had neither shining talents, nor great vices.

Philip the Sixth, the first of the line of Valois, 1328. Edward the Third, of England, asserted his claim to the French crown; Philip, however, succeeded, by the Salic law, and called upon Edward to do him homage; but receiving no satisfactory reply, he seized upon Edward's French territories, who, to recover his dominions, performed the subjection required. Discontents were again renewed, and the English, in a naval engagement, took two hundred and thirty of the French ships: Philip also lost thirty thousand seamen and two admirals. Four years after was fought the memorable battle of Cressy; and Hugh, count

John, surnamed the Good, succeeded his father, 1350. This prince was very unfortunate in his wars with England: in the battle of Poitiers, he and his son Philip were taken prisoners, and the French army totally routed. On promise of paying a ransom, amounting to four millions of gold crowns, he was permitted, after four years' captivity, to revisit his native soil; when he found that the miseries of his people had been heightened by civil commotions, the consequence of his son's inexperience. A pestilence carried off thirty thousand of his subjects; and, bowed down by calamity, he returned to expire in England.

Charles the Fifth, son of John, 1364. Du Guesclin, the celebrated French commander, lived in this reign, and after the death of Edward, and the Black Prince, retook most of the English possessions in France. Charles died in the prime of life, from the effects of poison.

Charles the Sixth, 1380, son of the late king. He laboured under an unfortunate imbecility of mind, caused by a fright he received. The war with England was renewed: the gallant De Courcy fought on the French side; but the battle of Agincourt gave the English a decided superiority. Henry the Fifth, their king, gave his hand to Catharine, the French king's daughter. Charles shortly after died, abandoned by his subjects, who directed their attention to Henry of England, his expected successor.

Henry the Sixth of England, upon the death of

be assassinated with his brother, the cardinal of Guise; and the king, shortly after, experienced the same fate, from the hands of Clement, the monk. The detestable Catherine de Medicis died just before her son, aged seventy.

Henry the Great, first of the house of Bourbon, 1589. He was bred a protestant, and gallantly defended that cause when king of Navarre; but wishing to heal disturbances, and conciliate the affections of his people, in 1593 he went openly to mass, though he was always supposed to be attached to his old opinions. Soon after this, he published the edict of Nantes, which granted to the protestants the exercise of their religion, the enjoyment of their estates, and made them eligible to public offices. After a glorious reign, Henry was assassinated by Ravillac, in the streets of Paris.

Lewis the Thirteenth succeeded his father, 1610, when only nine years of age. Mary of Medicis, his mother, was appointed regent; they renewed the civil wars, which had continued during the reigns of five princes, and destroyed nine cities, four hundred villages, and two thousand monasteries, by their horrid ravages. Richelieu then became minister; he humbled Spain, and the spirit of the French nobility; defeated the Huguenots, and checked the ambitious views of Austria: to him Lewis owed his authority; for on his own account the king was little feared or loved by his people.

Lewis the Fourteenth succeeded his father, when only five years old, in 1643. His mother, Anne of

Austria, with cardinal Mazarine, conducted public affairs. This reign was the longest, and, in its first part, the most splendid of any in the French annals. Turenne and the prince of Condé multiplied the conquests of Lewis; and obtained the most brilliant victories. Lewis revoked the edict of Nantes, and granted protection to James the Second, king of England. After the death of Mazarine, Colbert became prime minister, whose exertions in his country's services are never to be forgotten. Lewis was the munificent patron of the arts; and twice defeated William the Third, but Marlborough tore the laurels from his brow and humbled his pride. He lived to see the English government in the hands of Charles the First, Cromwell, Charles the Second, James the Second, William and Mary, Anne, and George the First.

Lewis the Fifteenth succeeded his great-grandfather, 1715. The duke of Orleans was appointed regent, who endeavoured to relieve the miseries of war, and restore commerce and agriculture. When the king became of age, the duke de Bourbon, and Cardinal Fleury, were successively ministers. When Fleury died, Lewis reigned alone, and at the head of his army obtained some signal victories in Flanders: a peace succeeded, and for seven years the arts and literature flourished in France. This king assisted the Pretender in his schemes upon England. The conclusion of his reign was unfortunate: his people, exhausted by war, loudly murmured; but Lewis was deaf to their

complaints, and pursued his arbitrary measures till his death.

Lewis the Sixteenth, 1774, grandson of the late king. Upon him fell the weight of those miseries which his predecessors had caused. At the commencement of his reign he endeavoured to alleviate the distresses of his subjects; but guided by the suggestions of his queen, Maria Antoinetta, his anxiety to preserve his absolute authority was the rock upon which he was shipwrecked. His people rebelled; an ardent and active spirit pervaded all ranks; Lewis was compelled to submit to the conditions imposed by the National Assembly, who, not content with abolishing royalty, beheaded their king, January 21st, 1793; his queen shared the same fate, October 16. 1793. These executions, contrary to existing laws, framed by the convention themselves, cast an eternal stigma upon the French nation, and caused the friends of real liberty to mourn the barbarities and excesses which have been committed by the abusers of that sacred name.

The French lines of kings were, the Franks, the Merovingians, the Carolingians, the line of Capet, of Valois, and of Bourbon. And the four French kings most famed in history, were Charlemagne, cotemporary with our Egbert; Philip the Second, with our Richard the First; Francis the First, with Henry the Eighth; and Henry the Fourth, or Great, with our queen Elizabeth. The best French historians are, Philip de Comines,

Davila, De Thou, and Mezerai. / The four grand epochs in the history of France are, the introduction of Christianity; France almost entirely conquered by Henry the Fifth of England; the massacre of the protestants on St. Bartholomew's day; and the late revolution. France was then declared a republic, and governed by consuls, but monarchy was restored in the person of Bonaparte, who, to strengthen his continental interests after the divorce of Josephine Beauharnois, married Maria Louisa, daughter of Francis the Second, emperor of Germany, then only styled hereditary emperor of Austria. But a power founded on no legitimate claim, supported by tyranny and devastation, was suddenly checked, as we have shown: — "Hitherto shalt thou go, but no farther." / On the 12th of April, 1814, the race of Bourbon reassumed the government of France, and on the 4th of May, Louis the Eighteenth, brother to Louis the Sixteenth (long resident in England), was welcomed to Paris, as the rightful possessor of the throne, by an immense multitude: this great event, which was followed by a definitive treaty of peace, promises Europe a long respite from warfare, desolation, and rapine.*

* While this was going through the press, 1815, Bonaparte, to the astonishment of every one, quitted Elba, landed in the South of France, made his way through that vast empire without opposition, and again seated himself on the imperial throne, apparently with the entire concurrence of the military. This bloodless revolution, effected as it were by magic, was succeeded by a change as sudden — the battle of Waterloo restored Lewis the Eighteenth, who is at present king of France.

AN
ABSTRACT
OF THE
ROMAN KINGS,
AND MOST DISTINGUISHED HEROES.

ROMULUS, founder of the Roman state and senate.

Numa Pompilius, the institutor of religious ceremonies.

Tullus Hostilius. In his reign was fought the battle between the Horatii and the Curiatii. Tullus was burnt to death in his palace.

Ancus Martius. He built many fortifications, and greatly improved the city.

Tarquinius Priscus. He increased the number of the senate, and built a magnificent temple to Jupiter.

Servius Tullius. He was slain by Tarquin the Proud, after a useful reign.

Tarquinius Superbus. He was dethroned, and expelled Rome, on account of his enormous vices.

Lucius Junius Brutus, the first consul: he brought his own sons to justice, for a conspiracy in favour of Tarquin.

Titus Lartius; the first dictator who enjoyed absolute power.

Menenius Agrippa. In his time the first tribunes were chosen. He was famed for his eloquence.

Caius Martius Coriolanus. He was unjustly banished Rome, and returned with an army to besiege it, but his mother's entreaties prevailed upon him to spare the city. In his time the first ediles were chosen.

Terentius Arsa. He was a famous tribune, and the active friend of the people.

Lucius Quintius Cincinnatus, a celebrated dictator, taken from the plough to command the Roman armies. In his time the decemviri were appointed.

Virginus. In his time the unjust authority of the decemviri was abolished. He killed his own daughter, to prevent her falling a sacrifice to the villainy of Appius Claudius.

Marcus Manlius, the brave defender and saviour of his country, in the war with Brennus, king of the Gauls.

Camillus, a renowned dictator, who led the Romans on to victory.

Marcus Curtius, famed for throwing himself down the gulf.

Manlius Torquatus: he put his son to death for contempt of his consular authority, and as an example of military justice.

Fabrizius, one of the poorest and most virtuous of the Romans. His integrity was unshaken amidst every attempt to bribe him; and his noble

spirit will transmit his name and merits to the latest ages.

Regulus. In his time the first Punic wars began. He was doomed, by the Carthaginians, to suffer the most cruel tortures.

Marcellus. He vanquished the Gauls in their war with Rome; and for his valour was called his country's sword.

Fabius, famed for his wisdom, prudence, and conduct; he has been styled the buckler of Rome.

Scipio Africanus, the great conqueror of Spain and Africa; and the opposer of Hannibal, the Carthaginian general.

Scipio Æmilianus, the destroyer of Carthage. He shone equally in learning as in arms.

The Gracchi; the friends of liberty and virtue; they endeavoured to stem the rising torrent of corruption, but fell a sacrifice to the attempt.

Metellus Numidicus; famous in battle, and a man of strict integrity.

Caius Marius; famed for his insatiable pride and ambition; he brought great calamities upon his native city.

Sylla; a great conqueror, tyrannical in command; but he had at last the moderation to resign all his dignities, and retire to a private station.

Marcus Tullius Cicero; the great Roman orator, and the distinguished friend of liberty.

Pompey; a brave general, but whose ambition led to his country's slavery.

Julius Cæsar; the greatest hero of his time. He was chosen perpetual dictator of Rome; but, trampling upon the liberties of the Roman people, they assassinated him.

Marc Antony; the friend of Cæsar, famed as a general, but still more noted for his attachment to Cleopatra, queen of Egypt.

Augustus Cæsar; the first Roman emperor, and the nephew of Julius. In his reign, the Romans enjoyed peace; and Jesus, the long-promised Messiah, appeared in Galilee.

AN
ABSTRACT
OF THE

MOST CELEBRATED GRECIANS.

CECROPS, the first king of Athens.

Theseus, cotemporary with Romulus, and a king of Athens; memorable for his courage and conduct: he killed the minotaur, a monster kept by Minos, and achieved many great exploits.

Jason, a noble Thessalian, who is said to have sailed with forty-nine companions to Colchis, in search of the golden fleece; this expedition is,

however, more properly in the region of fable than true history; as also that of Theseus.

Agamemnon, general of the Grecian armies, at the siege of Troy, and king of Mycenæ, in the Morea.

Codrus, king of Athens; he devoted himself to death for the benefit of his country, which was immediately after governed by archons.

Cadmus, king of Thebes, and the inventor of letters.

Ulysses, king of Ithaca, and one of the wisest among the Greeks; Ajax and Achilles joined him, and the collective force of the Greeks, in the Trojan war.

Lycurgus, the celebrated Spartan lawgiver; he totally new-modelled the constitution, and composed a code of jurisprudence, selected from the best laws made by Minos, and others.

Homer, the prince of poets; born at Smyrna: Hesiod was his cotemporary.

Thales, a Grecian philosopher, astronomer, geographer, and geometrician.

Draco, the rigid legislator of Athens: he punished all offences indiscriminately.

Solon, the wise reformer, and improver of the Athenian laws.

Alcæus, and Sappho, a Greek poet and poetess, who wrote chiefly in lyric numbers.

Simonides, a famous Grecian poet.

Pisistratus, an aspiring Athenian, who, while and the distelled into Egypt, took advantage

of his absence to usurp the government of Athens.

Eschylus, a Greek tragic poet.

Clisthenes, the introducer of the Ostracism : he was endued with great penetration and abilities, which were seldom properly directed.

Miltiades, an Athenian general, who gained the battle of Marathon, fought against the Persians.

Harmodius and Aristogiton; two young Athenians, who delivered their country from the tyranny of the sons of Pisistratus, and were honoured with high marks of esteem and admiration.

Anacreon, of Teos, a celebrated poet : his works are distinguished by their elegance and simplicity of expression.

Leonidas, the Spartan king, who fell at the battle of Thermopylæ, in defence of his country's dearest rights.

Themistocles, an Athenian general, famed for his valour and address : he gained the signal victory at Salamis ; but, being afterwards banished by his ungrateful countrymen, he sought refuge at the court of Xerxes, king of Persia ; and soon after, to avoid bearing arms against the Athenians, poisoned himself.

Sophocles, and Euripides, two Grecian poets.

Cimon, son of Miltiades, a famous general : he, too, was banished, but, at the expiration of five years, returned to Athens, and his gallant spirit

forgetting former injuries, he once more animated the Greeks to fame and conquest.

Pericles, an Athenian general, celebrated for his love of the fine arts: the age in which he flourished is called that of luxury, as he introduced a taste for expensive pleasures at Athens. In his time began the famous Peloponnesian war.

Lysander, the renowned Spartan conquerer of Athens: the treasures which he then brought to Lacedemon insensibly corrupted the pure morals of its citizens.

Alcibiades, a brave Athenian, who had some splendid virtues, counterbalanced by great vices: his character was peculiarly magnificent and ostentatious. He was killed by command of the thirty tyrants, or kings.

Thrasybulus, the Athenian, who overturned the power of the thirty tyrants, and restored peace to his bleeding country.

Xenophon, a warrior and historian.

Socrates, an Athenian philosopher, whose mind being too enlightened for the times in which he lived, the Athenians falsely accused him of disrespect to their gods; and he soon fell a martyr to their suspicion and vengeance.

Agesilaus, a Spartan king, who gained many important victories.

Pelopidas, a Theban general, who rescued his country from the Spartan yoke, assisted by the valour of his friend. Epaminondas.

Epaminondas, a Theban warrior, who joined to the duties of his station a taste for philosophy and the sciences. He gained two celebrated victories, Leuctra and Mantinea; at the latter of which he fell.

Philip, king of Macedon, and father of Alexander the Great. He gained the famous battle of Chæronea, and obtained various successes against the Thebans and Athenians. The Greeks chose him their general against the Persian force. He was soon after killed by one of his own guards.

Alexander the Great, a renowned conqueror. He ran a rapid career of what the world calls glory; and after defeating the Persians and destroying their empire, he died at Babylon, as is supposed, from the effects of a fit of intemperance.

Aristotle, a celebrated philosopher; the tutor of Alexander.

Demosthenes, the Grecian orator. Eschines was his cotemporary and rival.

Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus. He conquered Macedonia from the successors of Alexander. His life was one continued scene of war and tumult.

AN
ABSTRACT

OF A FEW

CELEBRATED CHARACTERS,

FROM THE THIRD CENTURY BEFORE CHRIST, TO THE SIXTH
CENTURY AFTER CHRIST, INCLUSIVE.

CHARES, a Rhodian statuary: he made the celebrated Colossus, which was destroyed by the Saracens in 667.

Euclid, an Egyptian mathematician, famed for his Elements of Geometry.

Zoilus, a snarling grammarian, whose severe and illiberal criticisms on Homer, Isocrates, and Plato, made him generally dreaded.

Theocritus, of Syracuse; his pastoral poems are written in the Doric dialect, and have been imitated by Virgil.

Callimachus, an ancient Grecian poet; a few of his hymns only are extant.

Archimedes, of Syracuse; celebrated for his skill in mathematics and mechanics.

Plautus, a Latin dramatic author; famed for his comedies, his poetry, and eloquence.

Second Century before Christ.

Bion, of Smyrna, a Grecian poet; his Idylls were written with delicate simplicity.

Terence, a highly celebrated dramatic Latin writer; six of his plays only remain.

Aristarchus, a critic and excellent grammarian his strictures on Homer were severely just.

Polybius, the Grecian historian; he accompanied Scipio in his military expeditions, and described his scenes from actual knowledge.

Last Century before Christ.

Roscius, a celebrated Roman actor, never yet surpassed.

Varro, a learned Roman writer: there are extant three books of his Treatise on Husbandry, five on the Latin Tongue, and a few Epigrams, preserved by Scaliger.

Atticus, a noble Roman, the friend of Cicero, famed for the urbanity of his manners, and his acquaintance with the niceties of his mother-tongue.

Cato the Younger, one of the Stoic sect, rigid in his morals, and the firm friend of independence. After the battle of Pharsalia, which made Cæsar master of Rome, Cato stabbed himself at Utica, in Africa.

Catullus, a good Latin poet, and the friend of Cicero. His poetry is too licentious for a refined taste.

Lucretius, a Roman philosopher; he wrote a poem on natural philosophy.

Sallust, a Latin historian; all the remains of his works are Catiline's Conspiracy, and the Wars of Jugurtha.

Julius Cæsar, author of the celebrated Commentaries; seven books only remain, upon the Gallic war. Cæsar was stabbed at Rome 44 years B. C.

Virgil, prince of the Latin poets: his works are the *Æneid*, the *Georgics*, and the *Bucolics*.

Tibullus, the cotemporary of Virgil and Horace; four books of his elegies are extant, which display all the graces of style and sentiment.

Diodorus Siculus, author of the Egyptian, Persian, Median, Grecian, Roman, and Carthaginian History; a valuable work, but many books are lost.

Vitruvius, the celebrated Roman architect; he flourished under Augustus.

Corneilius Nepos, a Latin historian; his *Lives of Roman and Grecian Generals* is a valuable school-book.

Horace, a Latin poet; his works are moral and satirical; he was the friend of Virgil.

Ovid, a Latin poet of lively genius; his works are numerous; but his delicacy of sentiment by no means equals the purity of his diction.

First Century after Christ.

Livy, the Latin historian of the Roman em-

pire, part of which is lost, but has been supplied by a modern German.

Strabo, eminent in the science of geography, and author of a very valuable treatise upon it.

Phædrus, author of some fables written with elegant simplicity.

Valerius Maximus, author of a collection, or compilation of celebrated anecdotes and maxims.

Velleius Paterculus, a Roman historian, who composed an epitome of the Roman history.

Celsus, celebrated as a physician in Rome; he wrote on medicine, agriculture, rhetoric, and military affairs; all his works, except that on medicine, are lost.

Seneca, eminent at Rome as a moralist, and the preceptor of Nero, who basely condemned him to death.

Lucan, the nephew of Seneca, famed for his poem describing the wars between Cæsar and Pompey, and entitled the *Pharsalia*.

Petronius Arbiter, the dissolute but accomplished friend of Nero; he was a man of great abilities, but very lax morality.

Persius, a Latin satirical poet.

Epictetus, a Grecian philosopher, author of the *Enchyridion*, or Compendium of Stoic Philosophy, a work much esteemed.

Pliny the Elder, celebrated for his *Natural History*; he was suffocated by the vapour emitted from Mount Vesuvius.

Juvenal, a Latin poet, who lashed the vices of his age.

Martial, a Roman poet, chiefly noted for his epigrams.

Quintilian, an orator, and rhetorician, the celebrated instructor of youth ; his *Institutes of Oratory* are deservedly in high estimation.

Tacitus, a noble Roman historian ; he wrote a treatise on the manners of the Germans, the life of Agricola, and the lives of the Roman emperors Tiberius, Nero, and Caligula.

Pliny the Younger, nephew of the elder Pliny, famed for his love of polite literature ; he wrote ten books of elegant letters to his friends, still in being.

Second Century after Christ.

Plutarch, an eminent Grecian biographer ; his *Lives of Illustrious Characters* will ever be read with pleasure and admiration.

Suetonius, a rhetorician and grammarian ; he wrote the *Lives of the Twelve Cæsars*, but in a very incorrect style.

Aulus Gellius, a Roman grammarian and rhetorician ; author of the *Attic Nights*, which is a selection of detached remarks, and was written at Athens, whence it takes its name.

Lucian, a Greek satiric writer ; he composed *Dialogues of the Dead*, and other works, which were enlivened by wit, but disgraced by profaneness and indecency.

Galen, a Greek physician, unrivalled by his cotemporaries in surgery and medicine; he wrote many volumes on physic; five only have been transmitted to posterity.

Pausanias, a Grecian historian, celebrated for his geographical knowledge; he wrote a description of Greece.

Celsus, an Epicurean philosopher, and writer against Christianity.

Diogenes Laertius, author of the Lives of the Philosophers.

Third Century after Christ.

Herodian, a Greek writer, author of a Roman history, in eight books: the style is elegant, but it is inaccurate.

Justin, a Latin historian, and abridger of an universal history.

Longinus, a Greek critic and philosopher, author of a treatise on the Sublime, part of which is extant; he was secretary to the celebrated Zenobia, queen of Palmyra, in Asia Minor.

Fourth Century after Christ.

Eusebius, a Christian bishop of Cæsarea, born in Palestine, and author of an ecclesiastical history.

Aurelius Victor, a Roman biographer of the lives of the Cæsars, from Julius to Julian; this writer is minute and faithful.

Quintus Curtius, a Latin historian, celebrated

for his *Life of Alexander the Great*, compiled with great elegance of style, but great inattention to chronological arrangements; his history was in ten books; the two first being lost, have been well supplied by Frienshemius, a learned German historian to Christina, queen of Sweden.

Macrobius, a Latin writer, whose criticisms and miscellaneous observations are thought valuable by the learned.

Fifth Century after Christ.

Claudian, an Egyptian, and Latin poet; his works were miscellaneous.

Musæus, a Greek poet, famed for his lives of Hero and Leander; a poem sometimes erroneously attributed to the Musæus who flourished in the time of Cepheus.

Boetius, a Roman, who flourished in the sixth century after Christ, and being banished to Milan, by Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, wrote there his celebrated *Consolations of Philosophy*.

AN
ABSTRACT
OF
BRITISH BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING SOME OF THE MOST EMINENT MEN WHO
HAVE FLOURISHED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Man in society is like a flow'r
Blown in its native bed; 'tis there alone
His faculties, expanded in full bloom,
Shine out; there only reach their proper use.

COWPER'S *Task*.

ROGER ASCHAM, born in Yorkshire, 1515; died, 1568. He was Latin secretary and tutor to queen Elizabeth, an excellent Greek scholar, and wrote a treatise on the education of youth, for which he was eminently qualified.

Lancelot Andrews, bishop of Ely, born in London, 1565; died, 1626. He was a prelate of great abilities and extensive learning: he assisted in the present translation of the Bible, and wrote several sermons, which were published after his death.

Elias Ashmole, born in Staffordshire, 1617; died, 1692. A celebrated antiquary and natural philosopher; he founded the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and was author of the institutes and ceremonies of the Order of the Garter.

Joseph Addison, born in Wiltshire, 1672; died, 1719. He is distinguished as a poet and moralist;

and his prosè is marked by its elegance and ease : he was appointed one of the secretaries of state in queen Anne's reign ; and was a liberal contributor to the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*.

Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, born in Berkshire in 1662 ; died, 1732. He was accused of treasonable practices in the reign of George the first, and banished the kingdom ; but whatever were his political opinions, his writings show him to have been a man of the first-rate abilities.

George Lord Anson, a brave British officer, born in Staffordshire, 1697 ; died, 1762. He was celebrated for his naval victories, and his voyage round the world.

Mark Akenside, a physician and poet, born in Northumberland, 1721 ; died, 1770. His chief work is, *The Pleasures of Imagination*, a beautiful poem.

Sir Ralph Abercrombie, born in Stirlingshire, 1738 ; died, 1801. This brave English General entered the army as a cornet, 1750 ; he rose through the gradations of rank to that of major-general, to which he was promoted in 1787 ; he had been nearly forty years in the army, and served with distinction in two wars, when he was employed upon the Continent under the Duke of York, in the late war ; he then succeeded Sir Charles Grey as commander-in-chief of the British forces in the West Indies ; by his active exertions, the forts of Demerara and Issequibo, the islands of St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad,

were added to the British conquests ; on his return to Europe, he was made knight of the Bath, sent as commander-in-chief to Ireland, afterwards to Scotland, and at length was appointed by his sovereign to dispossess the French in Egypt ; and on the 21st of March, at the battle of Alexandria, (so glorious to his country's arms,) he received a mortal wound, but languished eight days after. Few have been more beloved, few more universally honoured.

B

Venerable Bede, born in the bishopric of Durham, 673 ; died, 735. He was a monk of very superior learning for the times, and wrote an ecclesiastical history of Britain, from the invasion of Cæsar to his own times.

Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, born in London, 1119 ; died, 1171. This prelate has been noted in history for unbounded ambition, and excessive pride. Henry the Second, who had raised him to this degree of eminence, wearied with his insolence, quarrelled openly with the primate ; and four of the king's knights, taking advantage of some inconsiderate expressions used by Henry, assassinated Becket, at the altar in Canterbury cathedral. He was canonized not long after, and his shrine was much frequented.

Roger Bacon, a Franciscan monk, born in Somersetshire, 1214 ; died, 1294. He was a natural philosopher and mathematician : he introduced

some curious chemical experiments into Europe, and first discovered the composition of gunpowder, though not its dreadful effects.

John Barbour, born in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, 1320; died, 1378. He was one of the earliest Scottish poets, chaplain to David Bruce, king of Scotland, and recorded the most memorable events of his reign in Scottish verse.

George Buchanan, born in Dumbartonshire, 1506; died, 1582. He was a Scottish historian and Latin poet, and the tutor of James the First of England and Sixth of Scotland.

Sir Thomas Bodley, born in Devonshire, 1544; died, 1612. He was a learned statesman, and founded the Bodleian library at Oxford.

Francis Bacon, viscount St. Albans, born in London, 1561; died, 1626. He was a man of universal genius, an illustrious philosopher, and eminent statesman; lord high chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of James the First, and has been called the light of science, the father of experimental philosophy.

Richard Boyle, called the great earl of Corke, born in Kent, 1566; died, 1643. By prudence and valour he rose from a low station to the peerage, and flourished as a statesman and general, under Elizabeth, James the First, and Charles the First.

Sir Richard Baker, an historian, born in Kent, 1568; died, 1645. Author of the *Chronicles of the Kings of England*.

Robert Blake, a celebrated English admiral, born

in Somersetshire, 1599; died, 1657. He fought very successfully under Cromwell.

Isaac Barrow; born in London, 1630; died, 1677. He was a great mathematician and divine, and the master of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Samuel Butler, born in Worcestershire, 1612; died, 1680. He was a good poet, and the author of *Hudibras*; but lived and died in obscurity.

John Bunyan, born in Bedfordshire, 1628; died, 1688. He was a tinker, a soldier, and finally a preacher of the gospel: his name is perpetuated by his famous allegory called the *Pilgrim's Progress*.

Robert Boyle, born in Ireland, 1627; died, 1691. A celebrated natural philosopher; and his numerous works are highly esteemed, both in theology and philosophy.

Robert Barclay, a quaker, born in Edinburgh, 1648; died, 1692. He was a celebrated writer in defence of the principles of his own sect.

Richard Busby, born in Lincolnshire, 1606; died, 1695. He was for many years the master of Westminster school, and an excellent grammarian and linguist.

Gilbert Burnet, bishop of Salisbury, born in Edinburghshire, 1643; died, 1715. He is memorable as an historical and political writer.

Charles Boyle, earl of Orrery, born in Ireland, 1676; died, 1731. He was a great mathematician: and the machine representing the solar system having received his approbation, was called, after his title, an orrery.

Richard Bentley, born at Wakefield, 1662; died, 1742. His literary character, as a critic and divine, is known throughout Europe.

James Bradley, born in Gloucestershire, 1692; died, 1762. A learned astronomer, and member of several foreign academies.

James Brindley, born in Derbyshire, 1716; died, 1772. He was a celebrated mechanic, though destitute of the advantages of education, and was the planner of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal from Worsley to Manchester; he planned one of still greater extent, from the Trent to the Mersey.

Sir William Blackstone, born in London, 1723; died, 1780. He was very eminent as a lawyer, and his Commentaries on the Laws of England, and Analysis of the Laws of England, have, as Dr. Priestley justly observes, made every Englishman indebted to him for the pains he has taken to render the laws of his country intelligible to them.

Robert Burns, the Ayrshire ploughman, born 1759; died, 1796. His poems, written in the provincial dialect, are uncommonly beautiful, and have been edited since his death by the ingenious and philanthropic Dr. Currie, of Liverpool.

Edmund Burke, born in Carlow, Ireland, 1729; died, 1797. One of the most elegant writers this age has produced; he wrote many political tracts, but his Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful has stamped his fame as an author; his oratory was distinguished in the senate.

Dr. Blair, born in Edinburgh, 1718; died, 1800.

This celebrated divine was the ornament of the Scottish church, and has immortalised his name by Sermons, and Rhetorical Lectures.

C

Geoffrey Chaucer, born in London, 1328; died, 1400. He has been called the father of modern poetry, and his works evince the propriety of the appellation.

William Caxton, a printer, born in Kent, the latter part of Henry the Fourth's reign; died, 1491. He translated many valuable works from the French, and was the first who set up a printing press in England, in the reign of Edward the Fourth.

Dr. John Colet, a divine, born in London, 1466; died, 1519. He is memorable for his uncommon learning and unaffected piety, was the founder of St. Paul's school, and the friend of Erasmus.

Thomas Cromwell, earl of Essex, the son of a blacksmith, born in Surrey, 1490; died, 1540. His merit and talents gained him the patronage of Cardinal Wolsey, who introduced him to the court of Henry the Eighth. After Wolsey's fall, the king particularly noticed Cromwell, who having been instrumental in promoting the Reformation, and the dissolution of monastic institutions, was created by Henry, earl of Essex; but this capricious monarch being disgusted with Ann of Cleves, who had been recommended to him as a wife by Cromwell, he caused his former favourite to be accused

of heresy and treason, and he was beheaded upon Tower-hill.

Thomas Cranmer, archbishop of Canterbury, born in Nottinghamshire, 1489; died, 1556. He suffered martyrdom for the protestant cause in Mary's reign. This excellent prelate was humble in his opinion of himself, charitable in that which he formed of others; his manners were extremely conciliating, and he may be considered in every respect as a shining ornament to the English church.

Sebastian Cabot, a celebrated navigator, born at Bristol, 1477; died, 1557. He discovered Newfoundland, and great part of America.

James Crichton, called the Admirable Crichton, born at Perth, 1560; died, 1582. Nature, fortune, and education, joined to form this extraordinary character: he is said to have run through the circle of sciences by the time he was twenty, and his attainments almost exceed credibility: he disputed in the foreign universities with the most learned professors, and came off victorious: the circumstances of his death are doubtful; but his biographers relate, that it happened at an early period through the treachery of his pupil, (son to the duke of Mantua,) who hired some ruffians to assassinate Crichton, himself giving the mortal stab.

William Cecil, lord Burleigh, a celebrated statesman, born in Lincolnshire, 1521; died, 1598. He was lord high treasurer to queen Elizabeth for twenty-seven years, and one of the chief supporters of her government; and though he might have

accumulated riches, yet his disinterestedness was so great, that at his death he left only a small portion for his family. This great and good man was firmly attached to the principles of the reformed faith, and the queen had the strongest reliance upon the wisdom of his administration.

William Camden, an antiquary, born in London, 1551; died, 1623. He was author of *The Britannia*, a work which contains the history of the ancient British, their origin, manners, and laws. Camden was not less illustrious for his virtues than his learning.

Sir Robert Bruce Cotton, born in Huntingdonshire, 1570; died, 1631. He was a celebrated collector of records, charters, and other MSS. His works are numerous, and his valuable library now forms a part of the British Museum.

Sir Edward Coke, lord chief justice of England, born in Norfolk, 1549; died, 1634. He was an excellent lawyer, and had studied his profession thoroughly: his best work is, *Institutes of the Laws of England*.

Lucius Carey, lord Falkland, born in Oxfordshire, 1610; died, 1644. He was the most accomplished nobleman of the times, and resisted the arbitrary measures of Charles the First, as far as his conscience would permit him to do; but when an actual civil war broke out, he thought it his duty to follow the king's standard (being an advocate for monarchy), and gallantly defended his cause: he fell at the battle of Newbury.

William Chillingworth, a divine, born in Oxfordshire, 1602; died, 1644. He was a celebrated controversial writer, and more than once changed his own religious opinions: he studied the Scriptures with great attention, and was accustomed to say, that the Bible alone is the religion of Protestants.

Abraham Cowley, a celebrated poet, born in London, 1618; died, 1667. He had great genius, and an amiable character. Loyalty was its striking feature.

William Cavendish, first duke of Devonshire, a celebrated statesman, and accomplished scholar, born in England, 1640; died, 1707. He was one of the most strenuous promoters of the glorious revolution, and highly esteemed by king William, who, when abroad, always appointed the duke one of the lords of the regency: he excelled in music, and had a general taste for the arts.

John Churchill, duke of Marlborough, born in Devonshire, 1650; died, 1722. This renowned general and hero commanded queen Anne's forces, and gained the victories of Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenard, and Malplaquet, in conjunction with her allies.

Dr. Samuel Clarke, born in Norfolk, 1675; died, 1729. A divine of the deepest learning, and most amiable character. Doctor Clarke's works were published after his death, consisting of ten volumes of sermons, and other theological pieces.

Ephraim Chambers, born in Westmoreland;

died, 1740. He translated and abridged many works, but is best known as the author of the *Cyclopædia*, or *Dictionary of Arts and Sciences*.

William Collins, a poet, born in Sussex, 1720; died, 1756. His oriental eclogues are models of pastoral poetry. The greatest part of his life was passed in disease and misery; and when fortune favoured his wishes, he became a lunatic.

Thomas Chatterton, a poet, born in Bristol, 1752; died, 1770. This young man possessed an extraordinary genius, and was the supposed author of some poems which he averred were written by Rowley, a priest, said to have flourished in the fifteenth century. Chatterton declared that he found these productions in a chest at Bristol, but the truth has never yet been known, though it has occasioned much controversy among the learned. Not meeting with the friends he expected, and having strong, unbridled passions, Chatterton, in a fit of despair, put an end to his life by a dose of poison.

Robert Lord Clive, baron of Plassey, born in Shropshire, 1725; died, 1774. He was a celebrated English general in the service of the East India Company: by his valour and conduct he secured to the India Company a vast access of territory. Clive's laurels are unfading. After the well-fought battle of Plassey, he was created a peer; and from the Mogul he received a grant of lands worth £27,000 a year. Lord Clive's unfortunate end by his own hand is one among the

many proofs that riches, power, and fame, do not always confer happiness.

Dr. John Campbell, born at Edinburgh, 1707; died, 1775. Author of several valuable works; particularly the *Ancient Universal History*, *Modern Universal History*, the *Lives of the English Admirals*, and the present state of Europe.

Captain James Cook, born in Yorkshire, 1728; died, 1779. He was a celebrated navigator, sailed three times round the world, and his discoveries have been of the most essential service to nautical and geographical knowledge. Captain Cook was killed at one of the Sandwich isles, in a skirmish with the natives.

Sir William Chambers, born in Sweden, but of English parentage; died, 1796. He was celebrated as an architect; Somerset-Place was erected by his direction; and he published a treatise upon civil architecture. Robert and James Adam, natives of Scotland, were also the cotemporaries of Sir William, and shone in the same profession; the new University of Edinburgh, the Adelphi buildings, and Portland-Place, were designed by them.

William Cowper, the bard of truth and feeling, born in Hertfordshire, 1731; died, 1800. He had the most original genius, and his works, while they possess all the imagery and fire of true poetry, are the most persuasive sermons, bringing the great truths of Christianity, and the moral duties, home to the hearts of his readers. Mr. Hayley has lately

published Cowper's Letters, and this confidential correspondence shows him in a new, and still more amiable light to an admiring world.

Charles Cornwallis, marquis Cornwallis, born in England, 1738; died in India, 1805. When governor-general of the East India Company's territories, and commander-in-chief of the land forces there, he eminently shone as the patriot, warrior, and man. The great services rendered by him to his sovereign and native country in different quarters of the globe, will be long recorded in the historic page. To British India he was *particularly* endeared, having spent there many years of a long and active life; his name will be revered, wherever public virtue and private merit hold their due share in the scale of acknowledged excellence.

D

Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, born, 1532; died, 1588. He was knighted by Edward the Sixth, and rising into power and favour with Elizabeth, was created by her earl of Leicester; she even proposed him as a suitable match for Mary, queen of Scots: pride, insolence, and venality, were the most prominent features of Leicester's character: but the queen was blind to his vices, and he continued in high favour at court to the time of his death.

Sir Francis Drake, born in Devonshire, 1545; died, 1596. He was a distinguished naval officer, and served under queen Elizabeth with high reputation; he made also a voyage round the world.

Robert Devereux, earl of Essex, born in Herefordshire, 1567; died, 1601. This gallant nobleman was the favourite of Elizabeth after Leicester's death, and she is thought to have been seriously attached to him: he distinguished himself at the battle of Zutphen, and on his return to England was appointed by Elizabeth her master of the horse: she afterwards gave him a commission to quell a rebellion in Ireland; but Essex returned thence without the queen's permission; Elizabeth, highly offended, deprived him of his offices, and he suffered confinement for a term: but being freed, he had the imprudence to use many improper expressions respecting his sovereign, and in a fit of ungovernable passion attempted to arm his friends in his defence; he was seized, tried, and beheaded; but Elizabeth from that day lost her cheerfulness, and continually regretted his death.

Sir John Denham, a poet, born in Ireland, 1615; died, 1668. He was sent ambassador to Poland by Charles the Second: the poem of Cooper's Hill is the most celebrated of his productions.

Sir William Dugdale, an eminent antiquary, historian, and herald, born in Warwickshire, 1605; died, 1686. He wrote the *Antiquities of Warwickshire*, the *Baronage of England*, and other works.

John Dryden, an excellent English poet, born in Northamptonshire, 1631; died, 1701. His plays, poems, and translations, are so universally known and admired, that eulogiums would here be unnecessary.

Daniel de Foe, born in London, 1663; died, 1731. He was a political writer, and tolerable poet; but is best known as the author of *Robinson Crusoe*, a pleasing and instructive romance, founded on the real history of Alexander Selkirk, who lived four years upon the desolate isle of Juan Fernandez.

William Derham, a celebrated philosopher and divine, born in Worcestershire, 1657; died, 1735. This good man made the study of nature one of his principal amusements, and he was eminently skilled in natural philosophy, and the mathematics: his chief works are the substance of some discourses at Boyle's lectures, afterwards collected, revised, and published, under the titles of *Astro-Theology*, and *Physico-Theology*.

John Dalrymple, earl of Stair, born in Scotland, 1673; died, 1747. He early distinguished himself in his native country in favour of king William, and revolutionary principles, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of Steenkirk. George the First appointed the earl ambassador to the French court, and we may safely say, none ever filled that office with a higher regard to the dignity of his master, or more personal respect: he fought bravely under George the Second at the battle of Dettingen, and was as much esteemed by that monarch as he had been by his predecessors.

John Dyer, a divine and poet, born in Caermarthenshire, 1700; died, 1758. His poems of *Grongar Hill*, the *Ruins of Rome*, and the *Fleece*, are

specimens of an original genius for poetry, and the most beautiful simplicity of expression.

Robert Dodsley, born in Nottinghamshire, 1703; died, 1764. He rose by merit and genius from the servile state of a footman, to that of an eminent bookseller: he was courted and patronised by several learned men, Pope in particular, and published many ingenious poems under the title of Trifles.

Doctor Erasmus Darwin, of Derby, born in Nottinghamshire, 1732, a physician and celebrated poet; died, 1802. Author of many beautiful poems, particularly the Botanic Garden: his Zoonomia, and Pythologia, the one containing experiments in natural productions, and medical effects; the other the philosophy of agriculture and gardening; are works calculated to impress the reader with elevated ideas of the author's powers of mind.

E

John Evelyn, born in Surrey, 1620; died, 1705-6. He was famed as a natural philosopher, and his *Silva*, or an account of Forest Trees, is well known: he was one of the first fellows of the Royal Society when instituted, and closed a most useful life in peace and honour.

Laurence Echard, a divine and historian, born in Suffolk, 1671; died, 1730. His great work is, *A general Ecclesiastical History, from the Nativity of Christ to the Establishment of Christianity under the Emperor Constantine.*

George Edwards, called the father of ornitho-

logy, born in Sussex, 1694; died, 1773. After some time spent in deep study and travelling, he published the *History of Birds*, the *Gleanings of Natural History*: he was member of many foreign academies; and at home, librarian to the College of Physicians.

George Augustus Elliot, born in Roxburghshire, 1718; died, 1790. A gallant British general, and noble defender of Gibraltar against the united efforts of France and Spain: few have deserved more from their country than general Elliot, who was raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Heathfield, and baron Gibraltar: his steady military discipline, self-denial, and temperance, form an excellent example for all young men, who wish to tread the paths of glory, and grateful posterity will long cherish his honoured name.

F

William Fitz-Stephen, born in London; time uncertain; died, 1191. He was present at the murder of Thomas à Becket, and wrote the life of that prelate, which is thought very curious, as it gives a lively description of the manners and customs of the citizens of London at that period.

Sir Martin Frobisher, an English navigator, born in Yorkshire, time uncertain; died, 1594. He was one of the discoverers of the north-west passage, and fought against the Spanish Armada with determined bravery.

Doctor Thomas Fuller, born in Northamptonshire, 1608 ; died, 1661. He was an English historian and divine : his chief work is entitled *British Worthies* : he wrote also an *Ecclesiastical History of Britain*.

George Fox, born in Leicestershire, 1624 ; died, 1690. The founder of the sect called Quakers ; he was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but having an enthusiastic mind, commenced wandering preacher ; he affirmed that the light of Christ in the heart is the only qualification for the ministry, and that ordination was ridiculous. Fox was imprisoned, and for a time silenced ; but he propagated his opinions in Holland, Germany, and America. His followers were called Quakers, from their frequent tremblings ; and they now constitute a very peaceable and respectable body of sectaries.

John Flamsteed, born in Derbyshire, 1646 ; died, 1719. He was celebrated for astronomical and mathematical knowledge : upon the erection of the Greenwich Observatory, he was appointed astronomer royal : he composed the *British catalogue of fixed stars*, and published several works, both on astronomy and the mathematics.

Henry Fielding, born in Somersetshire, 1707 ; died, 1754. He wrote twenty-six plays, and his humorous works are justly celebrated for their accurate descriptions of life.

James Ferguson, born in Scotland, 1710 ; died, 1776. He was a self-taught genius, having, merely by unwearied application, attained the greatest as-

tronomical eminence; his great work is, *Astronomy explained* on Sir Isaac Newton's principles.

Samuel Foote, born in Cornwall, 1722; died, 1777. He was a distinguished wit, wrote for the stage, and occasionally performed in his own pieces.

Doctor John Fothergill, an eminent physician, born in Yorkshire, 1712; died, 1780. His botanical knowledge was extensive, and he had one of the best collections of plants in the kingdom: he died extremely rich, and was a liberal contributor to the foundation of a seminary for young Quakers, at Ackworth, near Leeds, and Pontefract.

Charles James Fox, born, 1748; died, 1806. A statesman and orator of no common celebrity: parties have differed, and will still continue to differ, as to his politics; but all will allow the honesty of the man; all must bow to the conviction of his manly mind, and superior genius.

G.

Sir Thomas Gresham, born in London, 1519; died, 1579. He was a princely merchant in queen Elizabeth's reign, and erected the Royal Exchange at his own expense: to her three predecessors, Henry, Edward, and Mary, he was eminently serviceable; he converted his own house into a college for the profession of the seven liberal sciences, and left perpetual salaries for the professors: though steadily attentive to business, he applied himself in his leisure hours with so much

pleasure to literature, that he gained the appellation of the learned merchant.

Bernard Gilpin, an English divine, born in Westmoreland, 1517; died, 1583. He was originally a catholic; but having contested some points of faith with Hooper, at the dawning of the Reformation he was induced to examine the Scriptures more narrowly, and fixed himself in the protestant opinions: his hospitality, charity, and truly amiable character, render him the pride of his country, and grateful remembrance must ever venerate his name.

William Gilbert, a physician, born in Essex, 1540; died, 1603. Queen Elizabeth (so sparing of her bounties) gave him an annual pension towards the prosecution of his studies: he discovered several properties of the loadstone, and invented some mathematical instruments, for the discovery of the latitude: he was also famed as a chemist.

Thomas Guy, son of a lighterman in Horsleydown, Southwark, born 1643; died, 1724. He was apprenticed to a bookseller, and afterwards began the world with two hundred pounds; but by attention to business, and extreme parsimony, accumulated immense riches: he built Guy's Hospital, in the Borough, which cost £18,793; he left by will £219,499 to endow it; to Christ's Church Hospital he bequeathed £400 a-year for ever; and £80,000 (the residue of his estate) was distributed among those who could claim any affinity to him.

John Gay, an eminent poet, born in Devonshire,

1688 ; died, 1732. He was intimate with all the great men of his age ; and his fables, poems, and dramatic pieces were well received by the public.

George Graham, born in Cumberland, 1675 ; died, 1751. He was an eminent watch and clock-maker, an excellent mechanic and mathematician, and his astronomical instruments were allowed to be the best in Europe.

Thomas Gray, born in London, 1716 ; died 1771. His learning and taste were great, and he published a small collection of excellent poems.

Doctor John Gregory, born in Edinburgh ; died, 1773. Eminent as a physician, but still more by his writings in favour of morality : his *Comparative View of the State of Man and other Animals*, and *A Father's Legacy to his Daughters*, have been universally read.

Oliver Goldsmith, a poet, born in Roscommon, Ireland, 1729 ; died, 1774. He subsisted chiefly by his pen ; and his varied life may instruct those who are entering into its busy scenes : by turns a poet, historian, and natural philosopher ; but poetry was his forte, and his *Deserted Village* must ever secure the approbation of true taste.

David Garrick, born in Herefordshire, 1716 ; died, 1779. The most celebrated actor that ever trod the English stage, and an author of no small eminence in the lighter walks of literature.

Thomas Gainsborough, born in Suffolk, 1727 ; died, 1788. An eminent portrait and landscape painter, equally distinguished by talents and vir-

tues: his portraits have been compared to Vandyke's; his landscapes to those of Rubens.

Francis Grose, famed as an antiquary, born 1729; died, 1791. He published the *Antiquities of England and Wales*, in a series of Engravings; and afterwards those of Scotland.

Edward Gibbon, born in Surry, 1737; died, 1794. He was the elegant historian of the *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*.

H

Ralph Holinshed, an English historian, born in Cheshire, time uncertain; died between 1578 and 1582. He is chiefly memorable for his *Chronicles*.

John Hampden, a celebrated patriot, born in London, 1594; died, 1643. He was the defender of his country's liberties against the arbitrary measures of Charles the First, and fell in the battle of Chalgrove Field, Oxford.

Edward Hyde, earl of Clarendon, born in Wiltshire, 1608; died, 1673. He was famed as a statesman and politician, was chancellor of England, but is best known by his *History of the Rebellion*.

Sir Matthew Hale, born in Gloucestershire, 1609; died, 1676. This learned lawyer was chief justice of the King's Bench, and wrote several treatises on law, morality, physic, and divinity, which are much esteemed.

Sir John Holt, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, born in Oxfordshire, 1642; died, 1709.

He was an able, learned judge, and his resolution and firmness of mind were such, that neither the smiles nor frowns of the great, could prevail upon him to swerve, in the slightest degree, from what he imagined to be truth and law.

Matthew Henry, born in Shropshire, 1662; died, 1714. A learned nonconformist divine; his piety and good works have made him respected by all persuasions: his chief work is *An Exposition of the Bible*, which has been frequently reprinted.

Thomas Hearne, famous as an antiquary, a collector, and editor of manuscripts, born in Berkshire, 1680; died, 1735.

Edmund Halley, born in London, 1656: died, 1742. A celebrated astronomer; his observations and discoveries have been of the greatest use to the astronomical and mathematical world.

David Hartley, born, 1704; died, 1757. He was an eminent physician, and wrote a celebrated work called *Observations on Man*.

James Hervey, born in Northamptonshire, 1714; died, 1758. His piety and amiable character are undisputed, and his works, chiefly of the serious kind, have been much admired.

Benjamin Hoadley, bishop of Winchester, born in Kent, 1676; died, 1761. He was a celebrated controversial author, and a man of uncommon learning.

Stephen Hales, born in Kent, 1680; died, 1761. Botany was one of his favourite studies; he was

also a mathematician, and natural philosopher, and the inventor of the ventilator.

William Hogarth, born in London, 1698 ; died, 1764. This celebrated painter and engraver long continued in obscurity, till his *Harlot's Progress*, *Rake's Progress*, and *Marriage à la Mode*, turned the public attention upon him : he published a work, entitled the *Analysis of Beauty*.

John Harrison, an ingenious mechanic, born in Yorkshire, 1693 ; died, 1776. He was originally a carpenter ; but his mechanical genius soon appeared, and he went up to London, with a time-keeper, and some wooden clocks, showing them to Dr. Halley, who gave him great encouragement ; he then completed a machine, with which he was sent by the board of longitude to Lisbon, to make a trial of it ; and afterwards improved his time-keepers so much, that he received twenty thousand pounds, granted by parliament, for the discovery of the longitude at sea.

David Hume, a philosopher and historian, born in Edinburghshire, 1711 ; died, 1776. He published many tracts ; but the most distinguished of his works are, his *Treatise on Human Nature*, his *Essays*, and his *English History*.

James Harris, the father of the first lord Malmesbury, born in Wiltshire, 1709 ; died, 1780. His learning was great, his taste unrivalled ; he is particularly known as the author of *Hermes* ; or a *Philosophical Inquiry concerning universal Grammar*.

Jonas Hanway, born in Hampshire, 1712; died, 1786. A merchant, whose benevolent and public-spirited schemes must make his name dear to posterity: the Marine Society, the Magdalen House, owe their institution to him; he was an active friend to the Foundling Hospital; and published an account of his travels.

John Howard, born at Hackney, 1726; died, 1790. This great philanthropist, who, to borrow the words of the inscription on his monument in St. Paul's, "trod an open but unfrequented path to immortality, in the ardent and unremitted exercise of Christian charity," travelled through Europe with the noble design of relieving the miserable state of the suffering prisoners; he published an account of the prisons in England and Wales, with those of foreign courts, and spent nearly twelve years in the execution of his god-like plan: he at last died at Cherson, of a contagious disease, caught by generously attending a young lady who was sick there.

And now, Philanthropy! thy rays divine
Dart round the globe from Zembla to the Line;
From realm to realm with cross or crescent crown'd,
Where'er mankind and misery are found,
O'er burning sands, deep waves, or wilds of snow,
Thy HOWARD journeying seeks the house of woe.

DR. DARWIN.

William and John Hunter, celebrated anatomists, brothers and natives of Scotland. William, the elder, was born, 1718; died, 1783: John, 1728; died, 1798. The abilities of William Hunter were

soon generally known and distinguished; he was appointed physician extraordinary to the Queen, professor of anatomy to the Royal Academy, and succeeded Dr. Fothergill, as president of the Society of Physicians; he formed an anatomical museum, and a fine collection of medals, fossils, coral, shells, &c. which are finally to become the property of the Glasgow university. John Hunter at first was an assistant to his brother, but after visiting the hospitals, his skill in anatomy and surgery developed itself: he was at length appointed surgeon-general of the army, and inspector-general of the hospitals. He contributed largely to the interests of science, by his publications and anatomical discoveries, being confessedly the first surgeon in Christendom.

Richard Earl Howe, born, 1725; died, 1793. This gallant admiral entered the service when quite a child; was captain at twenty, and then in an engagement received a severe wound in the head; in 1782, Lord Howe relieved Gibraltar; and on the first of June, 1794, he obtained a signal victory over a powerful French fleet, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament.

J

Jeffery of Monmouth, a famous British historian flourished in the reign of Henry the First; he was archdeacon of Monmouth, and afterwards bishop of St. Asaph.

John Jewell, bishop of Salisbury, born in Devon

hire, 1522; died, 1571. He was one of the ablest champions for the Reformation, and published his celebrated *Apology for the Church of England*.

Ben Jonson, an English poet, and dramatic author, born in Westminster, 1574; died, 1637. He was celebrated for his wit and learning.

Inigo Jones, a celebrated architect, born in London, 1572; died, 1652. He designed many noble edifices, particularly the Banqueting-House, the Church and Piazza of Covent Garden; and Gunnersbury (late the residence of the princess Amelia): Lincoln's Inn Fields was originally planned by him, but the design was not carried into effect: Inigo has been called the British Vitruvius.

Doctor John Jortin, born in London, 1698; died, 1770. This eminent divine published many learned and ingenious works: the most noted are, *Remarks upon Ecclesiastical History*, *the Life of Erasmus*, *Remarks upon the works of Erasmus*, and sermons.

Doctor Samuel Johnson, one of the brightest luminaries of the 18th century, born in Staffordshire, 1709; died, 1784. He was a man of gigantic abilities, the powers of his mind great beyond compare: his *Poetry*, *Rambler*, *Idler*, *English Dictionary*, *Rasselas*, and the *Lives of the Poets*, are all excellent in their kind.

Sir William Jones, born in London, 1748; died, 1794. His literary powers were great, and his industry indefatigable; he was skilled in the oriental languages, and published a grammar of the Persian; he practised for some time as a lawyer, and in 1783

was appointed judge of the supreme court of Bengal; he published several lawtracts, Arabian Poems, a translation of Isæus, and many valuable papers.

K

John Knox, born in Haddingtonshire, 1505; died, 1572. He was an eminent Scottish preacher in favour of Protestantism; and his memory is revered as one of the chief instruments and promoters of the Reformation. Boldness and intrepidity mark his character.

John Keill, a mathematician and philosopher, born in Edinburghshire, 1671; died, 1721. He was Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and wrote some useful treatises on that subject.

Andrew Kippis, born at Nottingham, 1725; died, 1795. He was a learned and highly valuable character, was editor of the *Biographia Britannica*, and wrote in the *Monthly Review*, and *New Annual Register*, besides other works, sermons, &c.

Walter Blake Kirwan, dean of Killala, born in Galway, 1754; died, 1805. This celebrated Christian orator and preacher was educated in the tenets of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he took orders; but in 1787 conformed to the Protestant religion, settled in Dublin, and in his sermons revived the spirit of the primitive fathers; he addressed himself to the heart and understanding; and his irresistible powers of persuasion were witnessed by the crowded congregations, who were thus induced to subscribe most liberally for various charities, in whose service the pulpit eloquence of

dean Kirwan was engaged : his sermons were published for the benefit of his widow and family.

L

William Lily, born in Hampshire, 1466 ; died, 1522. He was celebrated as a grammarian, and was the first master appointed by Doctor Colet, in his school of St. Paul's : his grammar is still well known : there was also a noted English astrologer of this name, (*William Lily*,) who lived in the reign of Charles the First, and whom that king twice consulted.

John Leland, an eminent divine and antiquary, born in London, time uncertain ; died, 1552. He understood eight languages perfectly, and was called the Walking Library.

Hugh Latimer, bishop of Worcester, born in Leicestershire, 1470 ; died, 1554. He was an excellent prelate, and one of those who were condemned, by Mary's burning zeal, for popery : he resigned his bishopric upon a scruple of conscience in the latter part of Henry the Eighth's reign, and was for the last six years of it a prisoner in the Tower ; Edward the Sixth released him ; but on Mary's accession, he was again committed, and afterwards burned at the stake.

William Laud, archbishop of Canterbury, born in Berkshire, 1573 ; died, 1644. This prelate lived in the turbulent times of Charles the First ; his arbitrary and oppressive measures in the high commission court ; his intolerant and persecuting con-

duct, made him obnoxious to the parliament, which passed a bill of attainder against him, and he was beheaded on Tower-hill.

John Locke, born in Somersetshire, 1632; died, 1704. He was one of the most celebrated philosophers of his own or any other age, and made a distinguished figure in polite literature: his chief works are Letters upon Toleration, Essay upon the Human Understanding, and Treatises upon Government.

John Leland, a protestant dissenter, born in Lancashire, 1691; died, 1766. He published a learned Defence of Christianity against Deistical Writers, a History of Ireland, and some smaller tracts.

Nathaniel Lardner, born in Kent, 1684; died, 1768. He was a celebrated nonconformist divine, and one of the ablest defenders of the Christian church: when the miracles of our Saviour were attacked by Woolston, Lardner made an admirable reply; he also published, The Credibility of the Gospel History, a work which is the strongest bulwark against Deism.

George Lord Lyttelton, born in Worcestershire, 1708; died, 1773. A man of the most amiable character, who, to use the expressions of his elegant biographer, divided his time between the duties of his public functions, the pursuits of literature, and the society of the learned and the great: he published Dialogues of the Dead, the History of Henry the Second, and Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St. Paul.

Doctor John Langhorne, born in Westmoreland; died, 1779. He was a learned man, published many beautiful poems, and translated Plutarch's Lives.

Robert Lowth, bishop of London, born in Hampshire, 1710; died, 1787. Was a prelate of uncommon learning and piety; he published a Translation of Isaiah, the Life of William of Wykeham, a Grammar of the English Language, sermons, and some elegant poems.

M

Sir Thomas More, chancellor of England, born in London, 1480; died, 1535. This great man was an able lawyer, and an honest statesman: when the divorce between Henry the Eighth and Catharine of Arragon was agitated, Sir Thomas resigned the high office which he had filled with such honour to himself, and advantage to his country; and upon his refusal to take the oath of supremacy, he was committed to the Tower, and beheaded.

Sir Hugh Middleton, born in Denbighshire, time uncertain; died, 1636. He was a public benefactor to the citizens of London, by projecting and carrying into effect, a scheme for supplying the metropolis with water, by bringing the New River up to Islington.

John Milton. This literary luminary was born in London, 1608; died, 1674. He was author of the epic poems, called *Paradise Lost*, and *Paradise Regained*, *Comus*, and many poems and political works; his character is best portrayed in Dry-

den's celebrated verses, written under Milton's picture, which we subjoin :

Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England, did adorn.
The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty, in both the last ;
The force of Nature could no farther go,
'To make a third, she joined the former two.

Andrew Marvel, born in Yorkshire, 1620; died, 1678. A writer of considerable celebrity, member for Hull, his native town, and a man of incorruptible integrity, in times of the greatest licentiousness and venality.

Doctor Richard Mead, born in Middlesex, 1673; died, 1754. This learned and distinguished physician was at the head of his profession for nearly half a century : his house was the repository of all that is curious in art or nature, and his library most excellent : he published many valuable medical works, particularly *Monita Medica*, and was the liberal patron of the learned in all sciences.

Philip Miller, born, 1690; died, 1771. An excellent English botanist and gardener; his *Gardener's Dictionary* and *Calendar* sufficiently speak his eulogium, and are held in the highest estimation.

William Murray, earl of Mansfield, born in Perthshire, 1705; died, 1793. He long presided in the court of King's Bench, and was a real ornament to the profession he selected.

Charles Macklin, born in Ireland, 1690; died, 1797. This veteran actor was particularly famed

in Shakspeare's Shylock, which he both looked and spoke ; Macklin wrote the plays of Love-à-la-Mode, and the Man of the World ; and was esteemed a man of wit and abilities.

William Mason, a poet, and the intimate friend of Gray, born in Yorkshire, 1725 ; died, 1797. He published plays, the poem called The English Garden, several smaller poems, and translated Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting into elegant English verse, which was farther enriched by the notes of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Robert Merry, an English poet ; died, 1798. He wrote a tragedy, and was author of those poems which made their first appearance in the newspaper, called The World, under the name of Della Crusca : they were answered in the same paper by Mrs. Cowley, under the assumed name of Matilda, and have been collected by the editor of the British Album.

Doctor John Moore, born in Scotland, 1730 ; died, 1802. He was educated as a physician, but is more celebrated as an author and tourist ; his talents were great, his moral character high ; his works are, Medical Sketches ; A View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland, and Germany ; Journals of his Travels through France ; and the Novels of Zeleuco, Edward, and Mor-daunt. The highly-regretted general, Sir John Moore, was one of his sons.

Nevil Maskelyne, D.D. F.R.S., born, 1731 ; died, 1811. He was educated in, and Fellow of

Trinity College, Cambridge, and gave early proofs of his genius for the mathematics and astronomy. He was sent to Barbadoes, under the appointment of the Board of Longitude, and was afterwards appointed Astronomer Royal to the king of Great Britain, which situation he honourably filled forty-six years. In 1776, he published his own *Astronomical Observations* made at Greenwich; and in 1792, very correct *Tables of Logarithms*, compiled by the late Michael Taylor, (who died while the work was printing,) were given to the world by Dr. Maskelyne; he had originally granted his advice and assistance, and then finished the work. Dr. Maskelyne's Christian duties, urbanity, and humane attention to all, were conspicuous; the editor of this volume, among the many, can with pleasure record his kind condescension of manners, his liberal, patronizing spirit.

N

Richard Nevill, the brave and highly celebrated earl of Warwick, called the King-maker; he fell at the battle of Barnet, 1471, during the civil wars.

John Lord Napier, born in Scotland, 1550; died, 1617. An able mathematician and theologian, the forerunner of Newton, and inventor of logarithms for the use of navigators.

Richard Nelson, born in London, 1656; died, 1715. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and to the ease and elegance of the gentleman, added

the more solid duties of the Christian : he left his whole fortune to charitable uses, and published an account of the Festivals and Fasts observed by the Church of England ; he wrote also the Practice of True Devotion.

Sir Isaac Newton, the prince of philosophers, born in Lincolnshire, 1642 ; died, 1726. He made great discoveries in astronomy, optics, and the mathematics ; his chief publications were, his *Principia*, *Optics*, and his *Algebraical Lectures*. Sir Isaac's private character was truly amiable. Modest and unassuming, he seemed ignorant that his genius raised him far beyond those who are generally classed as learned men.

Doctor Thomas Newton, bishop of Bristol, born in Staffordshire, 1703 ; died, 1782. This learned prelate edited Milton's works, and wrote *Dissertations on the Prophecies*.

Frederick North, earl of Guildford, born, 1732 ; died, 1792. Well known in England as prime minister in the former part of the reign of George the Third : he was certainly a man of abilities, but his conduct as a statesman during the dispute with our American colonies, has subjected him to considerable odium.

Horatio Nelson, viscount Nelson, and duke of Bronte, in Sicily, born in Norfolk, 1758 ; died, 1805. Bred to the sea, this hero early evinced that prompt decision of character and intrepidity of conduct by which he was so eminently distinguished. In 1779, he was appointed post-captain ;

at Toulon, Bastia, and Calvi, he displayed his courage and conduct. When rear-admiral of the blue, and knight of the bath, he lost his right arm while gallantly signalizing himself at the siege of Santa Cruz, in the isle of Teneriffe; but the successive victories of the Nile, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, complete the climax of his professional glory. In the battle of the Nile, nine French ships of the line were taken, and two burnt. Before Copenhagen, eighteen Danish ships were destroyed, seven of which were of the line. In Lord Nelson's last and greatest achievement, the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, the combined fleets were defeated, and twenty ships of the line taken and destroyed; he fell towards the close of the engagement; in life victorious, in death triumphant: and his remains were interred in St. Paul's cathedral, with unexampled funeral pomp, at the public expense. Many Nelsons may be found among our gallant countrymen in courage and patriotism, but, considered as a NAVAL COMMANDER, he stands unrivalled.

NEELSON! to thee a grateful nation pours
 Her last deep homage 'mid funereal gloom;
 Thy powerful name e'en palsied strength restores,
 And martial ardour kindles at the tomb.

Assembled nobles tread the vaulted aisle,
 And tens of thousands range in silent awe;
 Pride drops her gaudy plumes to weep the while,
 And mourning princes own the sov'reign law.

With arms revers'd the faithful soldiers show
 Their country's loss, their own peculiar grief;
 Revenge for Nelson meditates the blow,
 Till in the bursting tear they find relief.

His fellow-seamen, who so oft have shar'd
 His toils, his dangers, and his high renown,
 Liv'd to regret that they themselves are spar'd,
 Unmindful of his bright, his glorious crown.

While prince and people at his grave attend,
 The shatter'd colours flutter in the air;
 Each tears a relic of his heart's best friend,
 Each for his country lifts the solemn prayer.

Fair sun of glory, thy ascending height
 Beam'd on the Nile, and Copenhagen's shore,
 But on 'Trafalgar fix'd meridian light,
 Then set in victory ——— to rise no more.

Oh! may thy spirit still our hosts pervade!
 Still through our navy breathe its vital power,
 And distant ages bless the Hero's shade
 Who sav'd Britannia in her darken'd hour.

The pray'r is answer'd; see, on Maida's plains,
 Embattled hosts before the British fly;
 STUART evinces that this spirit reigns,
 Temper'd with gen'rous, prompt humanity

O

Sir John Oldcastle, baron of Cobham, born in the reign of Edward the Third, the time and place uncertain. As an author he was in great repute, but his labours were chiefly directed to transcribing and collecting the works of Wickliffe, which he dispersed among the people: this roused the indignation of the clergy: the charges of heresy, and pretended conspiracy, were alleged against

him, and he was sentenced to be burnt, or rather roasted alive, being hanged in chains, and a fire placed under the gallows, 1418.

Thomas Otway, a celebrated dramatic writer, born in Sussex, 1651; died, 1685. He excelled in moving the passions.

P

Henry Percy, called Hotspur. A brave Englishman, son to the earl of Northumberland, who lived in the reign of Henry the Fourth, and Richard the Second; he fought against the Scotch, and defeated earl Douglas; but afterwards, upon some misunderstanding with Henry, he took up arms against the king, and was killed at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403.

Sir William Petty, born in Hampshire, 1623; died, 1687. He distinguished himself by his application to philosophical subjects, was appointed physician to the army in Ireland, and wrote several pieces on political arithmetic.

John Philips, born in Oxfordshire, 1676; died, 1708. He was a good poet, and a most amiable man; wrote the *Splendid Shilling*, and a poem in honour of the duke of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim.

William Penn, a celebrated quaker, born in London, 1643; died, 1718. He colonized the province of Pennsylvania, built the town of Philadelphia, and was deservedly esteemed by the good of all persuasions; he wrote several pieces in defence of his own opinions.

Dr. Thomas Parnell, born in Dublin, 1676; died, 1718. The elegant poems of this amiable divine have ever been highly admired: he was the friend of Swift, Gay, Arbuthnot, and Pope.

Matthew Prior, born in London, 1664; died, 1721. His father was a joiner, and could ill afford to give Prior a liberal education; but the earl of Dorset patronised his rising merit, and his abilities at length raised him to the office of secretary of state under queen Anne; he professed to cultivate an acquaintance with the Muses only in his leisure hours, but he was certainly by nature gifted with the qualities of a poet.

Dr. Humphrey Prideaux, born in Cornwall, 1648; died, 1724. A learned divine, who published several useful works: the most valuable is, *The Connexion of the History of the Old and New Testament*.

Alexander Pope, a highly celebrated poet, born in London, 1688; died, 1744. He discovered a genius for poetry at a very early period; his Pastorals were his first productions; he afterwards published *Windsor Forest*, the *Essay on Criticism*, the *Rape of the Lock*, the *Dunciad*, and the *Essay on Man*; he also translated the *Iliad*, and the *Odyssey*.

Dr. John Potter, archbishop of Canterbury, born at Wakefield, 1673; died, 1747. This learned divine published the *Antiquities of Greece*, and other works, chiefly theological; but he shone less in private than in public life; and while we grant

him the praise of learning and indefatigable application, we must deny that of amiable manners.

William Pitt, earl of Chatham, born in Wiltshire, 1708; died, 1778. This illustrious statesman was, during a successful administration, the pride of Britain: his eloquence has been compared to a mighty torrent; he had a quick and penetrating genius; he looked into every department of the state; and his activity and energy pervaded all quarters.

Richard Price, born in Glamorganshire, 1723; died, 1791. He was a dissenting minister, and eminent as a political and theological writer; he published many excellent tracts.

Charles Pratt, earl Camden, born, 1719; died, 1794. He was chief justice of the Common Pleas, afterwards lord chancellor; as an upright and enlightened lawyer his name will be ever venerated, and he paid a most sacred regard to the rights and privileges of British subjects.

Thomas Pennant, born in Flintshire, 1726, died, 1798. He was a great traveller, an eminent naturalist, published his *Tours through England and Wales*, and wrote the *British Zoology*, a valuable work.

Dr. Priestley, born in Yorkshire, 1733; died in North America, 1804. Celebrated as a natural and experimental philosopher, and member of many foreign literary societies, he was a zealous controversial writer in divinity, and a strenuous

defender of the Unitarian faith; owing to the bigotry of the populace at Birmingham, his house there was destroyed, and his valuable library and manuscripts burnt; though hostile to creeds, he argued the grand cause of *general* Christianity against unbelievers, ably and successfully.

Dr. Thomas Percival, born in Lancashire, 1740; died, 1804. A physician and author: his *Father's Instructions* are in the hands of every well-informed parent: they are a valuable collection of moral precepts and reflections, interspersed with the graces of language and fancy; in the words of an anonymous writer, Dr. Percival was an author without vanity, a student without seclusion, a patriot without faction; the great object of his life was usefulness, the grand spring of his actions was religion.

William Pitt, second son of the illustrious earl of Chatham, born in Kent, 1759; died, 1806. This great statesman was appointed chancellor of the exchequer when only twenty-three, and continued prime minister with very little interruption till his death, which happened at a critical period for England. During the arduous discharge of public duty, he of course met with warm partizans and inveterate enemies: his perseverance in those measures which to him appeared just, has been termed obstinacy; his magnanimity in changing them, when the national welfare required it, inconsistency. But all parties concur in acknowledging that his great talents, integrity,

disinterestedness, and love of his country, were eminently worthy of praise and imitation: that grateful country decreed him public funeral honours, and granted 40,000*l.* for the payment of his debts.

Richard Porson, born in Norfolk, 1759; died, 1808. This very learned man was Greek professor of the Cambridge university, and principal librarian of the London Institution. His mind was stored with all that is worth preserving in ancient or modern literature. Since the days of the Scaligers, such an universal scholar has not appeared. The height and variety of his attainments are in modern times unequalled; as a profound critic, and marginal annotator, he enriched every book which came into his possession, and in the full vigour of intellect was suddenly snatched away by a kind of epileptic fit. The university of Cambridge testified its respect for his remains by a solemn and public funeral.

Dr. Beilby Porteus, bishop of London, born at York, 1731; died, 1809. He was of Christ's College, Cambridge, afterwards chaplain to Secker, archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Porteus was then promoted to the see of Chester, and thence to London; where he eminently served the cause of genuine Christianity by his sensible, affectionate, and serious exhortations in a course of lectures delivered at St. James's Church, London, and afterwards published: as were his

sermons, and Summary of the Christian Revelation. The Rev. Robert Hodgson, in his life of this prelate, (an admirable specimen of biography,) applies to his character what the bishop had formerly said of his patron Secker; "If he really so lived and acted, that the most faithful delineation of his conduct must necessarily have the air of panegyric, the fault is in the original, not in the copy."

Q

James Quin, a celebrated actor, born in London, 1693; died, 1766. He was intended for the bar, but a turn for gaiety and dissipation led him to disappoint the wishes of his friends, and he went upon the stage, where he was for some time the rival of Garrick; he was patronised by the late Prince of Wales, who employed Quin to instruct the young princes in the graces of elocution.

R

Nicholas Ridley, bishop of London, (the friend of Latimer,) born in Northumberland, 1500; died, 1555, being burnt at the stake; he was a learned prelate, and published several tracts.

Sir Walter Raleigh, born in Devonshire, 1552; died, 1618. He was a soldier, a scholar, and a gentleman; was favoured by Elizabeth, but in James the First's reign he was accused of high

treason, imprisoned in the Tower twelve years, where he wrote his History of the World, released, and afterwards beheaded, (though his offence was never proved,) at the instigation of the Spanish ambassador.

John Rushworth, born in Northumberland, 1607; died, 1690. He was famed as the author of an Historical Collection of State Papers, which is very valuable.

John Ray, a natural philosopher, born in Essex, 1628; died, 1705. His skill in botany, the languages, and polite literature, is universally allowed; he travelled through Europe to increase his stock of knowledge, and on his return published his observations on his travels; but his great work is entitled, *The Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of Creation*.

Thomas Rymer, born in Yorkshire; died, 1713. He was an indefatigable collector, and well-informed: his useful work, called the *Fœdera*, is in seventeen volumes folio; with Sanderson's addition it makes twenty.

Dr. John Radcliffe, born at Wakefield, 1650; died, 1714. This celebrated physician attended king William the Third, and queen Anne; he knew little of learned theories, and his cotemporaries called him the successful empiric; but his practice brought him great emolument, and his name is perpetuated by a fine library which he founded at Oxford.

Nicholas Rowe, author of plays, poems; born

in Bedfordshire, 1673; died, 1718. He translated Lucan's *Pharsalia*, which is an account of the wars between Cæsar and Pompey.

The Chevalier Ramsay, born in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1686; died, 1743. He was the friend of Fencelon, archbishop of Cambray, who changed his deistical opinions: Ramsay was afterwards entrusted with the education of the Pretender's children; his writings are all in the French language: the *Travels of Cyrus* is his chief work.

Samuel Richardson, born in Derbyshire, 1689; died, 1761. He was educated in Christ's Church Hospital, and afterwards became a printer of great eminence; but he is chiefly distinguished as an author: he produced a new species of writing: his *Grandison* and *Clarissa* have been translated into most of the modern languages.

Allan Ramsay, born in Peebles-shire, 1696; died, 1763. He was a Scotch poet, famed as the author of the *Gentle Shepherd*, which has been generally read.

George Loyd Rodney, a gallant admiral, born about 1718; died, 1792. He obtained a great victory over the French fleet, commanded by the Count de Grasse, 12th April, 1782, which was rewarded by the peerage, and a suitable annuity.

Sir Joshua Reynolds, born in Devonshire, 1723; died, 1792. He was a celebrated portrait and historical painter, was fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and published discourses on painting, delivered before the Academy of Painting.

William Robertson, an eminent historian and divine, born in Scotland, 1721; died, 1793. His great works are, the History of Charles the Fifth, emperor of Germany, and the History of America; he wrote also a History of Scotland.

S

Sir Philip Sydney, born in Kent, 1554; died, 1586. A gentleman whose wit, learning, politeness, and courage, were alike distinguished; he was general of the horse under queen Elizabeth, and died of a wound he received at the battle of Zutphen, universally mourned: he wrote the *Arcadia*, a romance.

Edmund Spenser, born in London; died, 1598. This celebrated poet was patronised by Sir Philip Sydney; but though Elizabeth herself acknowledged his merit, the lord treasurer Burleigh intercepted her bounty, from an idea that it was ill directed, and Spenser was left to make interest elsewhere; he was, however, much esteemed by the great men of her court, and was appointed secretary in Ireland to lord Grey de Wilton: his chief work is the *Fairy Queen*, which is imperfect, six books being lost on his return to England, by his servant.

John Stow, born in London, 1525; died, 1605. He was an eminent antiquary, and published a survey of London, which has been frequently reprinted, and is considered as a useful and valuable work.

Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter House,

born in Lincolnshire, 1532; died, 1611. He was intended for the law, but disgusted with this study, he travelled for some time, and afterwards became secretary to the earl of Warwick: he purchased some valuable estates, and the coal mines in them were sources of great emolument to him: married a widow with a considerable fortune, and turning merchant, riches flowed in on every side: it is said James the First offered him a peerage, on condition he would make his son (afterwards Charles the First) his heir; but Sutton resisted the temptation, and resolved to bequeath his wealth to some charitable purpose; he therefore purchased the Charter House for 13,000 pounds, and founded an hospital for the relief of indigent men and children.

William Shakspeare, born in Warwickshire, 1564; died, 1616. The Poet of Nature, "Fancy's Child:" his plays have been edited by Rowe, Pope, Theobald, Sir Thomas Hanmer, Dr. Warburton, Mr. Capell, Mr. Stevens, and Dr. Johnson, with notes: Johnson thus admirably describes the genius of Shakspeare:

When Learning's triumph o'er her barbarous foes,
First rear'd the stage, immortal Shakspeare rose!
Each change of many-coloured life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagin'd new.
Existence saw him spurn her bounded reign,
And panting Time toil'd after him in vain;
His powerful strokes presiding Truth confess'd,
And unresisting passion storm'd the breast.

Sir Henry Spelman, born in Norfolk, 1561; died, 1643. He was an antiquary, and made a collection of such books or MSS. as contained either foreign

or domestic antiquities : his works are numerous, all relating to ancient laws and customs.

John Selden, born in Sussex, 1584 ; died, 1654. He was a celebrated English antiquary, and eminently skilled in the Hebrew and oriental languages.

Algernon Sydney, born, 1622 ; died, 1683. This patriot had much of the old Roman in his composition, and during the civil wars in Charles the First's time, he sided with the parliament. He had studied the polity of his own country deeply, and wrote some discourses on government. When Cromwell assumed the reins, Sydney opposed his measures with great violence, as his wishes were for a republican form of government ; on the restoration of Charles the Second, his friends wished to intercede for a pardon, but he refused it, and remained seventeen years in exile : he was at length accused of high treason, beheaded on bare suspicion of a pretended plot, and suffered with that serenity and fortitude which innocence alone can give.

Dr. Thomas Sydenham, born in Dorsetshire, 1624 ; died, 1689. An eminent physician, styled the Father of Modern Medicine ; his practice was uncommonly successful.

Sir Cloudesly Shovel, born, 1650 ; died, 1707. This gallant naval officer went out as a cabin-boy, and rose progressively to be admiral of the white, and commander in chief of the English fleet : he distinguished himself at the battle of Bantry Bay, in the service of king William the Third, who knighted him ; and after a life of actual services to

his country, his ship, in returning from the expedition against Toulon, struck upon the rocks of Scilly, together with several others, and the admiral, with all on board, unfortunately perished,

Sir Richard Steele, born in Dublin, 1676 ; died, 1729. A distinguished moral and political writer, the friend of Addison ; he was the editor, and partly the author of the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Englishman* ; he wrote also several plays, and an excellent little tract, called the *Christian Hero* ; but his prudence by no means kept pace with his abilities, being frequently involved in the greatest pecuniary distress.

Doctor Nicholas Saunderson, born in Yorkshire, 1682 ; died, 1739. Saunderson was blind from his childhood, but notwithstanding this misfortune, his mind was so vigorous, his memory so retentive, that he acquired a perfect acquaintance with the dead languages ; and by hearing Euclid and Archimedes frequently read to him in Greek, he became one of the most celebrated mathematicians. What may not genius and perseverance effect ! He published *Elements of Algebra*.

Doctor Jonathan Swift, born in Dublin, 1667 ; died, 1745. He was a celebrated wit, and his works have been universally read ; but while his genius and imagination delight, his strong propensity to indiscriminate satire, and his moroseness, are intolerable. Three years before his death, he experienced that most dreadful of all human calamities, insanity ; he appeared to have a presentiment of

the change he was destined to undergo, and left all his fortune, some legacies excepted, towards building an hospital for idiots and lunatics.

Henry St. John, lord Bolingbroke, born in Surry, 1672; died, 1751. A philosopher, statesman, and political writer, a man of great abilities, and extensive knowledge: he took an active part in the politics of the day in Anne's reign, but on the accession of George the First he was disgraced, and retired into France to avoid worse consequences: the king at length granted him a free pardon, and he returned: his letters on the study and use of history are admirably written; and it is to be wished that all his publications had equally promoted the interests of virtue and religion.

Sir Hans Sloane, born in Down, Ireland, 1660; died, 1752. He was an eminent physician, naturalist, and botanist: he published the *Natural History of Jamaica*, and at his death left his valuable library, and large collection of shells, fossils, and curiosities, to the public, on condition that parliament should pay to his heirs 20,000 pounds, which sum was considerably under the real value.

Doctor Thomas Sherlock, bishop of London, born in London, 1678; died, 1761. He distinguished himself by his theological writings, particularly in the Bangorian controversy; a dispute which took its name from Hoadley, bishop of Bangor, who having asserted, in a sermon preached from this text, "My kingdom is not of this world," that the clergy had no pretensions to any temporal

jurisdiction, was violently opposed by them: Sherlock was made upon this occasion dean of Chichester: he published also sermons, and six discourses on prophecy.

William Shenstone, born in Shropshire, 1714; died, 1763. His taste for simplicity and elegant rural pleasures appeared in his poems; and on his paternal estate, the Leasowes, which he greatly embellished: he shone in pastoral and elegiac compositions.

William Stukely, born in Lincolnshire, 1687; died, 1765. A celebrated antiquary, and one of the revivers of the Antiquarian Society; he first practised as a physician, but afterwards took orders: he was skilled in heathen mythology: published an account of Stonehenge, sermons, under the title of the Vegetable Creation, and many other valuable works.

Dr. Thomas Secker, archbishop of Canterbury, born in Nottinghamshire, 1693; died, 1768. A pious and most useful primate: he was particularly eminent as a plain, pathetic, practical preacher; and his sermons are still generally read and admired.

Laurence Sterne, born in Tipperary, Ireland, 1713; died, 1768. He was a lively, witty writer, and author of humorous works, and sermons, letters, &c.

Dr. Tobias Smollett, born in Scotland, 1720; died, 1771. He practised as a physician, but is chiefly known as an author; he possessed considerable abilities, and an independent mind; his

works consist of history, novels, and political pieces; and when his death happened, he had in hand a new edition of the Ancient and Modern Universal History.

Philip Dormer Stanhope, earl of Chesterfield, born, 1694; died, 1773. This celebrated character had a kind of universal knowledge: as a statesman, wit, and finished courtier, he was particularly distinguished: his Letters to his Son have been highly admired, and severely censured; but Dr. Gregory has lately favoured the world with an abridgement of them, which expunges all that was thought reprehensible, and selects only what is truly valuable.

James Stewart, a famous antiquary and architect, born in London, 1713; died, 1788. He was generally called Athenian Stewart, from the circumstance of going to Athens with a friend to view the remains of ancient architecture, and take drawings of them: he was frequently employed as an architect on his return, and then published the *Antiquities of Athens*.

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, born in Dublin, 1751; died in London, 1816. He was a man of brilliant and versatile talent, distinguished as a statesman, orator, and author; he enrolled himself on the side of opposition in parliament, and gradually became one of its leaders. His speeches, generally replete with wit and classic elegance, attracted the public attention; and his real love of his country appeared in his conduct, when the mutiny among the British seamen broke out at the

Nore. He wrote the *Rivals*, *Duenna*, and *School for Scandal*; altered *Pizarro* (from Kotzebue), the *Critic*, and the *Trip to Scarborough*; many light and elegant pieces of poetry were the occasional offspring of his muse.

T

John Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury, a celebrated English general, whose valour made him proverbially hateful to the French: he flourished under Henry the Fifth, and Henry the Sixth, and was killed at the siege of Castillon, in a skirmish with the French troops, 1453.

William Tyndale, born in Wales, 1500: died, 1536. He embraced the doctrines of Luther at an early period, and was the first who gave us an English translation of the Bible, which drew up on him the implacable hatred of the Popish clergy: he fled to Germany to avoid their persecutions, thence to Antwerp, where they had the address to cause his apprehension; and for his noble firmness in religious opinions, he was strangled and then burnt.

Dr. John Tillotson, born in Yorkshire, 1630; died, 1694. From a curate at Cheshunt, in Hertfordshire, he rose to the dignified station of archbishop of Canterbury: he was highly esteemed by king William the Third, who treated him as a friend: and as he studied the Scriptures with unwearied attention, his numerous works form the most solid body of practical divinity of which the church can boast.

Sir William Temple, an eminent statesman, born

in London, 1629; died, 1700. He spent twenty years in the service of the state, and then retired for the enjoyment of learned leisure: he wrote on politics, and polite literature, and his works are *Memoirs, Miscellanies, Letters, and Observations on the United Provinces.*

Sir James Thornhill, born in Dorsetshire, 1676; died, 1732. He was a painter of eminence, and nephew to Dr. Sydenham, who assisted his wishes for improvement in his art, by placing him with a painter, and afterwards defraying his travelling expenses while on the Continent; on his return, his reputation increased daily; he made a large fortune, was appointed state painter to queen Anne, and knighted by George the First: he painted the dome of St. Paul's, the hospital of Greenwich, and the palace of Hampton-Court.

Charles Talbot, lord Talbot, born, 1686; died, 1737. He was an eminent lawyer, his integrity unimpeachable, and lord high chancellor of Great Britain in the reign of George the Second.

James Thomson, born in Roxburghshire, 1700; died, 1748. A poet whose works are in the highest esteem, his fame still increasing. (Robert Bloomfield, a poet of the present day, has made near approaches to Thomson's style of excellence, in his *Farmer's Boy*.) Thomson's works are the *Seasons*, *Tragedies*, the *Castle of Indolence*, *Liberty*, and various other miscellaneous productions.

V

Sir John Vanburgh, born in Cheshire; died,

1726. He was eminent both in poetry and architecture: was the cotemporary and friend of Congreve, and wrote several dramatic works: as an architect, his skill was displayed in the erection of Blenheim House, and Claremont.

Edward Vernon, born in Westminster, 1684; died, 1757. He was a brave and successful English admiral, and in the reign of George the Second signalized himself by his bombardment of Carthagena, in South America, and took Porto Bella with only six ships.

U

James Usher, archbishop of Armagh, born in Dublin, 1580; died, 1655. He was eminent for his virtues and learning at an early period, and a remarkable exception was made to the canonical rule in his favour, by ordaining him both deacon and priest, when under the age required: during the rebellion in Ireland, in Charles the First's reign, he suffered severely, being plundered of all he possessed except his library; he then came to England, and though surrounded by difficulties, contrived to publish many valuable works: he died in England, and was interred in Westminster Abbey: his chief work is *Sacred Chronology, or Annals of the Old and New Testament, from the beginning of the World to the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus Vespasian, A. D. 70*; this work, as far as it goes, is the chief chronological authority of the learned.

W

Sir William Wallace, a brave Scottish general, who nobly defended his country, and attempted to rescue it from the English yoke, in the reign of Edward the First, but he was defeated by the English forces, taken prisoner, and though not amenable to the laws of England, was tried by them upon a charge of treason, and barbarously executed, 1304.

John Wickliffe, born in Yorkshire, 1324; died, 1384. He was the first who opposed the authority of the pope, and the jurisdiction of the bishops in England: he publicly preached against the tyrannical usurpations of the Romish church, and exposed its doctrines, while he propagated the reformed opinions in the reign of Richard the Second: Wickliffe's followers, known by the name of Lollards, incurred the persecuting hatred of the catholic clergy at that period.

William of Wykeham, or Wickham, bishop of Winchester, born at Wickham, in Hampshire, 1324; died, 1404. This distinguished prelate held his bishopric under Edward the Third, Richard the Second, and Henry the Fourth; and was for some time lord high chancellor of England; he was ever an encourager of learning and virtue, enforcing, by his own example, the principles he inculcated; the strictest discipline prevailed in his diocese, and his acts of generosity, and splendid magnificence, are numerous: Edward the Third built Windsor Castle by his advice, and the bishop was the founder of New College, Oxford, and that at Winchester.

Sir Richard Whittington, a wealthy citizen of London, who lived in the reigns of Richard the Second, Henry the Fourth, and Henry the Fifth : he was knighted when sheriff, and was three times lord mayor of London : many a youthful heart has beat when reading the fictitious anecdotes related of him ; but it is certain that he was a public benefactor to the city of London : he built Newgate, part of Saint Bartholomew's Hospital, and the east end of Guildhall ; the time of his death is uncertain, but his last mayoralty was in 1419.

Thomas Wolsey, a cardinal, and archbishop of York, born in Suffolk, 1471 ; died, 1530. This extraordinary man, from a very inferior station, attained, under Henry the Eighth, such a height of dignity and power as was never reached by any subject before : he was long the chancellor, the minister, and the prime favourite of that monarch ; but his insatiable pride, his exactions, and his opposition to Henry's divorce from Catharine of Arragon, rendered him obnoxious to the king and people ; he was therefore impeached, and his spirit being broken by the recent indignities he had suffered, he died of a broken heart at Leicester, while under arrest : Wolsey's vices were numerous, but be it also remembered, that he was the encourager of learning, and the arts, and the liberal friend of the poor.

Sir Francis Walsingham, born in Kent, 1536 ; died, 1590. He was a celebrated statesman, and secretary to queen Elizabeth : his integrity was so

out Christendom, that Cardinal Fleury, when his court was at war with England, gave positive orders to the navy to spare the Isle of Man in their cruises, on the bishop's account: his sermons are calculated for the apprehension of the meanest capacity; and he published, also, in Manks, the Principles and Duties of Christianity.

General James Wolfe, born in Kent, 1726; died, 1759. A few, but strikingly glorious incidents form the short life of this gallant youth: he fought with honour in Austrian Flanders when only twenty years of age, and afterwards being appointed, by the earl of Chatham, brigadier-general, under general Amherst, he distinguished himself at the siege of Louisburgh, in Cape Breton, which surrendered to the British arms: in 1759, major-general Wolfe headed the expedition against Quebec; the humanity of the hero was here conspicuous; he published a manifesto to the Canadians, informing them that Britons scorned to make reprisals for the cruelties exercised by the French upon British subjects in America, and offering every protection to the inhabitants of Quebec, provided they would remain neuter: from July to September the English were employed in concerting measures for the siege of Quebec, and on the 12th of that month, having gained some steep ascents, called the Heights of Abraham, a battle ensued with the French forces; Wolfe was shot by a marksman in the midst of victory, and when in the interval of fainting fits, which preceded the agonies of death, he heard the cry,

“they run:” being told it was the French, “then,” said he, “thank God! I die contented.”

William Warburton, bishop of Gloucester, born in Nottinghamshire, 1691; died, 1779. He was a theological and critical writer of extraordinary abilities: his most celebrated work is called the *Divine Legation of Moses*; his writings have been collected and published by bishop Hurd: Warburton wrote as a scholar, but he is defective in that candour which should ever accompany theological disquisitions.

Thomas Warton, born, 1728; died, 1790. He was poet laureat, and professor of poetry at Oxford; he published *Pastoral Eclogues*, some beautiful poetry, and the *History of English Poetry*.

John Wesley, born in Lincolnshire, 1703; died, 1791. This celebrated divine is the acknowledged founder of the methodist society in 1735; with active indefatigable zeal he preached the Gospel three years in America to the native Indians; and by his labours in the course of a long life, this society continued to increase in numbers: they looked up to him as their venerable father, and followed him with the greatest avidity; his works are numerous: let the enemies of methodism, those who stamp its tenets with hypocrisy, consider the life and actions of Wesley, and then judge of the motives which actuated him.

Horace Walpole, third son of Sir Robert Walpole, born, 1717; died, 1797. As a man of wit and taste, Mr. Walpole will long be distinguished; the

elegance of his style, and his playfulness of manner, are striking characteristics ; he succeeded to the title of Orford, at the age of seventy-four, by the death of his nephew ; and on his death the title became extinct : his Letters, the Mysterious Mother, and his Anecdotes of Painting, are among his best productions, nor is his poetry undeserving notice.

Joseph Wright, a highly esteemed painter, born at Derby, 1734 ; died, 1797. His landscapes and historical pictures are excellent, and Wright added to native genius the advantages of travel, and the study of the best Italian masters.

Gilbert Wakefield, born in Nottinghamshire, 1756 ; died, 1801. One of the best and most profound scholars of the age he lived in : his criticisms, translations, and learned works of various kinds, will hand down his name to posterity : in sacred criticism he particularly distinguished himself ; but his controversial writings are penned in a style of too much warmth. Why cannot men agree to differ ?

Y

Doctor Edward Young, a poet of well-established fame, born in Hampshire, 1681 ; died, 1765. His chief works are a poem, entitled the Last Day, Love of Fame, the Universal Passion, and the Night Thoughts, occasioned by the death of his wife.

A SKETCH OF GENERAL MODERN BIOGRAPHY.

*In this arrangement the Date of the Death of each
Character has been attended to.*

But not alike to every mortal eye
Is this great scene unveil'd: for since the claims
Of social life to diff'rent labours urge
The active powers of man, with wise intent
The hand of Nature on peculiar minds
Imprints a diff'rent bias, and to each
Decrees its province in the common toil.
To some she taught the fabric of the sphere,
The changeful moon, the circuit of the stars,
The golden zones of Heav'n: to some she gave
To weigh the moment of eternal things,
Of time and space, and fate's unbroken chain,
And will's quick impulse: others by the hand
She led o'er vales and mountains.

AKENSIDE.

A

AVICENNA, an Arabian physician, born, 980; died, 1036. He attended the caliph's court at Bagdad, and his works, written in Arabic, are in high estimation.

Guy Arctin, an Italian musician, who flourished in the eleventh century, wrote a treatise on music, and invented the gamut.

Avenzoar, a Spanish physician, who flourished in the twelfth century: he wrote several medical treatises, and was very eminent in his profession.

Abelard, a celebrated divine, poet, and theological writer, born, 1079; died, 1142. In early life, love was his ruling passion, and his attachment to Eloisa is well known; he was a Frenchman, and became a monk in the abbey of St. Denis; he afterwards erected an oratory, called the Paraclete, in Champagne, and his learning, with the holiness of his life, drew many followers: he quitted this retreat, and bestowed it upon Eloisa, and a society of nuns.

St. Thomas Aquinas, an Italian of royal descent, born, 1224; died, 1274. He became a monk much against the inclinations of his friends, and attended the lectures of Albertus Magnus: his fame for knowledge, and sanctity of manners, increased daily: after his death, he was canonized, and his theological works have been always highly esteemed by the members of the Romish church.

Albertus Magnus, a German, and Dominican friar, born at the beginning of the 13th century; died, 1280. His knowledge of natural philosophy was so great, that in the superstitious age in which he lived, this learned man was frequently taken for a magician.

Leonard Aretin, an Italian historian, born, 1370, died, 1443. He was secretary to the Florentine republic, and his writings are correct as to chronology and facts.

Albuquerque, a distinguished Portuguese commander, who was employed by Emanuel, king of Portugal, to make discoveries and plant colonies in the East Indies: he was appointed governor or viceroy of the Portuguese settlements in those parts, and took Ormus, Goa, and Malacca, by assault: he died, 1515.

Ariosto, an Italian poet, born at Reggio, 1474; died, 1533. Charles the Fifth of Germany distinguished him highly, and honoured him with the laurel: his celebrated poem, *Orlando Furioso*, has been elegantly translated by Mr. Hoole.

Michael Angelo, (Buonarotti,) a celebrated Italian painter and statuary, born in Tuscany, 1474; died, 1564. This eminent artist was patronised by Lorenzo de Medici, and his works are models of taste and expression.

The Duke of Alva, a Spanish general, born, 1508; died, 1582. He was long in the service of Charles the Fifth, emperor of Germany, and his successor, Philip the Second. By the latter monarch, Alva was appointed to reduce the Low Countries to obedience. He exercised the greatest cruelties upon the natives, yet failed in his endeavours; for the malcontents, exasperated by such treatment, formally renounced their allegiance to the Spanish crown, and erected an independent state. Alva afterwards served his prince more effectually in an expedition against Portugal, dethroning its king, and seizing his dominions.

Albani, an Italian painter, born at Bologna,

Denmark, and died at Prague, under the protection of the emperor Rodolphus.

Bayer, a German astronomer, who flourished in the seventeenth century. He published a celestial atlas, and was the inventor of that method now in common use, of representing the stars upon the globe by Greek letters, according to their different degrees of magnitude.

Bonarelli, an Italian, and pastoral poet, born at Urbino, 1563; died, 1608. His poems have been thought to resemble the style of Tasso and Guarini.

Bellarmin, an Italian Jesuit, born in Tuscany, 1542; died, 1621. He was a controversial writer, and strenuous defender of the Romish church: his theological works are by his own party held in high estimation.

Cardinal Bentivoglio, an Italian, born, 1579; died, 1644. He was a good historian, and cultivated the Belles Lettres successfully: his works are Letters, Mémoires, an account of Flanders, History of the Civil Wars in Flanders. There was another Bentivoglio, an Italian poet of tolerable fame.

Andrew and John Both, celebrated Dutch painters. John was born at Utrecht, 1610; died, 1650; Andrew died in the same year: he excelled in landscapes, and portrait painting: John copied the manner of Claude of Lorraine very successfully.

Balsac, a French writer, born at Angoulême, 1594; died, 1654. His knowledge of polite literature was extensive, and his letters have been

famed for excellent sentiments ; he published other works, and shared the patronage of Cardinal Richelieu.

Borelli, a Neapolitan mathematician, born 1608 ; died, 1679. He was a professor of philosophy and the mathematics, at Florence, and Pisa, and at length fixed his abode at Rome, where he published many valuable works.

Bernini, an eminent Italian sculptor, born at Naples, 1598 ; died, 1680. At ten years of age he succeeded admirably in carving a marble head, and at seventeen, Rome was enriched by many of his works ; he was also a good painter and architect.

Becker, a learned and ingenious German chemist, born, 1645 ; died, 1685. He practised as a physician, and wrote several useful works on chemistry : being ill treated by his competitors for fame, he quitted Germany for London, where he died.

Le Brun, a French painter, born, 1619 ; died, 1690. He was first painter to Louis the Fourteenth of France ; and painted the principal events of his royal master's reign, in allegorical figures, uniting fable with history, in the gallery of Versailles ; he adorned the Louvre with Alexander's battles : the church of Notre Dame, at Paris, was embellished with two of Le Brun's best paintings.

Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, an eminent Frenchman, born, 1627 ; died, 1704. He was an excellent preacher, a good historian ; his theological and controversial works have been much read, and he published a Discourse upon Universal History.

Bernouilli, a Swiss mathematician and geometrician, born, 1654; died, 1705. He resided some time in England, and on his return to his native town (Basil), he read lectures on natural and experimental philosophy, mechanics, &c. He had a brother (John Bernouilli), and a nephew (Daniel Bernouilli), who equalled, if they did not surpass him, in mathematical knowledge.

Bayle, a Frenchman, born at Carla, 1647; died, 1706. Author of a celebrated Biographical and Critical Dictionary.

Boileau, a French poet and eminent wit, born at Paris, 1636; died, 1711. He was honoured with the patronage of Louis the Fourteenth, who distinguished his merit by many solid acts of kindness: he was originally intended for the bar, but the bent of his genius led him to prefer the society of the Muses: Boileau's Satires, and his Art of Poetry, have been universally admired.

Boerhaave, born in Holland, at Voorhoot, 1668; died, 1738. The most celebrated physician of modern times, and his botanical and chemical knowledge was proportionate to his other acquirements: the greatest respect was paid to his opinions, and the highest reliance placed upon his professional skill, throughout Europe.

Beccaria, an Italian monk, professor of philosophy and the mathematics, at Rome; died, 1781. He was celebrated for his electrical experiments and discoveries; he wrote on philosophical, astronomical, and electrical subjects.

Bergman, a Swede, born at Catherineberg, 1735 ; died, 1784. This eminent chemist and naturalist was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, at Upsal, and the friend of Linnaeus : in the leisure he enjoyed from professional engagements, he assiduously cultivated the sciences, was one of those who accurately observed the first transit of Venus over the sun, and discovered the properties of the different earths, and true nature of fixed air.

Count de Buffon, a French naturalist and philosopher, born at Dijon, 1707 ; died, 1788. This great man early displayed his love of literature, and the polite arts ; and made the tour of Italy to improve his taste : the Count published his *Natural History*, a work of considerable labour.

Bougainville, a French navigator, killed in a tumult at Paris, 1792. His voyages and discoveries have much advanced the interests of science and navigation.

Bailly, a celebrated French astronomer, born 1736 ; died, 1793. A man of universal talents : he published several historical disquisitions, but his great work is called the *History of Astronomy* : at the beginning of the French Revolution, quitting the pursuits in which he had so successfully engaged, Bailly plunged into the whirlpool of politics, and became mayor of Paris, in the year 1789 ; but he soon lost his popularity, and was afterwards condemned to suffer under the guillotine.

The Abbé Barthelemy, a Frenchman, born at Cassis, 1716 ; died, 1795. This learned man was

perfectly versed in the dead and oriental languages, and was celebrated as an antiquary : his judgment was sound, his memory uncommonly retentive ; he travelled through Italy, (visiting the antiquities of Herculaneum,) and was a member of all the distinguished scientific societies ; his great production, the *Travels of Anacharsis in Greece*, is a most elegant and instructive work.

C

James Cœur, a French merchant, who flourished in the fifteenth century ; died, 1456. He was the greatest commercial character of his time (the Gresham of France) : his industry and liberality of spirit went hand in hand : to Charles the Seventh of France, when in great distress, he generously lent large sums of money, refusing to accept any acknowledgment for them ; but having powerful enemies, he was not long after accused of treasonable practices, and obliged to quit France for Italy, where the Pope took him under his protection, and Cœur died in his service.

Columbus of Genoa, born, 1442 ; died, 1506. A celebrated navigator, the discoverer of a new world, a memorable epoch in the history of man ; to him science, geography, and the arts, are greatly indebted : many have enriched their country, but Columbus was the benefactor of the world ! This truly great man experienced, through a long life, the most trying disappointments ; 'ridiculed by those who had not sense to comprehend his

schemes, to fathom his intentions; he surmounted every obstacle, and under the auspices of Ferdinand and Isabella, of Spain, added America to their dominions.

Philip de Comines, born in Flanders, 1446; died, 1509. He was an upright statesman, an excellent and impartial historian; was resident at the court of France in the reign of Lewis the Eleventh, and in high esteem with that prince; but upon his death, Comines was disgraced and imprisoned: his writings were, the History of France, and the General Affairs of Europe from the fifteenth to the beginning of the sixteenth century.

Correggio, an Italian painter of great merit, born at Modena, 1494; died, 1534. He excelled in the disposition of light and shade, and his pieces are in high estimation.

Copernicus, a Prussian, born at Thorn, 1472; died, 1543. This celebrated astronomer and mathematician established the true system of the universe, in opposition to that of Ptolemy, which had till this time been generally received; the great work of Copernicus is entitled, the Revolutions of the Celestial Orbs; he had a taste for general literature, and was a proficient in painting.

Cortez, a celebrated Spaniard; the time of his birth is uncertain, but it was at Medellin in Estramadura; died, 1554; in 1518 he sailed for the conquest of Mexico, encouraged by the recent discoveries of Columbus; in this enterprise he succeeded to his utmost wishes: he served under

Charles the Fifth, king of Spain, and emperor of Germany; the courage and perseverance of Cortez have been much admired; but he was destitute of humanity, the brightest gem which adorns the hero's sword.

Charles the Fifth, king of Spain, and emperor of Germany; sovereign also of Holland, the Netherlands, Mexico, and Peru; born at Ghent, 1500; died, 1558. A monarch whose power and abilities were at that period unequalled. During a long war, Charles was the rival and opponent of Francis the First, king of France, and he was finally victorious; after bearing the toils of government thirty-eight years, Charles, disgusted with the parade of royalty, took the singular resolution of resigning his crown, and in a solemn assembly of the states, gave to his brother Ferdinand the empire of Germany, and to Philip, his son, his Spanish dominions; he then retired to a monastery, and survived this act about two years.

Calvin, born in Picardy, 1509; died, 1564. The celebrated reformer of the Romish church: he resigned his benefice upon his change of opinions; and, persecuted by the catholic party, was obliged to retire into Switzerland, where he published his *Institutes of the Christian Religion*: Calvin was afterwards chosen one of the ministers of the reformed church at Geneva; there he exercised the most unbounded authority: the church of Scotland regulates her faith by his opinions.

Coligni, a French admiral, born at Chatillon, 1510; died, 1572. He was chief of the protestant party during the civil wars in France, and was eminently brave and humane: Coligni fell in the atrocious massacre of Saint Bartholomew's day.

Camoens, a Portuguese poet, born at Lisbon, 1527; died, 1579. This excellent author wrote the *Lusiad* (well translated by Mr. Mickle into English): he shone as a scholar and a soldier, and served his country bravely against the Moors.

Cresalpinus, an Italian physician, born in the sixteenth century; died, 1603. He introduced botanical knowledge into Europe, and is supposed to have had some ideas of the circulation of the blood, since fully proved by the English doctor Hervey.

Casaubon, born at Geneva, 1559; died in England, 1614. He was a learned commentator upon, and editor of, the Latin and Greek authors; he published also an edition of Polybius, and one of the Greek Testament. James the First of England patronised Casaubon, and gave him some ecclesiastical preferment.

Dr Crillon, a knight of Malta, and famous French general, born, 1541; died, 1615. He was much esteemed by Henry the Great, of France, (who knew how to distinguish merit,) and possessed the true characteristics of a hero, courage, generosity, and modesty.

Cervantes, a Spaniard, born at Madrid, 1549;

died, 1616. A celebrated writer; renowned also for his valour, which he displayed against the Moors: he wrote for the stage, but his admirable romance, *Don Quixote*, has immortalized his name.

The Caracci, Italians, all celebrated painters, born at Bologna; Lewis, Augustine, and Hannibal, they flourished in the early part of the seventeenth century, none of them survived the year 1619; cardinal Farnese employed Hannibal in painting the Farnese gallery at Rome; Augustine resided at the Duke of Parma's court; and Lewis remained at Bologna; Lewis and Hannibal were brothers; Augustine was their cousin.

Corregio, (or Allegri,) an Italian composer, resident at Rome in the beginning of the seventeenth century; he composed several excellent pieces of sacred music, particularly the well-known *Miserere*, always chanted in the pope's chapel on Good Friday.

Des Cartes, a French philosopher and mathematician, born at La Haye, 1596; died, 1650. Des Cartes' system of philosophy, though ingenious, was not solid; and it was completely overturned by the demonstrations of Sir Isaac Newton: queen Christina, of Sweden, settled upon him a pension and an estate: he published several works on geometry and meteors.

Claude of Lorraine, an eminent landscape painter, born, 1600; died, 1682. He painted in oils, and his pieces have peculiar richness of tint.

Colbert, a celebrated French statesman, born at Paris, 1619; died, 1683. He was long in the service of Cardinal Mazarine, who, in his last moments, recommended him to Lewis the Fourteenth: that monarch made Colbert prime minister, and never were honours more properly bestowed; this great man had the happiness to be beloved both by the prince and the people; he was the patron of the fine arts; the navy, commerce, and manufactures, were equally indebted to him; he built arsenals in the best French sea-ports; regulated courts of justice, and improved the finances of the kingdom: the king created him a marquis.

Corneille, an eminent French poet; his dramatic works are, in general, excellent; he was born at Rouen, 1606; died, 1684.

Lewis, Prince of Condé, an illustrious French general, born, 1621; died, 1686. He entered the army when a boy, and was soon distinguished by his valour and conduct; he gained the battle of Rocroy, against the Spanish forces, and added to his laurels in Germany; by the intrigues of Cardinal Mazarine and the ministry, Condé was disgraced and imprisoned; but he afterwards obtained his pardon, and again served his country.

Cellarius, a learned geographer, born in Germany, at Smalcalde, 1638; died, 1707. He was also an historian; the editor of many Greek and Latin authors; his geographical compilations are esteemed very valuable.

Chazelles, a French mathematician, born, 1657; died, 1710. He travelled through Greece and Egypt, made the most accurate measurements of the pyramids near Cairo; and wrote on geographical and astronomical subjects.

Cassini, an Italian astronomer, born, 1635; died, 1712. His astronomical pursuits and discoveries have eminently benefited society: he was greatly esteemed both by the court of Rome and France; discovered four of Saturn's satellites, and having obtained the pope's permission to remain some years in France, became the first inmate of the Royal Observatory, built under the direction of the celebrated Colbert; he settled the meridian line, and published many valuable works. Cassini had a son and grandson, both eminent mathematicians, who succeeded him as professors in the Royal Observatory at Paris.

Corelli, an Italian musician, born at Fusignano, 1653; died, 1713. He resided at Rome, was highly esteemed by the lovers of the science in which he excelled, and is said to have been the best player on the violin in the world.

Charles the Twelfth, king of Sweden, born, 1682; died, 1718. This monarch's passion for war and conquest gave him a title to the appellation of the Modern Alexander; by some he has been termed the military madman: at the early age of fifteen he gave proofs of that bold and decisive character, which afterwards distinguished him: Russia, Denmark, and Poland confederated

against him: he defeated the Danish king, dethroned the Polish monarch, and gained a signal victory at Narva over Peter the Great, who headed the Russian forces: but Peter amply retaliated upon Charles at the battle of Pultowa, who was obliged to seek refuge in the Turkish dominions: upon leaving Bender he raised an army, and entered Norway, where, at the siege of Fredericshall, a cannon-ball put an end to his turbulent life.

Le Clerc, born at Geneva, 1657; died, 1736. He was professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and the belles lettres at Amsterdam; and for some years, bishop Burnet, lord Shaftesbury, and Le Clerc, formed, in private society, a learned triumvirate: he translated the New Testament, and commented upon the old; wrote the History of Cardinal Richelieu, and Annals of the first Centuries of the Church, with many other learned works; he also published a History of the United Provinces: by intense study and application, Le Clerc's spirits were first exhausted, a total deprivation of memory followed some years before his death, and a witty author has well observed, that Le Clerc died of his books.

Calmet, a Frenchman, and Benedictine monk, born, 1672; died, 1757. He was an indefatigable writer, and a man of worth: his principal publications were, a Commentary upon the Books of the Old and New Testament, the History of the Old and New Testament, Universal History, Sacred

and Profane, and an Historical, Critical, and Chronological Dictionary of the Bible.

Crebillon the Elder, a Frenchman and tragic poet, born, 1674; died, 1762. His plays have been much admired; the son of Crebillon was also a writer, but not of such celebrity.

D

Danté, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence, 1265; died, 1321. Danté's ambitious spirit led him to quit Parnassian retreats, and join a factious party then prevailing in Florence: but the power of this party decreasing, he was banished, and in his exile wrote many of his best poems.

Durer, a celebrated engraver and painter, born in Germany, at Nuremberg, 1471; died, 1528. His engravings are numerous and excellent, his pictures are extremely scarce: he was patronised by Maximilian, emperor of Germany, who granted Durer letters of nobility: he was the first who engraved upon wood.

Doria, born in Genoa, 1468; died, 1560. The greatest naval commander of the age he lived in, and the deliverer of Genoa from French oppression; the sovereignty of his country was offered him; but he nobly refused to deprive the Genoese of their independence: his grateful countrymen however raised a palace for Doria, and erected a statue in honour of their hero.

Davila, an eminent French historian, but born in the island of Cyprus; died, 1634. He served

with reputation in the French army, and afterwards went into Italy, where he was assassinated; he wrote the History of the Civil Wars in France, which has always been esteemed the most correct reference extant.

Domenichino, an Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1581; died, 1641. He was a pupil of the Caracci; his paintings are in high estimation, and his architectural designs have been much admired.

Dow, a Dutch painter, the scholar of Rembrandt, born in Leyden, 1613; died, 1674. His pieces are marked by strong expression, and exquisite finish; many of them were lately in the possession of Napoleon at Paris.

The two Daciers, Andrew and Anne, a celebrated French pair. Andrew was born, 1651; died, 1722: Anne, 1651; died, 1720. She translated the Iliad and Odyssey, Anacreon and Sappho, the comedies of Terence, and the works of Plautus: he translated Horace, Plato's works, Plutarch's Lives, and Epictetus.

Dillenius, a German botanist, born, 1681; died, 1747. He came over to England and settled in Oxford, being appointed a botanical professor there; he printed a new edition of Ray's Synopsis Stirpium Britannicarum, a History of Mosses, and other botanical works.

Diderot, a French writer, born, 1713; died, 1784. Memorable as the principal author of the famous French Encyclopédie: his other works scarcely deserve notice.

E

Erasmus, a celebrated Dutchman, born at Rotterdam, 1467; died, 1536. He was the most elegant of the modern Latin authors, and the great restorer of learning in Europe: to the writings of Erasmus we may attribute the dawning of the Reformation, since he first introduced the taste for literature, and consequently promoted the spirit of enquiry: it is still doubtful what were his religious opinions, as he occasionally temporized with both parties; he travelled into Italy, Switzerland, France, and England, and was courted by the great men of those countries, with the most sedulous attention.

Egnatius, a learned Venetian, born, 1473; died, 1553. He was the pupil of Politian, (the celebrated historical and political author,) and was himself famed as a biographer and historian: the Venetians sent their young nobles to study under him, conferred upon him high marks of distinction, and exempted him from the payment of all taxes and tributes.

The Elzevirs, celebrated printers at Amsterdam, and Leyden; they flourished between the years 1595 and 1680, and their types were uncommonly beautiful: there were five Elzevirs; Lewis, Bouaventura, Abraham, and Daniel, were the most noted.

Saint Evreumont, a polite French author, born, 1613; died, 1703. He was originally designed for the law, but soon entered the army, where he distinguished himself; falling under the displeasure

of Cardinal Mazarine, he went to England, and there passed the remainder of his life, enjoying the favour and protection of Charles the Second, who admired his wit and genius. Saint Evremont's works are miscellaneous.

Prince Eugene, born in France, 1663; died, 1736. This brave general at first served under Lewis the Fourteenth, but that monarch, refusing to advance his interests, Eugene quitted France, and entered the Austrian service as a volunteer: his valour soon procured him a company, and he defeated the Turks some time after at Peterwaradin: the emperor sent him against the French, and he became one of the most formidable enemies France ever knew; he joined the duke of Marlborough; the laurels reaped by the allied army were innumerable, and Eugene's share of them was very considerable.

Euler, a great Swiss mathematician, born at Basil, 1707; died, 1783. In the reign of Catharine the First, he was invited to Russia, and appointed professor of natural philosophy at Petersburg; he then accepted an offer made him by Frederic the Great of Prussia, and assisted in the establishment of the academy at Berlin; he published *Observations on the Planets and Comets*, the *Theory of Magnetism*, &c.

F

Ferdousi, a celebrated Persian poet; died, 1020. His Epic Poems contain the annals of the Persian kings; they engaged him for nearly thirty years,

and have been highly spoken of by Sir William Jones, whose critical knowledge of Persic enabled him to judge with accuracy of their beauties.

Froissart, born in French Flanders, at Valenciennes, 1337; died, 1410. He was a very accurate historian of his own times, and his Chronicle (splendidly given to us in these times) narrates the transactions and events connected with Spain, France, and England.

Cardinal Farnese, an Italian, born, 1520; died, 1589. Eminent for the sanctity of his life, his public spirit, and unbounded charities.

Varia, a Portuguese noble, who died 1650. He was an excellent historian: wrote the History of Portugal, a History of the Portuguese Dominions, and Commentaries on the Lusiad of Camoens.

Du Fresnoy, a French painter and poet, born in Paris, 1611; died, 1665. His poem on the Art of Painting has been translated by Dryden and Mason. Du Fresnoy was also a good architect and mathematician, and well acquainted with the learned languages

Fontaine, a French writer, born, 1621; died, 1695. His Tales and Fables are highly celebrated, and his miscellaneous works possess the merit of originality at least.

Le Fort, born in Geneva, 1656; died, 1699. The favourite and friend of Peter the Great, Czar of Muscovy, who made Le Fort his minister of state, and commander in chief of his forces. No man so well knew the art of working upon Peter's mind,

and Le Fort could succeed in persuading him to that from which he was most averse: many of Peter's public plans for the benefit of Russia are supposed to have originated with this brave officer.

Flequier, bishop of Nismes, a celebrated French divine, and pulpit orator, born, 1632; died, 1710. He was particularly famed for his delivery of funeral orations; the bishop's charities were not limited to sect, or party, but extensive and universal; his works consist of Sermons, Letters, the Life of Cardinal Ximenes, &c.

Fenelon, archbishop of Cambray, a Frenchman, the ornament of his country, born, 1651; died, 1715. He was an excellent preacher, and an elegant writer, tutor to the dukes of Anjou, Berri, and Burgundy: for the instruction of the latter prince, he wrote his celebrated *Telemachus*. Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, was the enemy of Fenelon, and had sufficient interest at court to procure the disgrace of the archbishop; the alleged cause was a little book called the *Maxims of the Saints*, supposed to contain many mystical notions; this book was censured by the Pope, and Fenelon submitted with the greatest resignation to his decision: Fenelon wrote *Dialogues of the Dead*, *Dialogues on Eloquence*, and some other tracts.

Fahrenheit, an experimental philosopher, born in Polish Prussia, 1686; died, 1736. He was a great improver of the thermometer, and made an entirely new scale for that useful instrument, which has been generally adopted by the English.

Cardinal Fleury, a celebrated French statesman, and prime minister to Lewis the Fifteenth, born, 1653; died, 1743. He was one of the most able negotiators then in Europe, and for some time conducted affairs with the most brilliant success; but a change taking place in the political state of Christendom, the Cardinal felt the degradation of his public importance so keenly, that he is said to have died of grief.

Fontenelle, an excellent French writer, who lived to complete a century, being born at Rouen, 1657; died, 1757. His Dialogues of the Dead, Plurality of Worlds, Moral Discourses, and History of the French Theatre, are among the best of his works.

Farinelli, an Italian singer, never yet excelled, born at Naples, 1705; died, 1782. He sang on the London and Italian theatres, from thence went to Spain, where he obtained the friendship of Philip the Fifth, and by his successor Ferdinand, Farinelli was made a knight of Calatrava.

Frederic the Great, King of Prussia, a celebrated character, born, 1712; died, 1786. The former part of his reign was spent in war and tumult; the latter dedicated to the extension of commerce, the improvement of the arts, the reformation of the police and laws. Frederic's brow was adorned with the laurel and the bay; poet as well as warrior. In his retirement at Sans Souci, he enjoyed the society of the learned, and laying aside the monarch, felt only as the man; his chief works are Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg, the History of his

Franklin, a name ever dear to the lovers of science, benevolence, and uprightness of heart; an American, born in Boston, 1706; died, 1790. He was apprenticed to a printer, but his superior talents soon appeared; his discoveries and experiments in natural philosophy recommended him to the notice of the learned: his abilities became generally known, and he was elected a member of the general assembly at Philadelphia: after the breaking out of hostilities between England and America, Franklin laboured, without effect, to heal the wound: he then turned his attention to America alone, assisted in the formation of her new constitution, was appointed unanimously her ambassador to France, his fame being as great in politics as in science: on his return, his countrymen vied in showing every mark of distinguished regard and respectful attention to him.

G

Gratian, a compiler of the common law, and Benedictine monk, who flourished in the twelfth century; he was twenty-four years engaged in collecting and commenting upon the decrees of the popes and general councils; 1151.

Giotto, an Italian, born at Florence, 1276; died, 1337. Famed as a painter, architect, and sculptor; he was originally a shepherd's boy, and amused himself with painting the flock under his care; he painted portraits, but excelled in landscapes, cattle, and mosaic work.

Du Guesclin, a constable of France, born, 1311; died, 1380. A renowned French commander, who checked the conquests of Edward the Third, after the defeat and imprisonment of John, king of France.

Glaza, (Theodore,) born in Greece, 1398; died, 1478. A very learned man, who, when the Turks invaded Greece, left his native country, visited Italy, and became the restorer of literature. Nicholas the Fifth, then pope, patronised him, and in conjunction with others he translated the Greek authors into Latin, having perfected his knowledge of that language.

Gama, a Portuguese navigator, who died, 1525; in 1497, he was sent by Emanuel, king of Portugal, to double the Cape of Good Hope, and is memorable as the discoverer of that passage to the East Indies; John the Third appointed him viceroy to the Indies.

Guicciardini, the historian of Italy, born at Florence, 1482; died, 1540. He served pope Leo the Tenth, Adrian the Sixth, and Clement the Seventh; his nephew, Lewis Guicciardini, was also an excellent historian, and wrote a description of the Low Countries.

Gustavus Vasa, a Swede, born, 1490; died, 1560. Gustavus was the gallant deliverer of his country from the tyrannical oppressions of Christiern, king of Denmark; the Swedes, in gratitude for this signal service, elected him their king; and Gustavus had afterwards sufficient influence in

the senate, to render the monarchy hereditary; he reigned gloriously, and established the reformed religion in Sweden.

Guarini, an Italian poet, born at Ferrara, 1537; died, 1612. He was the author of the *Pastor Fido*.

The Guises, from 1550 to 1640. Five illustrious heads of that noble house; *Claude, Francis, Henry, Charles*, and *Lewis*: **CLAUDE** was the founder of the house of Guise, and son of the duke of Lorraine; he married a princess of the house of Bourbon, and distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan: he died, 1550. **FRANCIS**, (in whose time began the factions between the Guises and the house of Condé:) he enjoyed the highest power, headed the catholic party; and was killed by a pistol shot, 1563. **HENRY** was son of Francis, head of the league, an association formed against Henry the Third of France; he was assassinated by that monarch. **CHARLES**, who after his father Henry's death, suffered a long imprisonment, but at length came to an accommodation with the king, and died 1640. **LEWIS**, the cardinal, was the son of the assassinated Henry, and a loyal subject to Lewis the Thirteenth of France.

Guido, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna, 1575; died, 1642. He studied in the school of Lewis Caracci, and was particularly happy in representing the expression of the eye; Guido's finest painting is, *St. Peter in Prison*.

Galileo, an Italian astronomer, born at Florence, 1564; died, 1642. For maintaining that the earth

goes round the sun, the fathers of the inquisition imprisoned him for a year, and compelled a renunciation of his heretical opinions; he was then released, but having published some of his new discoveries, he was confined two years longer: he greatly improved the telescope; and by incessant application to study, and the use of his glasses, Galileo became blind.

Grotius, born in Holland, at Delft, 1583; died, 1645. He was eminent as a civilian, philosopher, mathematician, political writer, and poet; his best works are Commentaries on the Scripture, and a Treatise on the Truth of the Christian Religion.

Gassendi, a French philosopher, born, 1592; died, 1655. He was professor of philosophy at Aix, and dedicated his life to intense study, astronomical pursuits and observations: his manuscripts were published at Leyden after his death.

Gronovius, born in Germany, 1613; died, 1672. A lawyer, historian, and able critic: his son, James Gronovius, born in the United Provinces, was also still more celebrated for his various attainments: he was professor of the belles lettres at Leyden; and editor of the Greek and Latin authors: he died, 1716: his chief work is upon the Grecian Antiquities.

Geminiani, an Italian, a celebrated musical composer, born at Lucca, 1680; died, 1782. He excelled on the violin, and enjoyed the patronage of the English court, in the reign of George the First.

Gesner, a poet, born in Switzerland, at Zurich,

1730 ; died, 1788. Author of several beautiful poems, particularly the *Death of Abel* : Gesner was also a painter of landscapes.

H

Huss, a German martyr, born at Hussenitz, 1376 ; died, 1415. He was one of the earliest reformers, the defender of Wickliffe, and the firm opposer of transubstantiation : his followers were called Hussites : the pope issued a bull against heretics, but Huss found protection with the king of Bohemia for a time, still promoting the reformed doctrines : at the council of Constance, he was cited to make his appearance, and a safe-conduct granted him, but was treacherously thrown into prison, and sentenced to be burnt.

Holbein, a German painter, born near Augsburg, 1498 ; died, 1554. He was famed for his portraits and historical pieces ; and came over into England, where Sir Thomas More patronised him : he was afterwards appointed painter to Henry the Eighth.

Heinsius, born in Austrian Flanders, at Ghent, 1580 ; died, 1621. Professor of Greek at Leyden, when not more than eighteen years of age : he illustrated the Greek and Latin classics. Nicholas Heinsius, his son, born in Holland, was still more eminent : he published editions of the best Latin authors with notes, was an excellent Latin poet, and acute critic.

Hévelius, an astronomer and mathematician, born in Polish Prussia, 1611 ; died, 1687. He built

an observatory at Dantzic, and made the most accurate observations upon the heavenly bodies.

Herman, a German botanist, died, 1695. He was physician to the Dutch settlements at Ceylon, and afterwards chosen botanical professor at Leyden: he published many useful works on botany and medicine.

Huygens, born in Holland at the Hague, 1629; died, 1695: was a mathematician and astronomer, an improver of the telescope, and clock pendulum: the celebrated Colbert granted him a pension in France, and he was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society in England.

Homburg, a chemist, born in the Isle of Java, 1652; died, 1715. He tried the army, the law, and at last attached himself to botany, chemistry, and medicine: after spending some years in travel, he at length fixed in France, and was appointed chemist and first physician to the duke of Orleans: he made many discoveries in his favourite science.

Frederic Hoffmänn, an eminent German physician, born, 1660; died, 1742. He wrote on medical subjects. Maurice Hoffinan, and John Maurice Hoffinan, of the same family, were prior to Frederic, and celebrated for their skill in medicine and botany.

Hasselquist, a Swede, born, 1722; died, 1752. He was a good botanist, the friend of Linnæus; and travelled through Asia Minor, and Palestine, in pursuit of natural curiosities and plants.

Handel, the greatest musician and composer of

his time, born in Germany, at Halle, 1684; died, 1759. He was intended for the law, but music being his prevailing taste, he was allowed to cultivate it: he went early to the Prussian court, and composed an opera, when only fourteen; at Hamburg; afterwards he made the tour of Italy, and engaged himself in the service of the elector of Hanover; but in 1712 he settled in England: queen Anne granted him a pension, which George the First increased; he was in the highest reputation as a player on the organ, and harpsichord; his works were collected and published by Doctor Arnold.

Henault, born in France, at Paris, 1685; died, 1774. An historian and politician: he published a Chronological Abstract of the History of France, which met with the greatest success: author also of some comedies.

Haller, a Swiss physician, born at Berne, 1702; died, 1777. He was professor of medicine at Göttingen, and wrote many beautiful moral, and poetical pieces.

I and J

Jerome of Prague, born in Bohemia; died, 1416. He was the disciple of Huss, and sedulously spread his religious opinions in 1408; the council of Constance cited him to answer for his heretical faith, and he was condemned to be burnt: Jerome was a man of considerable talents and learning.

Joan of Arc, the maid of Orleans, born, 1407;

died, 1431. Memorable for her heroic courage, and noble defence of her country in the time of Henry the Sixth, and Charles the Seventh; after many proofs of military skill and valour, she was at last taken by the English, and, conformably to the superstitious cruelty of the times, disgracefully burnt at Rouen as a witch.

Julio Romano, an Italian painter, the scholar of Raphael, born at Rome, 1492; died, 1546. He was no bad architect, and was patronised by pope Clement the Seventh: but he finally settled at Mantua, where he painted his best pieces.

Jovius, an Italian historian, born, 1483; died, 1552. He was bishop of Nocera, but more famed for his learning than his moral conduct, which is said to have been very reprehensible. Francis the First, the great encourager of letters, allowed him a pension; he wrote the history of his own times, and other excellent works.

Ignatius Loyola, born in Spain, 1491; died, 1555. The celebrated founder of the society of Jesus (or Jesuits); being severely wounded at the siege of Pampeluna, in Navarre, Loyola had time for reflection, and determined to quit the military for the religious life. On his recovery, he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and returning to Spain, devoted himself entirely to the study of divinity: he then went to Paris, and laid the foundation of the new order, which, after some opposition, received the approbation of pope Paul the Third. Loyola wrote for his society, "Spiritual

Exercises," and "The Rules of his Order." The power and influence of the Jesuits continued from the beginning of the 16th to the beginning of the 18th century; but it is remarkable, that soon after the institution of this society, the doctors of the Sorbonne at Paris issued a decree which condemned it, as inimical to the cause of religion and virtue.

Jansenius, bishop of Ypres, born in Holland, at Leerdam, 1585; died, 1638. Founder of the sect of Jansenists, who differed from the catholics in some points of faith, and were denounced as heretics by Urban the Eighth.

Jonas, (Anagrimus,) a native of Iceland, born, 1545; died, 1640. He was a learned divine, well skilled in astronomy, and a good historian.

Jordaens, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1594; died, 1678. The pupil of Rubens, and admired for his brilliant colouring.

John the Third, (Sobieski,) king of Poland, elected, 1674; died, 1696. Famed as a warrior: the victories he gained over the Turks and Tartars procure his election to the Polish throne: he was the patron of the learned, the liberal encourager of the arts.

Jurieu, an ancient French protestant divine, born, 1637; died, 1713. Noted by his controversial writings, his Commentary on the Revelations, and his History of Calvinism.

K

Kempis, (Thomas à) born in Germany, at Cologne, 1380; died, 1471. An Augustine monk, famous for a treatise called the Imitation of Christ, and other devotional pieces.

Kepler, a German astronomer, born, 1571; died, 1630. He was the friend of Tycho Brahe, whose tables he completed; he published many astronomical works, assisted in reforming the calendar, and was author of several astronomical discoveries.

Kunckel, a German chemist, born, 1630; died, 1702. He improved the art of making glass, and published his chemical observations.

Sir Godfrey Kneller, an eminent portrait-painter, born in Germany, at Lubec, 1648; died, 1723. He was long a resident in England, and enjoyed the favour of William the Third, Anne, and George the First. King William knighted him, and George the First created him a baronet. He studied under Rembrandt, and his portraits were the most spirited likenesses.

Kirch, a German astronomer, born, 1680; died, 1740. His astronomical works are in high estimation, and his observations very accurate.

Keysler, a German antiquary, born, 1689; died, 1743. He published travels through Italy, Lorraine, Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, and Switzerland, and some dissertations on antiquarian subjects.

L

Lollard, a German divine, who, in the year 1315, founded the sect of Lollards. He was burnt as a heretic, at Cologne, 1322, and the followers of Wickliffe, upon the death of Walter Lollard, assumed the name in England.

Lannoy, a celebrated German commander, died, 1527. He served in the army of Charles the Fifth, and at the memorable battle of Pavia, Francis the First, king of France, surrendered to him, and was treated by the victor with the respect due to his rank.

Luther, a celebrated German reformer, born at isleben, 1483, died, 1546. The day-star of truth. Luther was originally intended for the law, but a companion of his being struck dead by lightning, he turned his attention from secular concerns, and became an Augustine monk : in his retreat he studied the Scriptures, and found they widely differed from the tenets of the Roman church. When Leo the Tenth published his general indulgences or pardon for all sins which the purchaser of them either had committed, or might be led to commit, Luther inveighed against them with all the warmth of honest indignation; his tenets were opposed by the pope's agents, but the veil was now removed, the people clearly saw the shameful perversions of the word of God ; and comparing the profligate lives of the Roman clergy, with the sanctity of manners, and conclusive reasonings of this re-

daunted champion, the Reformation gained ground daily ; and Luther, before his death, had the satisfaction to see great part of Germany espouse his opinions.

Lesdiguières, a famous French general, born, 1542 ; died, 1626. He was one of the chiefs of the Protestant party in the reign of Charles the Ninth, and afterwards served Henry the Great with distinguished bravery.

Longomontanus, a Danish astronomer, born, 1562 ; died, 1647. He was taken from the plough to receive an education suitable to the strength of his genius, and admitted as the pupil of Tycho Brahe. He was an excellent geometrician, and professor of mathematics at Copenhagen.

Laufrauco, an Italian painter, born at Parma, 1581 ; died, 1647. He studied under Augustine Caracci, and particularly excelled in painting domes, and ceilings in fresco.

Sir Peter Lily, a German painter, born, 1617 ; died, 1680. He first practised his art at the Hague, but receiving great encouragement in England, settled there under Charles the First and Second : he painted historical subjects and landscapes, but his portraits were admirable.

Leibnitz, a celebrated German philosopher, born at Leipsic, 1646 ; died, 1716. He studied in the university of Leipsic, and afterwards made the law his profession, was patronised by the elector of Hanover, and the king of Prussia, who made him perpetual president of the Royal Academy at

Berlin. Peter the Great also granted Leibnitz a pension: he published many works.

Leeuwenhoek, a Dutch physician, born at Delft, 1632; died, 1723. Celebrated as the improver of the microscope: his experiments and discoveries are numerous.

Lautti, an Italian painter, born, 1666; died, 1724. He was famed for historical pieces, and was highly esteemed by the emperor of Germany, who knighted him.

Lisle, a French astronomer, born at Paris, 1688; died, 1768. He was the cotemporary and friend of Newton and Halley; published some good works on Geography, and Memoirs of the History of Astronomy.

Linnaeus, born in Sweden, 1707; died, 1778. A celebrated physician and botanist; his discoveries in that science have immortalised his name: Cæsalpinus revived the taste for botany; Alpini, an Italian, discovered the sexual difference of plants, and it remained for Linnaeus to class them accurately: the botanical works of this great man are numerous: he traversed Lapland for the purpose of enlarging his scientific discoveries, and published an account of his tour.

Lavoisier, an eminent French chemist, born at Paris, 1743; died, 1794, by the guillotine. He published elements of Chemistry, and opposed Dr. Priestley's chemical opinions, advancing a new theory, which prevails throughout Germany.

M

Cosmo de Medicis, a Florentine merchant, born, 1399; died, 1464. He expended vast sums in advancing learning, was styled the father of his country, the reviver of the arts; and collected an excellent library: from this great man a race descended distinguished for genius, taste, ambition, and love of the fine arts; while some of them were equally noted for profligacy, and want of principle: the females of this illustrious house have been justly celebrated for their mental and personal charms, their strength of mind, and noble alliances.

Lorenzo de Medicis, called the Magnificent, grandson of Cosmo, born, 1448; died, 1492. He was the father of Leo the Tenth, and the generous patron of literature, being himself a good writer of Italian poetry.

Magellan, a Portuguese navigator, who entered the service of the emperor Charles the Fifth, and in 1519 discovered the straits between Patagonia and Terra del Fuego, and in 1520 was killed in one of the Ladrone Islands, called Maran.

Machiavel, an Italian, born at Florence, 1469; died, 1527. Famed as a politician: he wrote *The Prince*, a treatise which exposes the arts of tyrannical governors. Machiavel's intentions as to this work have never been fully known: some suppose he meant to hold it up as a beacon to wicked rulers: others, that a crooked policy subdued every better principle, and *they* maintain that the maxims con-

tained in this celebrated production, were the result of his own convictions: he was also author of some comedies.

Mazzuoli, an Italian painter, born, 1504; died, 1540. His figures were famed for their elegance and grace, and he is generally supposed to be the inventor of the art of etching with aqua-fortis.

Mauroi, a French poet, born, 1496; died, 1544. He lived in the reign of Francis the First, who encouraged learning as much as he loved it. Mauroi's works were at that time highly esteemed.

Melancthon, a German reformer, born at Bretton, 1497; died, 1560. He was the intimate friend of Martin Luther, whose fiery temper was softened by the moderation of Melancthon in controversy: his fame for learning was so extensive, that Henry the Eighth, and Francis the First, each pressed him to attend their courts, but he refused the splendid offers: his theological works are numerous.

Montmorenci, constable of France, born, 1495; died, 1567. This celebrated general was taken prisoner with Francis the First, at the unfortunate battle of Pavia: he was killed at the battle of St. Dennis, in the civil war against the Huguenots.

Mariana, a Spanish historian, born, 1537; died, 1624. A Jesuit, and noted only for his history of Spain; his political works have been much condemned.

Malherbe, a French poet, born at Caen, 1555; died, 1628. Famed as the first who gave to French poetry any degree of refinement, purity, or ele-

gance; he furnished future bards with the best rules for fine writing, and extricated his native language from Gothic barbarism.

Cardinal Mazarine, an Italian, born at Piscina, 1602; died, 1661. He was prime minister of France during the minority of Lewis the Fourteenth; but the people being dissatisfied with the conduct of this able politician, and accusing him as the cause of the civil war with the faction of Condé, the cardinal was compelled to quit the kingdom; on the king's majority he again ventured to appear, and gained such an ascendancy over the monarch, that he enjoyed almost unlimited power till his death.

Moliere, a Frenchman, born at Paris, 1620; died, 1673. Memorable as an excellent comic author; he was patronised by cardinal Richelieu, who himself aimed at the character of a wit. Moliere acquired some celebrity as an actor.

Mezerai, a French historian, born, 1610; died, 1683. He was bred a soldier, but quitted his profession, and subsisted by writing anti-ministerial papers: he then wrote his history of France, and afterwards abridged the same work.

Malpighi, an Italian anatomist, born, 1628; died, 1694. He was educated in the university of Bologna, and took his degrees there; was some time resident at Pisa, but spent the three last years of his life at Rome, under the protection of pope Innocent the Twelfth; he wrote on anatomical and medical subjects.

Carlo Maratti, a famous Italian painter, born at Camerino, 1625; died, 1713. He excelled in painting madonnas, and female figures, and was a good engraver: Clement the Eleventh, and Lewis the Fourteenth, both distinguished him with marks of their favour.

Masillon, a Frenchman, and celebrated divine, born at Mieres, 1663; died, 1742. Lewis the Fourteenth made him bishop of Clermont, in Auvergne, and delighted to hear his sermons, which, contrary to the usual style of court flattery, displayed the horrors of vice, while they allured to the bright paths of virtue.

Montesquieu, a celebrated French writer, born at Bourdeaux, 1689; died, 1755. He was counsellor of the parliament at Bourdeaux, wrote the Persian Letters, an Essay on the Causes of the Grandeur and Declension of the Romans, and the Spirit of Laws; D'Alembert honoured him with an elegant eulogium, which justly displays the character of this great man; one of the chief lights of science.

Maupertuis, a Frenchman and eminent philosopher, born at St. Malo. 1698; died, 1759. He was one of those learned men sent in 1736 to determine the figure of the earth, and was afterwards chosen president of the Royal Academy at Berlin: his chief works are Elements of Geography, Elements of Astronomy, and the Shape of the Earth determined.

Mayer, a German astronomer, born at Mas-

pach, 1723; died, 1762. He was self-taught, and solely by his own assiduity acquired a competent share of general knowledge: he was appointed professor of mathematics at Gottingen: published a Table of Refractions, a Theory of the Moon, and some excellent astronomical tables.

Metastasio, an excellent Italian poet, born at Rome, 1698; died, 1782. A priest, and poet-laureat to Charles the Sixth, of Germany: Metastasio composed operas, oratorios, and wrote some exquisitely beautiful sonnets.

Michaelis, a learned German, born, 1716; died, 1791. An excellent biblical critic, and his Introduction to the New Testament is generally known and admired: great talents, well directed, must ever secure the approbation and esteem of the discerning.

Mozart, a famous German musician, born at Saltzburgh, 1756; died, 1791. He was a good composer, and enjoyed the favour of the emperor Joseph the Second; Mozart settled at Vienna, where he died loaded with honours, but unincumbered with the gifts of fortune.

N

Nani, a Venetian senator, born, 1616; died, 1678. He served his country most effectually when ambassador to Germany, and published the History of Venice.

Nantueil, a French painter, born at Rheims, 1630; died, 1678. His miniature paintings and

engravings were highly esteemed; and Lewis the Fourteenth appointed him engraver to his cabinet.

Niraise, a French antiquary, born at Dijon, 1623: died, 1701. He resided at Rome, and published several learned dissertations.

Nicéron, a French biographer, born at Paris, 1685; died, 1738. He was a Jesuit, and famed as a preacher; his great biographical work is called *Memoirs of Men illustrious in the Republic of Letters*, which by some recent additions is now printed in forty-two volumes.

Norden, a Dane, and celebrated traveller, born 1708: died, 1742. He was a captain in the Danish navy, an excellent shipwright and navigator, a good designer and mathematician; the Danish king sent him to Egypt to take drawings of the ruins of Thebes, and other antiquities: he visited Italy and England, where he was held in high estimation.

O

Cardinal D'Ossat, a French statesman in the reign of Henry the Fourth, of France, born, 1526: died, 1604. A political writer, and of considerable abilities; his letters were published some years after his death.

Odazzi, an Italian painter and engraver, born in Rome, 1663; died, 1731. He was chiefly employed in the decoration of churches and altars, and was famed for the brilliancy of his tints.

Oldenarde, an excellent painter, born in Aps-

trian Flanders, 1663; died, 1743. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and excelled also in engraving; he embellished most of the churches and great houses at Ghent with specimens of his art.

P

Peter the Hermit, a Frenchman, born at Amiens, who, from a soldier, became a pilgrim to the Holy Land, in the year 1093, and on his return gave such an interesting account to pope Urban the Second, of the miseries suffered by the Christians in that part of Asia, that he obtained leave to preach the crusades; this he did with such energy, that all ranks caught the enthusiastic folly; and Peter, at the head of an undisciplined multitude, proceeded again to Palestine, where he left his followers to be commanded by more experienced generals, and returned to his native land.

Petrarch, a highly celebrated Italian poet, born at Arezzo, 1304; died, 1374. He delighted in literary pursuits. When we consider the disadvantages learning then laboured under, from the few books to be procured, and these only manuscripts, we shall appreciate Petrarch's works accordingly; he excelled in rhetoric, history, and moral philosophy, but his sonnets to Laura are truly beautiful; we are indebted to the elegant pen of Mrs. Dobson, (an Englishwoman,) for a life of Petrarch, which includes the most celebrated characters, and events, of the fourteenth century.

Poggio, an Italian, born at Florence, 1380;

died, 1459. He was eminently skilled in the learned languages, secretary to several of the popes, one of the principal restorers of a classical taste in Europe, and a miscellaneous author: to him we owe the discovery of Quintilian's works, and a History of Florence: the life of Poggio has been admirably written by the Rev. William Shepherd.

Pulci, an Italian poet, born at Florence, 1431; died, 1487. Celebrated for a poem written on a tournament at Florence, in which Lorenzo de Medicis was victorious.

Paracelsus, a chemist, born at Einsidlin, in Switzerland, 1493; died, 1534. He was an excellent metalist, and highly esteemed in his professional capacity.

Pizarro, the famed discoverer and conqueror of Peru, born in the latter part of the fifteenth century, in Spain, at Truxillo; died, 1541. His military conduct and courage were above all praise; but his cruelties make us shudder: had Pizarro been properly educated, his abilities drawn forth, and his virtues cultivated, he might have shone a star of the first magnitude, *good* and great.

Peruzzi, an Italian painter and architect, born, 1481; died, 1556. Alexander the Sixth, Julius the Second, and Leo the Tenth, all encouraged his abilities; he thoroughly understood the principles of perspective, and was eminent in painting architectural subjects.

Palladio, an Italian architect, born at Vicenza, 1508; died, 1580. His fame was extended through-

out Europe: he gave the models of many celebrated Italian palaces, erected a theatre at Vicenza; and wrote a Treatise on Architecture, which has been frequently reprinted and translated.

Paul of Venice, born, 1552; died, 1622. Known by the name of Father Paul; he was eminently skilled in the civil and canon law, medicine, &c. wrote the History of the Council of Trent, and some anatomical and political tracts.

Pascal, a Frenchman, born at Clermont, 1623; died, 1662. An excellent geometrician and mathematician; his abilities have astonished the learned world, and his Provincial Letters, in favour of the Jansenists, are esteemed models of eloquence and purity of style.

Poussin, a Frenchman, and famous painter, born at Andely, 1594; died, 1665. He excelled in landscapes, and historical pieces: the Deluge, placed by the French king in the Luxembourg gallery, is one of his best paintings; Lewis the Thirteenth settled a pension upon Poussin, but the malice of his enemies obliged him to quit France for Rome: previous to his departure, he allegorically appealed to posterity, by painting, in the king's cabinet, a ceiling, which represented Time delivering Truth from the oppression of Envy.

Perrault, a celebrated French architect, born, 1613; died, 1688. He designed the grand entrance into the Louvre; translated Vitruvius into French, wrote Medical Essays, and Memoirs of

Petitot, born at Geneva, 1607; died, 1691. Memorable as the inventor of painting in enamel; he was a good chemist, and a man of general knowledge; Charles the First and Second, of England, greatly esteemed him.

Puffendorf, a celebrated German civilian professor, born in Upper Saxony, 1631; died, 1694. He studied the law at Leipsic, and soon became eminent in his profession: Charles the Eleventh of Sweden placed him in the university at Lunden, and created him a baron: his great work is, the Elements of Universal Jurisprudence.

Peter the Great, emperor of Russia, born, 1672: died, 1725. A monarch, who proved one of the greatest benefactors to his country: he built Petersburgh, improved the marine, taught the Russians the art of ship-building, encouraged learning, promoted commerce, and extended the power and political influence of Muscovy: Voltaire has given us an entertaining and instructive life of this hero.

Le Pluche, a Frenchman, born, 1668; died, 1761. He was a man of general literature, and author of some useful and valuable works, viz. Nature Displayed, or Spectacle de la Nature; a Geographical Concordance, &c.

Pigalle, an eminent French sculptor, born, 1714; died, 1785. His genius and taste were universally acknowledged: he finished some excellent works for the king of Prussia, and a fine statue of Voltaire.

Perouse, a celebrated navigator, born in France, 1741 ; died, as is supposed, 1788. He served his country effectually during her war with England, by destroying the English settlements at Hudson's Bay ; and in 1785 was appointed to command a small squadron fitted out for a voyage of discovery round the world : his ships were never seen after leaving Botany Bay, January, 1788, and he, no doubt, unfortunately perished : the voyage of *Perouse* has since been published.

Q

Quevedo, an excellent Spanish writer, born, 1570 ; died, 1645. His reputation is high in his native country, and some of his works are translated into foreign languages.

Du Quesnoy, Francis and Jerome, brothers, Flemings, and celebrated sculptors ; died between 1644, and 1654 : their works are at Brussels and Ghent.

Quirini, a Venetian cardinal, born, 1684 ; died, 1755. An antiquary, historian, and miscellaneous writer : he made the tour of Europe, was intimately acquainted with the most celebrated Englishmen of his times, and was long resident in London : he possessed a very extensive and highly valuable library, which, at his death, he bequeathed to the Vatican (or pope's library), at Rome.

Quadrio, a learned Jesuit, born in the Valteline, 1695 ; died, 1756. He wrote Dissertations upon

the Valteline, and a History of Italian Poetry, and other treatises.

R

Rienzi, a Roman citizen, born at the commencement of the fourteenth century; died, 1354. Without any claims to illustrious descent, he acquired such an ascendancy over the minds of his countrymen, that when the pope resided at Avignon, he raised himself to sovereign power at Rome by the title of Tribune; he could not, however, retain his authority long; the nobles conspired against him; he was imprisoned by pope Clement, released by his successor, Innocent the Sixth, and aiming at the restoration of his former power, was at length murdered.

Regiomontanus, a celebrated Prussian astronomer, born at Königsberg, 1436; died, 1476. He was the introducer of almanacks, calculated the eclipses of the sun and moon, the motions of the planets, and invented some excellent mathematical instruments.

Raphael, the prince of painters, born in Italy, at Urbino, 1483; died, 1520. The exquisite grace of his figures, and the excellence of his genius in designing, are the admiration of all connoisseurs in the art. Francis the First of France, the popes Julius the Second, and Leo the Tenth, honoured him with invitations to reside in their capitals: for Francis he painted the Transfiguration; his Jonas

is said to be a master-piece of statuary. Leo the Tenth, upon the death of this sublime artist, ordered his body to lie three days in state, in the hall of the Vatican, under his picture of the Transfiguration; and when his funeral rites were performed, this celebrated piece preceded his remains.

Rabelais, a Frenchman, born at Clignon. 1483; died, 1553. A satirist and priest, his humour and wit were his chief recommendations: but they were greatly deficient in that delicacy without which genius may sparkle for the moment, but can never shine with pure undiminished lustre.

Riccio, an Italian musician, who, about the year 1563, came in the suite of the Piedmontese ambassador to Scotland, and became a distinguished favourite of Mary queen of Scots; he was barbarously murdered by the jealous Darnley's orders, in 1566.

Ramus, a celebrated French professor, born at Cuth, 1515; died, 1572. In philosophy, rhetoric, and the mathematics, he had few equals. He incurred the hatred of the doctors of the Sorbonne, for refuting some of Aristotle's propositions; but he steadily retained his own opinions, and, after a long persecution for his philosophical and religious sentiments, he was included in the massacre of St. Bartholomew's day.

Henry duke of Rohan, a gallant French officer, born, 1579; died, 1638. The friend of Henry the Great, and chief of the Huguenots, in the reign of Lewis the Thirteenth. He bravely fought for

them in the civil wars; his political tracts were at that time in high request.

Rubens, born in Germany, at Cologne, 1557; died, 1640. A most celebrated painter. To all the requisites for his art, he joined extensive knowledge: he understood seven languages, and wrote in Latin on the rules of painting, and the costume of the ancients: he painted the Luxembourg Galleries, and the Banqueting-House at Whitehall. Rubens imbibed the principles of his art from Titian; and Vandyke was the pupil of Rubens.

Cardinal Richelieu, prime minister of France in the reign of Lewis the Thirteenth, born, 1585; died, 1642. A man of great capacity and unbounded ambition; he wrote several theological works, and in the early part of his life obtained great celebrity as a preacher.

Riccioli, an Italian astronomer, born at Ferrara, 1598; died, 1671. He settled at Bologna, and made many accurate observations there.

Ruyter, a gallant Dutch admiral, born at Flushing, 1607; died, 1676. After many acts of bravery in the service of his country, he was mortally wounded in an engagement with a French fleet in the Mediterranean.

Francis duke of Rochefoucault, a Frenchman, born, 1613; died, 1680. His reputation in the literary republic is established by his *Maxims* and *Reflections*, and *Memoirs of the Regency of Anne of Austria*.

Rembrandt, a Dutch painter, born near Leyden, 1606 ; died, 1688. His works have the closest resemblance to nature, and his portraits and etchings bear a very high price.

Racine, a French poet, born, 1639 ; died, 1699. His tragedies are universally admired, and have been translated into most of the modern languages.

Ramazzini, an Italian physician, born, 1683 ; died, 1714. He was very eminent in his profession, and his medical works are numerous.

Rapin, a Frenchman, and excellent writer of the English History, born at Castres, 1661 ; died, 1725. He was a refugee upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and came over to England, where he entered the army under William the Third, and distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne ; not meeting with the encouragement he expected, he retired into Germany, and there wrote his History of England, down to the Revolution. Tindal continued it to the accession of George the Third, and translated it into English.

Ruysch, a celebrated Dutch anatomist, born at the Hague, 1688 ; died, 1731. Professor of anatomy at Amsterdam. Peter the Great visited him when in Holland, and purchased his collection of natural curiosities. Ruysch was a good botanist, and had a choice selection of plants.

Rollin, a French professor, eminent critic, and historian, born at Paris, 1661 ; died, 1741. The private and public character of this excellent man was truly meritorious ; he wrote a Treatise upon the

Belles Lettres, the Ancient History of the Egyptians, Carthaginians, and Babylonians, and a Roman History, which Crevier brought down to the reign of Constantine the Great.

Riccoboni, an Italian, born, 1684; died, 1753. He was famed as an author of dramatic poetry; wrote some good comedies, and published Historical and Critical Reflections upon the Theatres in Europe.

Reaumur, an excellent natural historian, born in France, 1683; died, 1757. He published a History of Insects, improved the thermometer, and is said to have taught his countrymen the art of making steel, which they were accustomed to import from other nations.

Racine (Louis), a Frenchman, youngest son of the Racine before mentioned, born, 1692; died, 1763. He inherited his father's genius, translated Milton, and wrote chiefly on sacred subjects.

Rousseau, born at Geneva, 1712; died, 1778. A most singular character, who experienced many vicissitudes in life, chiefly owing to his want of steadiness. He was the son of a watchmaker, apprenticed to an engraver, then footman to a lady of fashion, afterwards a copier, composer, and teacher of music; at length the clouds of adversity for a time disappeared, his genius expanded, and he was known on the world's great theatre, by a thesis, in which he asserted, that the arts and sciences had not contributed to purify morals: he then published his *Eloisa*, and his *Emilius*.

The Abbé Raynal, a Frenchman, born, 1712: died, 1796. Educated as a Jesuit: he at first subscribed to the opinions of his order, but soon threw off these trammels, and thought for himself: he was highly respected by the learned in all countries as a man of science, true patriotism, and humanity: the Abbé's celebrated work is, the History of the European Settlements in the East and West Indies, the publication of which obliged him to leave France till the storm against him had subsided.

Rittenhouse, an American, born, 1722: died, 1796. An excellent astronomer, electrician, and philosopher: he succeeded Dr. Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society: he also filled several public offices in the United States.

S

Saladin, an Egyptian Sultan, and highly celebrated warrior, born, 1133; died, 1192. He was engaged with the Christian powers in the Crusades, and defended himself against their united forces, but was at length defeated by them in his attempt to take Jerusalem, with considerable loss; he renewed his exertions, obtained a signal victory over the Crusaders, and his troops entered Jerusalem, and Acre, in triumph.

Schwartz, a monk of the order of Saint Francis, born at Cologne, in Germany, at the close of the

thirteenth century, said to be the inventor of gunpowder, which he accidentally discovered while making some chemical experiments with sulphur and nitre.

Servetus, a Spanish physician, born, 1509; died, 1553. He neglected the study of medicine, and attached himself to that of divinity, writing some theological tracts against Calvin; Servetus was an Arian. Calvin, who had strenuously asserted his own right to dissent from the Roman Catholic persuasion, now openly accused Servetus of heresy, and, to the disgrace of that reformer, he declaimed against him before the magistrates of Geneva (whither he had retired): the unfortunate Servetus was condemned, and cruelly burnt alive.

Scaliger the Elder, an Italian, born near Verona, 1484; died, 1558. His early years were spent in the army; he afterwards studied physic, and took his degrees; but was particularly eminent for his prodigious learning, his Latin poems, and critical writings; he was perfect master of the ancient and modern languages, and acquired an extensive reputation in the sciences and polite literature.

Robert Stephens, a Frenchman, born, 1503; died, 1559. He was the most eminent printer of his time, the son of Henry Stephens who had acquired much celebrity in his art; and was honoured with the patronage of Francis the First, but offending the university at Paris, by publish-

ing a large Latin Bible, he was no longer safe there upon the death of his patron, and retired to Geneva, where he printed the works of Calvin, and other learned men. Stephens had an intimate knowledge of the dead languages, and was so extremely accurate in all his publications, that he hung up his proof sheets, offering a reward to any one who should discover a fault in them.

Strozzi, the walking philosopher, born in Italy, at Florence, 1534; died, 1565. He travelled through the greatest part of Europe, Asia, and Africa, on foot, pursuing his studies on the road; he taught Greek and philosophy at Pisa, Florence, and Bologna.

Pope Sixtus the Fifth (or Felix Peretti), an Italian, born, 1521; died, 1590. This extraordinary man was the son of a gardener: Felix discovered an early veneration for learning, and when about ten years old, Father Selleri came to the village where he resided, and enquired the road to the next town; Felix was then taking care of some hogs; the monk, struck with his appearance and solicitations, took him under his protection. He took the habit of the order, and rose at length to be inquisitor-general at Venice, thence the gradation to a cardinal's hat was easy. On the death of Gregory the Thirteenth, the conclave chose him pope, supposing he could not long survive; but a sudden change appeared, Sixtus displayed his real character, reformed abuses, administered justice

most impartially, and was the generous patron of learning and the arts.

Henry Stephens, son of Robert the celebrated printer, born in France, 1528; died, 1598. Equally eminent in his profession, and more deeply learned than his father; he published most elegant and correct transcripts of the Greek authors: his brother and son followed the same employment, and for more than three generations the labours of this family enlightened Europe.

Socinus, an Italian, nephew of Lælius Socinus, born at Sienna, 1539; died, 1604. Famous in Polemics, and leader of the sect of Socinians in Poland: his uncle Lælius had renounced the doctrine of the Trinity, and propagated his own opinions with great earnestness; Faustus Socinus adopted and improved upon this theory, and wrote several books in defence of Socinianism, a faith which contains the leading principles of the modern Unitarians.

Joseph Scaliger, an Italian, born, 1540; died, 1609. The Colossus of literature, a critic, historian, and chronologist; but his merit is shaded by excessive vanity: he resided some time at Leyden, where he died.

The Duke de Sully, a celebrated French statesman, born at Pau, 1560; died, 1641. He was the confidential friend and prime minister of Henry the Great, his companion in adversity, the sharer and promoter of his master's glory. Sully's cha-

racter was severely just; he examined every department of government, reformed former abuses, and, under his auspices, France, as a phoenix, rose from the desolation of a civil war to the heights of prosperity and happiness; his *Memoirs*, (a most interesting work,) strongly depict the ability and the integrity of this great man, and contain a series of events from the latter part of the reign of Charles the Ninth to the assassination of his royal patron and lamented friend.

Strada, an Italian Jesuit, and excellent rhetorician, born at Rome, 1572; died, 1649. Author of the *History of the War of the Low Countries*, which, however, is far from being impartial.

Scarron, a French comic poet, born at Paris, 1610; died, 1660. Famous for his humour and pleasantry of manners: the celebrated Madame de Maintenon was his wife, and upon his decease caught the affections of Lewis the Fourteenth, who privately married her. Scarron's works are numerous: he had a great soul, in a little, deformed body.

Sanson, a Frenchman, born at Abbeville, 1600; died, 1667. Memorable as an excellent geographer: he published an atlas, in two volumes folio, was appointed geographer royal to Lewis the Fourteenth, and patronised by the cardinals Richelieu and Mazarine.

Salvator Rosa, an eminent Italian painter; born at Naples, 1615; died, 1673. His landscapes are

excellent and very scarce, and his engravings and etchings equally valuable.

“ Different minds
Incline to different objects; one pursues
The vast alone, the wonderful, the wild.”

AKENSIDE.

Spinosa, a Dutchman, born at Amsterdam, 1632; died, 1677. The son of a Portuguese Jew; he embraced Christianity, and his own tribe attempted to assassinate him for it; he at last was noted in the world by his atheistical opinions and writings.

Savary, a Frenchman, born, 1622; died, 1680. In trade and commerce no man was better informed: he was author of a dictionary upon these subjects, which has been well received by the public, and translated, improved, and enlarged by Postlethwaite, an English commercial writer.

Swammerdam, a Dutch anatomist and natural philosopher, born in Amsterdam, 1637; died, 1680. He studied physic and anatomy at Leyden, had a fine collection of insects at Amsterdam, and was in the highest repute there: his works have been translated into English, but his *History of Insects*, and *Treatise upon Animal Respiration*, deserve to be particularly mentioned.

Steno, an eminent Danish anatomist, born, 1638; died, 1686. He travelled through Europe, was favoured with the protection of the grand duke of Tuscany, and made some useful anatomical discoveries.

The Duke of Schomberg, a German, but created an English peer, born, 1608; died, 1690. This celebrated general at first served the Prince of Orange, then entered the service of Lewis the Fourteenth, was appointed marshal of France; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Schomberg, being a protestant, quitted the French dominions, and at the Revolution attended William the Third to England; he was chosen commander-in-chief of that king's forces in Ireland, and at the battle of the Boyne was shot, while crossing the river, by some refugees in his own army, who mistook his person.

Saurin, a Frenchman, and highly celebrated divine, born at Nismes, 1677; died, 1730. He early in life entered a regiment in Flanders, and was educated at Geneva; he afterwards became chaplain to the nobility at the Hague, and though Saurin declaimed against the vices of the great, yet his sermons were constantly heard with the most profound attention; queen Caroline of England had a great esteem for this excellent man: he published several volumes of Sermons, and Moral, Historical, and Critical Discourses upon the Bible, which was his chief work.

Stahl, a German chemist, born, 1660; died, 1734. He was professor of medicine in the university of Halle, and was some time afterwards appointed chief physician, and state counsellor to Frederick William the Second, king of Prussia:

he published the Elements of Chemistry, and other works.

Le Sage, a French dramatist and novelist, born at Ruys, 1667; died, 1747. He wrote comedies, the Bachelor of Salamanca, the Devil upon Two Sticks, and Gil Blas.

Count Saxe, a German, and natural son of Augustus the Second, king of Poland, born at Dresden, 1696; died, 1750. One of the greatest soldiers which the eighteenth century produced; he served under the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, in the Netherlands; he then went to France, and was appointed general of her armies by Lewis the Fifteenth; he took Prague, fought the battle of Fontenoy, and gallantly distinguished himself in many other engagements.

Svedenborg, a Swedish philosopher, born at Stockholm, 1689; died, 1772. Memorable as the founder of a sect of Christians, called the New Jerusalem Church: he compiled a strange system of theology, and either pretended or believed that he was gifted with some peculiar revelations of the Divine will: his followers are now numerous, both in London and elsewhere.

Salzer, a Swiss, born, 1720; died, 1779. He was a good mathematician, and natural philosopher; published numerous works, of which the most interesting are, a Journey in the Alps, and the Universal Theory of the Fine Arts.

Doctor Solander, a native of Sweden, and emi-

nent naturalist, born, 1736; died, 1782. He was the pupil of Linnæus, and on the accession of George the Third visited England; he then accompanied Captain Cook in his voyage round the world, and enriched the account of that voyage by his Botanical and Philosophical Journal.

Savary, a famous French traveller, born at Vitre, 1750; died, 1788. He made a voyage to Egypt, 1776, and remained three years in that country; he visited the Archipelago Islands, examined the antiquities of the different places he surveyed, and published, Letters on Egypt, Letters on Greece, &c.; he also translated the Koran of Mahomet.

Boussure, a Genevese naturalist, born, 1740; died, 1796. He studied botany, was professor of philosophy at Geneva, and to facilitate his progress in botanical studies, and the knowledge of nature, he travelled in the Alps, and published an account of his various excursions thither.

T

Tassi, an Italian; born at Florence, 1213; died, 1294. This artist and *Cimabue* are said to have introduced the taste for Mosaic work into Italy; Tassi learned the art himself from a Grecian who superintended the decorations of St. Mark's Church, at Venice.

William Tell, born at Altorf, in the canton of Uri, Switzerland; died, 1354. The great deliverer

of his country from Austrian oppression. Switzerland having been conquered by the Germans and Burgundians, Albert the First, emperor of Germany, treated the Switzers with the greatest severity, refused to confirm their ancient privileges, and appointed two noblemen of tyrannical characters as governors of Switzerland: one of these, Grisler, fixed a pole at Altorf, on which he placed his hat, expecting the same submission paid to it as to himself. William Tell refused to bow to it as he passed, and was brought before Grisler, who ordered Tell, as a punishment, to shoot off an apple which was to be placed on his own son's head. Tell did so without hurting the child; Grisler, who perceived another arrow, found, from Tell's replies, that it was intended to shoot *him* to the heart, had the father failed in his mark; the governor immediately confined, and, fearful of a rescue, rowed him over the Lake Lucern; a storm arising, Tell was left to himself, when he managed to steer the boat to a rock, and escaped to the mountains, from whence watching his opportunity, he killed the tyrant, and roused his countrymen, who established their right to independence.

Trissino, an Italian poet, born, 1478; died, 1550. Leo the Tenth was the patron of this ingenious author, who is supposed to have introduced blank verse among the moderns.

Titian, an Italian painter of high celebrity, born at Venice, 1477; died, 1576. He painted por-

traits, history, and landscapes in a superior style: his colouring is uncommonly brilliant: his best pieces are, a Last Supper, lately in the king of Spain's palace; and a Christ crowned with thorns.

Tintoret, an Italian painter, the pupil of Titian, born, 1512; died, 1594. He imitated his master's style of colouring, but his paintings are sketched in the boldest manner, and he bestowed not much time in finishing his works.

Tassò, an Italian poet, born at Sorrento, 1544; died, 1595. This celebrated character experienced various changes of fortune; he was imprisoned for killing his adversary in a duel at Naples, and had nearly fallen a victim to want and misery: many other romantic adventures are related of him: *Jerusalem Delivered*, an epic poem, is his chief work, but his other poems are by no means unworthy of notice.

De Thou, a Frenchman, and excellent historian, born at Paris, 1553; died, 1617. He served the state faithfully as a magistrate, and published a *History of the Affairs of Europe*, from the latter part of the reign of Francis the First, to the conclusion of the reign of Henry the Great.

Toricelli, an Italian mathematician and philosophical writer, born at Faenza, 1608; died, 1647. He improved the microscope and telescope, and invented the barometer.

Teniers, a famous Flemish painter, born, 1582;

died, 1649. The pupil of Rubens: he excelled in representing rural fairs, merry-makings, &c.

Admiral Van Tromp, a Dutchman, and most gallant officer, born at the Brill; died, 1653. He defeated the Spaniards in two engagements, and ruined their naval power: he engaged the English Blake, when both sides claimed the victory; but was in a third battle with the English fleet killed, and the Dutch defeated: a noble monument of him was erected in one of the churches at Delft.

Turenne, marshal of France, born at Sedan, 1611; died, 1675. He was a renowned general under Lewis the Fourteenth: many pleasing anecdotes are related of his generous liberal spirit, his sacred regard for truth; but, on the other hand, in compliance with the orders he received, he desolated the most fruitful part of Germany, and carried fire and sword into the Palatinate: Turenne was killed by a cannon-ball while making preparation for a battle.

Tyssens, an eminent Flemish painter, born, 1625; died, 1692. His portraits and historical pieces are highly esteemed by judges of the art.

Tournefort, a French botanist, born at Aix, 1656; died, 1708. At an early age he evinced the future bent of his genius by making little collections of such plants and flowers as particularly attracted his eye: he studied botany and physic, and acquired a knowledge of anatomy at Montpellier; while prosecuting the study of nature, he

travelled over the Pyrenees, and on his return arranged the various plants he had collected; Lewis appointed him professor of botany to the royal garden, and by that monarch's command he visited Greece and Asia, to make botanical and geographical observations: he published *Elements of Botany*, and other works.

Tozzetti, an Italian botanist, born at Florence, 1712; died, 1783. He was keeper of the botanical garden at Florence, and was eminent in medicine and botany; he published several tracts upon his favourite studies.

Tissot, an eminent physician, born in Switzerland, who died, 1797. He was one of the most strenuous promoters of inoculation, and published his *Advice to the People concerning their Health*, a most interesting book, written in the true spirit of humanity.

V

Valla, an eminent Italian critic, born, 1415, died, 1465. He restored the Latin tongue to its original purity, and wrote several critical miscellaneous Latin works.

Verrochio, a learned and most ingenious Italian, born at Florence, 1432; died, 1488. He was a good mathematician, had a taste for music, painting, sculpture, and architecture, and discovered the art of moulding figures in plaster of Paris, or gypsum.

Ventiano, an Italian painter, lived about this

time, and introduced painting in oil colours into Italy, a secret which was communicated to him by Van Eyk, a Flemish painter; but Venetiano was treacherously assassinated by another artist, to whom he had shown the method of mixing the colours.

Leonardo da Vinci, an excellent Italian painter, born near Florence, 1445; died, 1520. He was the pupil of Verrochio, but infinitely surpassed his master: he constructed the aqueduct at Milan, which conveys the river Adda to the city walls, and practised his art with the most distinguished reputation at Florence, protected by the house of Medici: when more than seventy years old, he was prevailed upon by Francis the First, of France, to visit his dominions: he died in the arms of that monarch at Fontainebleau.

Vide, an Italian, and modern Latin poet, born at Cremona, 1470; died, 1566. His talents, wit, and learning, procured him the friendship of Pope Leo the Tenth, and Clement the Seventh gave him the bishopric of Alba.

Michel, an Italian architect, born, 1507; died, 1571. He wrote a Treatise on the Five Orders of Architecture, and erected many of the Italian structures.

Paul Veronese, or Cagliari, an Italian painter, born, 1532; died, 1588. His force of imagination and resources of genius were inexhaustible: *Holofernes*, and *Judith*, and the *Marriage of Cana*, rank as his best pieces.

Veneroni, a Frenchman, flourished in the seventeenth century. He studied Italian, taught it with the greatest precision, and published a Grammar and Dictionary of the Italian language, which have obtained the highest reputation among the learned.

Lopez de Vega, a famous Spanish dramatist, born, 1562; died, 1635. He was secretary to the Duke of Alva, at Madrid; Pope Urban the Seventh made him a knight of Malta, and conferred a post in his treasury on him: he had the most brilliant genius, and lively imagination, could compose a comedy in a day, and left behind him seventy volumes of dramatic and miscellaneous poetry.

Vandyck, a celebrated Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1599; died, 1641. He was the pupil of Rubens, and copied Titian's manner of colouring so closely that he nearly equalled it; Vandyck chiefly excelled in portraits, and resided some time in England, honoured by the patronage and liberality of Charles the First, who was a great encourager of the fine arts.

Voiture, an eminent French writer, born, 1592; died, 1648. His poetry and miscellaneous works have been much admired, and he introduced that reformation of the French language, which Vaugelas, his cotemporary, farther promoted.

Vossius, a German, born, 1577; died, 1649. He was professor of history at Amsterdam, of eloquence and chronology at Leyden: his historical works are highly prized as correct references.

Vaugelas, a Frenchman, born, 1585; died, 1653. He wrote critical remarks upon his native tongue, and greatly contributed to regulate and purify the French language: he also translated the life and actions of Alexander the Great, from the Latin of Quintus Curtius.

Viviani, an Italian, born, 1621; died, 1703; first mathematician to the grand duke of Tuscany, and an excellent geometrician.

Valliant, an antiquary and medallist, born, 1632; died, 1706. He travelled through Greece, Italy, and Egypt, to collect medals for the cabinet of Lewis the Fourteenth.

Vauban, a celebrated French engineer, born at Verdun, 1633; died, 1707. He was made a marshal of France, and commissary-general of the French fortifications: wrote a Treatise on Fortification; and by his directions Lisle and Bergen-op-zoom were put in a complete state of defence: they were then thought the best fortified places in Europe.

Vandale, a learned Dutchman, born, 1638; died, 1703. He practised physic with the greatest success at Haerlem, and wrote a Treatise on the Origin and Progress of Idolatry, and other works.

Verelst, a native of Flanders, and good painter, died, 1710. His designs are chiefly confined to fruit and flowers, in which he excelled, and he settled in England in Anne's reign.

The Duke de Vendome, a grandson of that duke de Vendome who was natural son of Henry the

Great of France, died, 1712. He was a French general, and defeated by the duke of Marlborough at Oudenard, but regained the laurels he lost there by a splendid victory over the English in Spain.

Falsalva, an Italian physician, born, 1666; died, 1723. He was an excellent anatomist, and professed anatomy at Bologna; he published some medical works, and a Treatise upon the Human Ear.

Marshal Villars, a peer of France, born, 1653; died, 1734: a distinguished French general under Lewis the Fourteenth, and the opponent of the duke of Marlborough, who defeated him at the battle of Malplaquet.

Vertot, a French historian, born, 1655; died, 1735. He published several valuable and well-written works; those most deserving notice are, his *Revolutions of Portugal*, of *Sweden*, and of *Rome*, and his *History of the Order of Malta*.

Volkof, a comedian, born in Muscovy, 1729; died, 1763. The Russian Garrick; he was patronised by the empress Elizabeth, and performed with the greatest applause: the Russian theatre, still in its infancy, was greatly improved by the laudable exertions of Volkof, who was at last ennobled, and had a considerable estate bestowed upon him by Catharine the Second.

Varloo, (Carlo) born in Italy, at Nice, 1705; died, 1765. A good historical painter, and excellent designer; he settled at Paris, and was appointed first painter to the king of France.

Voltaire, a highly celebrated French writer, born

at Paris, 1694; died, 1778. He was intimate with all the great men of his time, and honoured with the friendship of the king of Prussia; his tragedies have been much admired; and his *Henriade*, which was printed in England while he resided there. As a dramatist, wit, poet, satirist, and historian, his fame is great; the publication of his *Philosophical Letters* gave great offence in France, and obliged him a second time to leave the kingdom: they contained the most bitter sarcasms against the Roman catholic faith: indeed, Voltaire was hostile to the interests of religion in any shape, and infidelity claims him as her mightiest champion: his *Age of Louis the Fourteenth*, *History of Peter the Great*, and *Charles the Twelfth of Sweden*, are interesting productions. His *Henriade* is the only epic poem of which the French can boast.

W

Wabbe, a French merchant, who flourished in the latter part of the 12th century, and publicly renounced the Romish superstitions: many followed him, and being driven by the French government from Lyons, they spread over the southern provinces of France; a crusade was raised against them, which, as is generally the case, only increased their numbers; they assumed the name of *Waldenses*, in honour of their leader.

De Witt, Cornelius and John, two eminent Dutch statesmen; John was born 1625; they both died 1672. John was grand pensionary of Holland, and executed the business of the state with

the greatest apparent ease, by doing one thing at a time, and that one *well*. The states were informed falsely that Cornelius de Witt had intentions to assassinate the prince of Orange ; he was therefore committed to prison, notwithstanding his long and faithful services ; the popular fury rose against him, and John having visited his brother in prison, the mob, urged by the surgeon who had accused Cornelius, surrounded the doors, and upon their appearance, barbarously murdered them.

Wicquefort, a Dutch statesman, born, 1598 ; died, 1682. He was secretary of foreign intelligence in Holland, and having made an improper use of some papers sent him to copy and translate, he was thrown into prison, but he was allowed his books, and there wrote his treatise on Ambassadors : he escaped from prison, and then published his History of the United Provinces ; but the States, fearing lest resentment might influence his pen, forbade its being printed till it had been inspected and revised by them.

Wetstein, a divine, born in Switzerland, at Basil, 1693 ; died, 1754. He was well acquainted with the learned languages, and printed the New Testament in Greek and Latin, with various readings and criticisms. Upon the death of Le Clerc, Wetstein succeeded him as professor of philosophy at Amsterdam.

Winslow, a Danish anatomist, born, 1669 ; died, 1760. He settled at Paris, under the patronage of Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, and published several

Winkelman, a learned German abbé, born at Stendall, 1718 ; died, 1768. He was the son of a shoemaker, but by his learning and great talents became the admiration of princes : from one gradation to another, he was appointed president of antiquities in the Vatican : the king of Prussia, and the empress-queen of Germany, paid him the most distinguished attention ; the latter presented him with some valuable gold medals, and on his return towards Rome, stopping at Trieste, a traveller obtained Winkelman's permission to see them, but no sooner had them in view, than he endeavoured to strangle Winkelman, and stabbed him mortally with a knife : the ruffian was soon after apprehended, and broken upon the wheel. The abbé published an account of Herculanæum, and a History of Art : his letters have been collected and printed at Amsterdam.

George Washington, an American, born at Washington, in Virginia, 1732 ; died, 1799. One of the best men whom history records, and president of the American Congress : to him America, in a great measure, owes her strength, her independence, her national importance ; he headed her army in the contest with England, and by his prudence, sagacity, and military skill, turned the scale in her favour : to inflexible justice, he joined the purest benevolence, and, like the modest violet,

Which must be sought, nor with obtrusive air
Demands those honours nature bade it share,

he retired from public business early, satisfied

with having promoted the happiness of his country, and totally uninfluenced by selfish or ambitious designs.

X

Cardinal Ximenes, a Spaniard, born in Castile. 1437; died, 1517. A statesman, warrior, and patron of learning: he headed the Spanish troops in the war with the Moors, and entered Oran, in the state of Algiers, triumphantly; the nobles being highly offended by the reductions he made in some sinecure places, are said to have poisoned him: he was a man of ability and integrity.

Z

Cardinal Zabarella, an Italian, born at Padua, 1339; died, 1417. He made himself perfectly acquainted with the canon law at Bologna, and taught it at Padua and Florence: John the Twenty-first gave him the cardinal's hat, and employed him upon an embassy to the emperor Sigismund: he wrote upon the decrees of the general councils, and some historical tracts.

Zisca, a Bohemian patriot, who headed the Hussites in Germany after John Huss had suffered at the stake, and made himself formidable to his opponents; he defended his country against the emperor Sigismund, though with the loss of his eyes, and died of the plague, 1424, just when he had brought Sigismund to the most advantageous terms.

Zuinglius, a Swiss, and celebrated reformer, born, 1487; died, 1531. He emancipated his country from the papal yoke; and published many tracts upon the grounds of his dissent from the Romish faith; but Luther objecting to his opinions upon the Lord's Supper, a quarrel ensued, the friends of both parties armed, and Zuinglius was killed in the skirmish.

Totoli, an Italian historical painter, born at Verona, 1532; died, 1592. A pupil of Titian, and noted for his boldness in design, and brilliant colouring.

Count Spenzendorf, the reputed leader of the German Moravians, born in Germany, 1690; died, 1760. He established this sect in England, and some communities are still remaining there, particularly those of Pudsey, in Yorkshire, and Fairfield, near Manchester.

Zimmerman, a Swiss, born at Brug, 1728; died, 1795; physician to George the Third at Hanover: he was well read in history, the belles lettres, and general literature: few men have shown a more original turn of thinking: his pleasing manners, and amiable disposition, attracted many friends; his excellent understanding, and liberality of mind, secured them. Zimmerman was eminent in his profession, but his *Treatise on Solitude* would alone secure him from gliding down the waters of oblivion; there may be seen a fair copy of the author's soul: he published several other works, among which is a *Treatise on Irritability*.

EXPLANATION

OF

SUCH WORDS OR TERMS AS ARE
SELDOM ENGLISHED.

A. C. Ante Christum. Before Christ.

Ad absurdum. Showing the absurdity of a contrary opinion.

Ad honores. For decency's sake.

Ad patres. Death; or the abode of the just.

Alias. Otherwise.

Alibi. Elsewhere; or being in another place.

Alma mater. Chaste mother.

Alternis horis. Every other hour.

Ana. Of each ingredient an equal quantity.

Anno mundi. In the year of the world.

Argumentum ad ignerantiam. A foolish argument.

Bonâ fide. Without fraud or deceit.

Cæteris paribus. The rest or other things being alike.

Caput mortuum. The thick matter which remains after distillation.

Cranium. The skull.

Credenda. Things to be believed.

Cura ut valeas. Take care of thy health.

D. O. M. *Deo optimo maximo.* Dedicated to the Almighty; or God is all-powerful.

E. G. *Exempli gratia.* For example.

Inter nos. Between ourselves.

In vacuo. In empty space.

Ipse dixit. He said it; or an assertion without proof.

In statu quo. As it was before.

Pelo de se. A self-murderer.

Locum tenens. One who officiates for another.

Major domo. One who lays in provision for a family.

Mutatis mutandis. Changing words that require it.

Multum in parvo. Much in a little.

Nem. con. Without opposition.

Ne plus ultra. To the utmost extent.

Nolens volens. Without consent, not willing.

Non compos mentis. Not sound in mind.

Poss. comitatus. The collective force of a county, or shire.

Post meridiem. Afternoon.

Pro aris et focis. For civil and religious rights.

Probatum est. It is tried, and proved.

Pro rata. In proportion, or according to what one can afford.

P. P. D. *Propria pecunia dedicavit.* With his own money he dedicated it.

Quantum sufficit. Enough, sufficient.

Quasi dicas. As if you should say.

Scriptis. Wrote it.

Sculpsit. Engraved it.

Noctambuli. Persons who walk in their sleep.

Summum bonum. The chief good.

Subpœna. A summons to attend a court.

Verbatim. Word for word, literally.

Vice versa. Or the contrary.

Videlicet. Namely.

Viva voce. By word of mouth.

Ultimatum. A final answer.

Vox populi. The voice of the people.

Vox Dei. The voice of God.

THE ELEMENTS OF ASTRONOMY.

With what an awful world-revolving power
 Were first the unwieldy planets launched along
 Th' illimitable void ! thus to remain
 Amid the flux of many thousand years,
 That oft has swept the toiling race of men
 And all their labour'd monuments away,
 Firm, unremitting, matchless in their course,
 To the kind temper'd change of night and day,
 And of the seasons ever stealing round
 Minutely faithful : such th' *all-perfect Hand*
 That pois'd, impels, and rules the steady whole.

THOMSON.

WHAT is meant by the Heavenly Bodies ? The sun, stars, planets, and comets. What is the Solar System ? The motion of the planets and comets round the sun, which is placed in the midst of them. What is the sun supposed to be ? An immense body of fire, which has the power of communicating life and heat to our universe ; the distance of the sun from the earth is so great, that its light is said to be eight minutes in reaching us. What are the fixed stars ? They are supposed, by astronomers, to be suns, like our own ; each of them surrounded by a complete system of planets and comets : their distance from the earth being very great is the reason they appear so small. What is the difference between planets and fixed stars ? The planets are always moving in a circle, and

have no light of their own, but receive it from our sun; the stars, on the contrary, appear constantly in the same position, and shine by their own light. How many planets have been discovered? Eleven; they are called Mercury, Venus, the Earth, Mars, Ceres or Piazzi, Pallas or Olbers, Juno or Harding, Vesta, Jupiter, Saturn, and the Georgium Sidus. In what order do the Planets move round the sun? Mercury moves in the first and least circle, Venus in the next; these two are called inferior planets; then follows the Earth, with its attendant the Moon; then Mars; next to him, the newly discovered planets, Piazzi, Olbers, Harding, and Vesta; afterwards Jupiter, with his four moons; Saturn is next, who has seven moons, and is also surrounded with a broad ring of light; lastly, in the largest circle, moves that planet named the Georgium Sidus, which has six moons already discovered: these eight planets are called superior, because they do not move within the Earth's circle. The colour of Mercury is a sparkling red; of Venus, a yellowish white; of Mars, a fiery red; of Jupiter, a splendid white; of Saturn, dim red. What is remarkable of Jupiter? Added to his four moons, he has faint light substances, called belts, which from the frequent changes observed in them have been generally supposed to be only clouds. What is remarkable of Venus? When west of the sun, she rises before that luminary, and is called the morning star; when east of the sun, she rises after he sets, and is

then styled the evening star; this appearance continues for 290 days alternately. What time do the planets take in moving round the sun? Mercury, in about three months; Venus, in seven months and in about fifteen days; Mars, in two years; Piazzi, in four years and six months; Olbers or Pallas, in four years, seven months, and about ten days; Harding or Juno, in four years and four months; Jupiter, in twelve years; Saturn, in thirty years; and the Georgium Sidus, in eighty-three years; Jupiter is the largest of these planets. What distance are the planets from the sun? Mercury, the nearest, is thirty-six millions of miles from the sun; Venus, the brightest of the planets, is sixty-eight millions of miles distant; the Earth, rather more than ninety-five millions of miles distant; Mars, one hundred and forty-five millions of miles distant; the distance of Piazzi, and Olbers, has not yet been clearly ascertained; Harding is three hundred millions of miles from the sun; Jupiter, four hundred and ninety millions of miles distant; Saturn is nine hundred millions of miles; and the Georgium Sidus, one thousand eight hundred millions of miles distant from the sun. How much is the sun larger than the Earth? The sun is one million three hundred and eighty thousand times larger than the Earth, and the planet Mercury, fourteen times less than our Earth.

How may you easily know the fixed stars? They are less bright, and always appear to be twinkling. What number of fixed stars is visible to the naked

eye? In our hemisphere, about a thousand; the catalogue of British stars contains about 3000; and astronomers have counted 50,000 in all. How are these stars divided? Into many constellations, or clusters of stars: they are almost all placed in one or other of these, and the few stars which could not conveniently be brought into any of them are called unformed. Have all these stars names? No; only some of the most remarkable: and those which have not any name, are distinguished upon the globe by the letters of the Greek alphabet, α standing for the largest star, β for the second, γ for the third, and so on, according to their magnitude. What is meant by the Galaxy, or Milky-way? It is a white track round the heavens, caused by an infinity of small stars, which may be seen with a telescope.

What are Comets? Large bodies of fire, whose motions are in different directions, and the circle they describe very extensive: they have long transparent tails of light: the great swiftness of their motion is the reason they appear for such a short time: and the great length of time they are in appearing again is occasioned by the extent of their orbits, or path in the heavens. How many comets are supposed to belong to our solar system? Twenty-one; but we only know when to expect the return of three; the first appears every 75th year, the second every 129th year, and the third every 575th year; this last will appear again in the year 2225: its rapidity is so great, that it has

been calculated to fly at the rate of 14,000 miles in a minute. What is the cause of eclipses? As every planet and satellite derives its light from our sun, it follows, that it will cast a shadow, or interrupt the sun's rays, when it comes directly opposite to it. How is the sun said to be eclipsed? It is so to the inhabitants of our earth, when its light is intercepted by the moon coming directly between the sun and the earth; this can only happen at the time of new moon, because then the sun and moon have not the earth between them. How is an eclipse of the moon caused? The earth then comes between the moon and sun, and casts its shadow upon the moon, which obstructs the light; this can only take place when the moon is at full.

EXPLANATION OF A FEW ASTRONOMICAL WORDS.

APOGEE. Spoken generally of the moon, which is said to be in her Apogee, when at the greatest distance from the earth.

Aphelion, or Aphelium. That part of a planet's orbit in which it is at the greatest distance from the sun.

Appulse. The approach of the moon to the fixed stars.

Acronical stars. Those which rise when the sun sets, and set when the sun rises.

Astrolabe. An instrument formerly used to take the distance of the sun and stars.

Austral. Southern.

Centrifugal force. That which impels any body to fly off from the centre.

Centripetal Force. That which has a tendency to the centre.

Cusp. The horns of the moon.

Culminate. A star is said to culminate when it appears in the meridian.

Cosmical. Rising or setting with the sun.

Conjunction. There may be a conjunction of the sun and a planet, or of the planets with each other. When any two or more planets are in the same part of the Zodiac, they are said to be in conjunction with each other; a planet is in conjunction with the sun, when it comes between the sun and the earth; this is termed an inferior conjunction; if the sun is between

the planet and the earth, it is called a superior conjunction.

Cycle of the Sun. A révolution of twenty-eight years, which being elapsed, the Sunday letters in the calendar return to their former places, and proceed in the same order as before.

Cycle of the Moon. A period of nineteen years. Upon its completion, the new and full moons return on the same day of the month, though not at the same hour.

Declination. The distance of a star from the equator, whether north or south.

Disk, or Disc. The face of the sun or moon, as it appears to us upon the earth.

Digit. One twelfth part of the sun or moon's surface; in a total eclipse of these luminaries, the whole disk is obscured: in a partial eclipse only one or more parts, called digits.

Emersion. When the sun, moon, or star, begins to appear after an eclipse.

Epact. The eleven days which the solar year contains more than the lunar one.

Elongation. The greatest distance at which any inferior planet is seen from the sun.

Geocentric Place. The appearance of a planet as seen from the earth.

Heliocentric Motion. The motion which a planet would appear to have, if seen from the sun.

Halo. A circle which sometimes surrounds the moon.

Horizon. The rational horizon is that circle which is imagined to encompass the earth, exactly in the middle.

Sensible or Apparent Horizon. That circle of the sky which bounds our sight by seeming to touch the ground.

Horn. The extremity of the decreasing, or increasing moon.

Hemi Cycle. Half the sun or moon's cycle.

Intercalary day. That day which, every leap year, is added to the month of February.

Immersion. When one of the planets comes within the shadow of another, as in an eclipse.

Limb of a Planet. The utmost border of the sun or moon's disk.

Mazzaroth. The Zodiac; this is an Hebrew term.

Lunar Month. The space of twenty-nine days, twelve hours, and forty-four minutes, in which time the moon completes her daily rotation on her axis.

Solar Month. The time in which the sun seems to pass through one sign of the Zodiac, being thirty days, ten hours and a half.

Synodical Month. The interval of time from one conjunction of the sun and moon to another.

Occultation of a Planet. The time in which it is hidden from our sight by an eclipse.

Opposition. When the earth is beneath the sun and any of the planets, that planet so situated is said to be in opposition to the sun; and planets are said to be in opposition to each other, when in opposite parts of the Zodiac, or 180 degrees asunder.

Occidental Planet. One that sets after the sun.

Oblate. Flatted at the Poles.

Parallax. The difference between the true and apparent place of a planet.

Phases of the Moon. Its different appearances according to the quarter it is in.

Perihelion. That part of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest the sun.

Perigee. That part of a planet's orbit in which it is nearest the earth.

Parhelion. A mock sun, caused by a reflection of the true sun in a cloud.

Penumbra. A faint shadow, which in an eclipse is observed between the full light and the perfect shadow.

Quadrature. The first and last quarter of the moon.

Quartile of the Planets. An aspect of the planets when they are ninety degrees (or three signs of the Zodiac) distant from each other.

Revolution of a Planet. The time it takes to complete its course round the sun.

Rotation of a Planet on its Axis. Its turning round like a wheel, at the same time that it moves forward in its orbit.

Sextile of the Planets. The distance of sixty degrees (or two signs) between two planets.

Semi Sextile. The distance of thirty degrees, or one sign.

Semi Quadrile. The distance of forty-five degrees between the planets.

Transit of a Planet, is when, in a conjunction either of Mercury, or Venus, with the sun, the planet in conjunction crosses any considerable part of the sun's face, appearing on its surface like a dark, round spot.

Trine. An aspect of the planets, when one hundred and twenty degrees, or four signs of the Zodiac, asunder.

THE PLANETARY SYSTEM.

FAIR Star of Eve, thiy lucid ray
 Directs my thoughts to realms on high;
 Great is the theme, (though weak the lay,)
 For, my heart whispers, *God is nigh.*

The Sun, vicegerent of his power,
 Shall rend the vail of parting night,
 Salute the spheres at early hour,
 And pour a flood of life, and light.

Seven circling Planets I behold,
 Their diff'rent orbits all describe;
 Copernicus these wonders told,
 And bade the laws of truth revive.

Merc'ry and *Venus* first appear,
 Nearest the dazzling source of day,
 Three months compose *his* hasty year,
 In seven she treads the heav'nly way.

Next *Earth* completes her yearly course
 The Moon, as satellite, attends:
 Attraction is the hidden force,
 On which creation's law depends.

Then *Mars* is seen of fiery hue;
Jupiter's orb we next descry,
 His atmospheric belts we view,
 And four bright moons attract the eye.

Mars soon his revolution makes,
 In twice twelve months the sun surrounds:
Jupiter greater limit takes,
 And twelve long years declare his bounds.

With ring of light see *Saturn* slow,
 Pursue his path in endless space ;
 By seven pale moons his course we know,
 And thirty years that round shall trace

The *Georgium Sidus* next appears,
 By his amazing distance known ;
 The lapse of more than eighty years,
 In his account makes *one alone*.

Six moons are *his*, by *Herschel* shown,
Herschel, of modern times the boast,
 Discov'ry here is all his own,
 Another planetary host !

And, lo ! by astronomic scan,
 Three stranger *planets* track the skies,
 Part of that high majestic plan,
 Whence those successive worlds arise.

Next *Mars*, *Piazzi's* orb is seen,
 Four years, six months, complete his round .
 Science shall renovated beam,
 And gild *Palermo's* favour'd ground.

Daughters of telescopic ray —
Pallas, and *Juno*, smaller spheres,
 Are seen near *Jove's* imperial day,
 Tracing the heav'ns in destin'd years.

Comets and fixed stars I see,
 With native lustre ever shine ;
 How great, how good, how dreadful HE,
 In whom life, light, and truth, combine.

O may I better know his will,
 And more implicitly obey ;
 Be God my friend, — my father still,
 From finite to eternal day.

NORTHERN CONSTELLATIONS;

WITH THE NUMBER OF STARS.

CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
Stars.	
105 Ursa Major, or Helice	The Greater Bear.
12 Ursa Minor.....	The Lesser Bear.
49 Draco	The Dragon.
40 Cepheus	Cepheus.
24 Canes Venatici (Asterion, and Chara)	The Hounds.
53 Bôotes	Bôotes.
11 Mons Mænalus.....	The Mountain of Mænalus.
24 Coma Berenices.....	Berenice's Hair.
1 Cor Caroli.....	Charles's Heart.
11 Corona Borealis.....	The Northern Crown.
98 Hercules	Hercules.
9 Cerberus	Cerberus.
24 Lyra, or Vulture Cadens.....	The Lyre.
73 Cygnus	The Swan
29 Vulpecula.....	The Fox.
10 Anser	The Goose.
12 Lacerta Stellio	The Lizard.
52 Cassiopeia.....	
23 Camelopardalus.....	The Camelopard.
50 Serpens	The Serpent.
67 Serpentarius.....	The Serpent Bearer
8 Scutum Sobieski	Sobieski's Shield.
12 Aquila, or Vultur Volans	The Eagle.

NORTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
Stars.	
34 Antinous, or Gany- mede.....	Antinous.
18 Taurus Poniatowski..	The Bull of Poniatowski
5 Caput Medusæ.....	Medusa's Head.
18 Delphinus.....	The Dolphin.
12 Equulus.....	The Little Horse.
13 Sagitta.....	The Arrow.
66 Andromeda.....	Andromeda.
67 Persæus.....	Persæus.
67 Pegasus.....	Pegasus.
46 Auriga.....	The Charioteer
55 Lynx.....	The Lynx.
20 Leo Minor.....	The Lesser Lion.
10 Triangulum.....	The Triangle.
5 Triangulum Minus...	The Little Triangle.
6 Musca.....	The Fly.

CONSTELLATIONS IN THE ZODIAC

CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
Stars.	
46 Aries.....	The Ram.
109 Taurus.....	The Bull.
91 Gemini.....	The Twins.
75 Cancer.....	The Crab.
91 Leo.....	The Lion.
93 Virgo.....	The Virgin.
51 Libra.....	The Balance.
44 Scorpio.....	The Scorpion.
48 Sagittarius.....	The Archer

CONSTELLATIONS IN THE ZODIAC.

CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
Stars.	
58 Capricornus.....	The Goat.
93 Aquarius.....	The Water-Bearer.
110 Pisces.....	The Fishes.

The six first are called the Northern Signs, and the Six last the Southern.

SOUTHERN CONSTELLATIONS

CONSTELLATIONS.	ENGLISH NAMES.
Stars.	
80 Cetus.....	The Whale.
72 Eridanus.....	Eridanus.
13 Phoenix.....	Phoenix.
9 Toucan.....	The Toucan.
93 Orion.....	Orion.
32 Monoceros.....	The Unicorn.
14 Canis Minor.....	The Lesser Dog.
11 Apis.....	The Bird of Paradise.
53 Hydra.....	The Hydra.
4 Sextans Uranie.....	The Sextant of Urania.
11 Crater.....	The Cup.
8 Corvus.....	The Raven.
33 Centaurus.....	The Centaur.
36 Lupus.....	The Wolf.
9 Ara.....	The Altar.
7 Triangulum Australis.....	The Southern Triangle.
14 Pavō.....	The Peacock.
12 Corona Australis.....	The Southern Crown.
14 Grus.....	The Crane.
15 Piscis Australis.....	The Southern Fish.

SOUTHERN CONSTELLATIONS.

CONSTELLATIONS.

ENGLISH NAMES.

Stars.

10 Columba Noachi.....	Noah's Dove.
13 Robur Caroli.....	Charles's Oak. [Crosiers.
4 Crux.....	The Cross, sometimes
48 Argo Navis.....	The Ship Argo.
39 Canis Major	The Greater Dog.
4 Apis.....	The Bee.
11 Hirundo	The Swallow.
12 Hindus	The Indian.
10 Chamelion.....	The Chamelion.
7 Piscis Volans	The Flying Fish.
7 Xiphias	The Sword Fish.
11 Hydus	Southern Serpent.
23 Officina Sculptoris...	The Sculptor's Shop.
32 Telescopium.....	The Telescope.
28 Horologium.....	The Clock.
11 Reticula Rhomboidalis.....	The Rhomboidal Net.
20 Equestris Pictoria....	The Painter's Easel.
15 Circulus.....	The Compasses.
12 Mons Mensæ	The Table Mountain.
11 Machina Pneumatica	The Air Pump.
29 Octans Hadleianus...	Hadley's Octant.
22 Quadra Euclidiana....	Euclid's Square.
13 Cyclus Nauticus.....	The Mariner's Compass.
6 Lemniscatus.....	The Clavers.
17 Crux Australis.....	
17 Scepulum.....	The Brandenburg Sceptre.
24 Fornax Chemica	The Chemical Furnace.
10 Microscopium.....	The Microscope.

QUESTIONS

ON

COMMON SUBJECTS.

WHAT is Mineralogy? A science which teaches the best method of discovering mines, and forming a judgment of their various properties. Which are the principal metals? Gold, silver, platina, quicksilver, (or mercury,) copper, iron, lead, and tin: of these, gold is the heaviest; tin the lightest; and iron the most useful. Whence have we Gold? From New Mexico in North America; some parts of South America; and many places in the East Indies. Where is Silver found? Chiefly in the mines of Potosi in South America; but there are some good mines in Norway and Sweden. Whence have we Platina? Platina is found only in South America. When pure, it resembles silver, though not so bright: its beauty, ductility, and indestructibility, make it little inferior to gold and silver; neither air nor water can act upon it. Whence is Copper dug? The best and purest comes from the Swedish mines. That worked upon Paris's Mountain, in the Isle of Anglésea, is said to be the largest yet discovered. There are three kinds of copper, the common, rose-copper, and virgin-copper: copper also mixed with a large quantity of tin, makes what we call bell-metal: with a smaller proportion, bronze for statues, &c.; and when mixed with zinc, pinchbeck.

Whence have we Iron? It is found in most European countries; the best iron-mines in England, are those of Colebrook Dale, in Shropshire; and those in the forest of Dean, Gloucestershire. Whence have we Lead? It abounds most in England; the best mines are in Cornwall, Devonshire, Derbyshire, Northumberland, and Durham: Cumberland has a mine of the best black lead for pencils.

What is Pewter? A composition made of brass, lead, and tin, mixed in different quantities. What is Brass? A compound metal, made of copper, and the calamine stone, which renders it yellow and hard. Which are the perfect metals? Gold and silver: so called because they lose nothing from the heat of the fire. What is an imperfect metal? One which decreases by the heat of the fire, and can be easily dissolved or corroded by acids. Which are the different kinds of iron? Forged iron, cast iron, and steel. What is forging iron? Beating it with large hammers, when red hot, till it becomes softer, and more flexible. How is steel made? By heating bars of iron with charcoal ashes, and bone shavings; by this method the iron becomes harder and closer grained, and is also capable of bearing a very high polish. What is Quicksilver? An imperfect metal, resembling melted silver, found in Hungary, Italy, Spain, and South America; it is of great use in manufactures and medicine. What is White Lead? Common lead, corroded by the steam of vinegar: this is used by house painters, to thicken and dry their paints: and it makes the smell of a new-painted house extremely prejudicial, white lead being a slow poison.

• Whence comes the Load-stone? It is found in iron mines, in Germany, Hungary, England, Arabia, Ben-
der

gal, and China. What are its properties? It attracts iron, which, when rubbed with the load-stone, is capable of attracting any other piece of iron placed near it: every magnet, or load-stone, has two poles, one pointing south, the other north, and this circumstance has caused its great use in navigation. Where are Diamonds found? The best are in the mines of Golconda, part of the Mogul's empire. Whence have we the best Pearls? From the pearl-fishery at the entrance of the Persian Gulf: divers are employed in March, April, August, and September, to take the pearls from the inside of the oysters which adhere to the rocks: this is done by putting the oysters into pits, and throwing heaps of sand over them; not being in their own element they soon open, and are killed: the flesh then corrupts or dries, and upon searching the pits, the pearls are found at the bottom. How are they disposed of? When properly dried and cleaned, the sand is sifted to collect all they can; the smallest are sold as seed-pearls, the largest sometimes adorn the diadems of sovereign princes.

Whence have we the best olives? From Italy, Portugal, and the southern parts of France: the oil of olives is esteemed the best and sweetest.

What is Common or Train oil? The fat of whales. Where is rice principally grown? In Egypt, China, and the East Indies: the natives of these countries make it their chief food. Whence have we Tea? From China: it is the well-known leaf of a tree growing in great abundance there; and was introduced into England in the reign of Charles the Second. What is Coffee? The berry of a tree, the leaves of which resemble the lay-

rel : it is cultivated in Arabia, Turkey, and the West Indies : the Turks are passionately fond of this liquor. What is Chocolate? A composition made from the Cacao-tree : its fruit grows as a kernel, twenty or thirty of them being enclosed in a rind, which resembles a cucumber in shape. These nuts are beaten into a paste with cinnamon, and other aromatic spices, and then made up into little cakes called chocolate. Whence are Cocoanuts procured? Large forests of the cacao-nut tree grow in India, America, and most of the Oriental Islands : its branches resemble those of large palm-trees, and form a covering for the Indian huts : sails and cordage are made from it : the nut affords oil, a kind of milk, and a delicious fruit : and from the shell, spoons, cups, and bowls are made. How is the best Ink made? With gail-nuts, copperas, and gum-arabic. Whence have we Indian Ink? From China, and other parts of the East Indies : it is made of fine lamp-black and animal glue ; but the secret of mixing these ingredients properly is unknown to the Europeans. An ink little inferior to this may be made of ivory-black, and charcoal-black, ground down to the fineness required.

What is Rhubarb? The root of a tree growing in Turkey in Asia, and Arabia Felix ; used for medicinal purposes? What is Ipecacuanha? The root of a tree found only in Brazil, used also medicinally. What is Peruvian Bark? This valuable medicine is the bark of the quinquina tree, growing only in Peru : it was discovered by the Jesuits, whence it is frequently called jesuits' bark. What is Manna? A gum which flows from the ash-tree, in the southern parts of Sicily. What are Cantharides? Spanish flies used for raising blisters. What is Camphor? A kind of white gum

brought from Turkey and Arabia. What is Opium? A narcotic juice, extracted from the white poppy, thickened and made up into cakes : it is brought chiefly from Turkey, Egypt, and the Indies ; and is useful both in medicine and surgery. What is Castor-oil? It is extracted from a tree called by the Americans *Palma-Christi*, growing in the West Indies ; this oil is very strong, and valuable in medicinal cases.

What is Fullers-earth? An unctuous kind of marl, of great use in cleansing and preparing wool ; it abounds chiefly in Bedfordshire, Worcestershire, and Shropshire. What is Logwood? A plant, which is originally a native of Honduras, in America, and many parts of the Spanish West Indies : it is of essential service in manufactures, as it dyes the best black and purple. Whence have we Ginger? Both from the East and West Indies : it is a root which requires no cultivation, and its warm pungent qualities make it particularly valuable. What is Millet? A grain used for puddings, which grows naturally in India ; but is cultivated in Europe very successfully. Whence have we Pepper? Chiefly from the isles of Java, Sumatra, and the coast of Malabar : it grows upon a shrub, and the difference between the black and the white pepper is caused by stripping off the outward bark of the black pepper, both kinds growing on the same shrub.

What are Sponges? Marine substances, which are found sticking to rocks and shells, when covered by the sea-water : they are supposed to be the habitation of some animal, and are brought chiefly from Constantinople, the states of Barbary, and some of the isles of the Archipelago. Sponges are used both in the arts and surgical operations ; also by saddlers. / Where does

the Tamarind-tree grow? In both the Indies: tamarinds are used by the Asiatics as a sweetmeat; by the Europeans as a medicine. What is Parchment? The skins of sheep or goats. Vellum is made from the skins of young calves; the manufacture of these useful articles has been brought to great perfection by the French. Whence have we the best Capers? From the environs of Toulon and Lyons; they grow upon a small shrub, without any cultivation; and are generally found to flourish most near ruined walls and edifices, or in the cavities of rocks. They are pickled, and then exported.

What is Gum-Arabic? A gum which flows from the acacia in Egypt, and Arabia: there are other kinds of gum, but inferior to this in quality. What is Cinna-bar? A red mineral substance found in the Isle of Borneo. Whence have we the best Saffron? From Essex: this plant is used both in food and medicine. Where are Hops chiefly cultivated? In Essex Kent, Worcestershire, and Herefordshire: they produce a flower, which strengthens beer; flourish most in rich soil, and grow to a great height, twining round long poles. What is Malt? Malt is made of barley, steeped in water, and fermented; afterwards dried in a kiln. Pearl Barley is merely barley freed from the shell, or husk. What is Indigo? A plant produced in the warm regions of Asia, Africa, and America: the blue extracted from it is used by painters in mixing their colours, and by dyers. What is Flax? A beautiful plant cultivated only in rich ground, with slender stalks, small leaves, and blue blossoms: it is sown in April, and is valuable both for its seed, called linseed (from which excellent oil is made), and for the fibres of its stalks, which are

manufactured into linen. What is Hemp? A useful plant, resembling the common nettle; it is sown in April, and, like flax, will flourish best in rich ground; the outward covering or peeling of the stalk, is the part made into cloth and cordage. What is Tow? The refuse of Hemp after it has been dressed; this thick gross part, when separated from the stem, is frequently spun into a kind of yarn, of which packing-cloths are made; it is useful in stopping the effusions of blood, and in lighting matches for cannon. Whence have we Cork? From the cork-tree, which is a species of large green oak, growing in Italy, Spain, and Gascony; it is the bark of this tree, which we find so useful after being stripped from top to bottom, in broad planks, which are first soaked in water, and then laid together and packed up in bales, ready for sale: the cork, brought from Spain, when thoroughly soaked, is placed over burning coals, which give the outside a black appearance. What is Indian Rubber? A remarkable resin found in Asia and America, very pliable and elastic: this substance oozes like a liquid from the tree in which it is produced. How does it acquire consistence? As this liquor dries, it takes the appearance and solidity of leather. The savage nations catch it from the tree, and make it into bottles, goblets, boots, &c. How are these bottles made? By forming moulds of clay in the shape desired, and covering them with thin coats of this resin, one upon another; when thick enough and well dried, they break or take out the moulds, and the resin appears in the state the Europeans receive it. What is Cochineal? An insect which lives upon the plant called opuntia, growing in New Spain: it sucks the crimson juice of the fruit; these insects have in their inside a beautiful red dust, which is

used for dyeing scarlet, crimson, and purple ; they are sent dried to Europe in great quantities.

Where do Nutmegs grow ? In the Banda Islands : the Dutch, to whom these islands were lately subject, sold the nutmegs to the other European nations. The harvest for them is in June. What is Mace ? The shell of the nutmeg. What are Cloves ? Small aromatic spices, growing in the Molucca Islands, East Indies. Where is Cinnamon cultivated ? Chiefly in the Isle of Ceylon : the fruit of the cinnamon-tree, when boiled down, and squeezed hard, affords a greenish sort of wax, which, after being whitened, is made into tapers. The bark of the tree is the spice we use. *

What is Ivory ? The teeth of elephants : that brought from the isle of Ceylon is the most valuable, as it never turns yellow. The shavings of ivory boiled to a jelly, have the same restorative effects as those of harts-horn. What is Vermicelli ? A composition made of flour, cheese, eggs, sugar, and saffron : used by the Italians, chiefly in soups. What is Mohair ? A stuff, or camblet, made from the hair of the Angora-goat : there are two kinds of Mohair ; the one calendered, which has a glossy and watered look ; the other rough, and plain. What is Cotton ? A down procured from the inside of the cotton-tree, which flourishes in the East and West Indies : when its fruit, which is about the size of a walnut, is ripe, the shell bursts, the cotton is then gathered, and picked for use ; its value in different manufactures, particularly that of muslin, is well known. Whence is Sugar procured ? From the sugar-cane, which is a beautiful plant, cultivated chiefly

* The Spice Islands are now English property.

in the West Indies: it has long green leaves, and a bunch of silver-coloured flowers on the top; the juice contained in the pith of the cane is carefully squeezed out, and then boiled; it afterwards undergoes many processes before we see it in the state in which it is brought to table. What are the different uses of the sugar-cane? From the dregs of the sugar, called molasses, rum is distilled; from the scummings of the sugar, when boiling, an inferior kind of spirit is made; the tops of the canes, and the leaves, serve as food for the cattle; and the remaining parts, when the sugar has been squeezed out, for fire-wood.

How are Gin and Brandy made? Gin from the juniper berries, distilled with brandy and malt spirits; and brandy is distilled from wine; an inferior kind may be procured from cider or from raisins. What is Spermaceti? An oily substance found in the head of the whale: the method used in preparing it is, to boil it over the fire, and pour it into moulds; this boiling is repeated till it becomes perfectly white and refined; it is then cut into flakes, and sold to the druggists: spermaceti is frequently made into candles; the oil is used for lamps, and the refined part for asthmas and inward bruises. What is Glass? A brittle transparent substance, made from sand, salts, lead, flints or stones, and flints. Whence are the salts extracted? Generally from the ashes of a marine plant called Kali; but thistles, brambles, and other plants, are sometimes used, on account of the salts they contain. Which are the different kinds of glass? Crystal flint-glass, used for plate, coach-glasses, looking-glasses, and other optical instruments; crystal white-glass, which includes toys, crown-glass, phials, and drinking-vessels; the other kinds of glass chiefly used

are green, and bottle glass. Glass was first common in England in the reign of Henry the Second.

How are candles made? From fat, chiefly that of sheep and cows; the common candles are dipped in boiling tallow, the other kinds are made in moulds; the wicks are always of spun cotton. How are mould candles made? In tin tubes, the wick being fastened by a wire in the middle of the mould, the melted tallow is then poured into it: when filled, it is placed in the air to harden, when the tube is removed; wax candles have generally a flaxen wick, which is covered with white or yellow wax: they have a particular mould for those called tapers, which are often used at funerals. What is Sealing Wax? A composition made of gum lacca, and resin; the red is covered with vermilion: sealing wax was supposed to be first prepared in Europe by the Portuguese, who learnt the eastern method in their Bengal settlements. What is Paper? A substance made by Europeans of linen rags: by the Chinese of silk: the discoverer unknown, but it was introduced into Europe towards the close of the tenth century. How is paper made? The rags are first sorted, then carried to the mill, and put into an engine placed in a large trough filled with water; this engine has long spikes of iron fixed in it; and by moving round with great swiftness, soon tears the rags every way, and reduces them to a pulp; moulds are then used, the size of a sheet of paper, which are dipped into this pulp, and shaken about till it becomes of the consistence the makers wish it to be: several these moulds are laid one upon another, with a piece of felt placed between each; and after being twice pressed are hung up to dry. What other process does it go

through? When dry, the paper is taken off the lines, and rubbed smooth with the hand; it is then sized. How is the size made? Of clean parchment and vellum shavings: the size is strained through a fine cloth, which is strowed with powdered white vitriol and alum; the paper is dipped in this, and after being pressed a third time, it is separated sheet by sheet to dry, and then made up into quires and reams.

What is the use of Common Oil? Its use in dressing wool, skins, thickening pitch, and preparing soap, is well known. Painting and medicine also are indebted to it; and the inhabitants of the Pole find it extremely serviceable in enlightening their gloomy regions, six months in the year.

What is soap? A substance made, when hard, from the lees of ashes mixed with tallow; that called Castile or Spanish soap, is made from a mixture of olive-oil with barilla: the green soft soap is prepared from the lees, lime and pot ashes, joined to a proper quantity of oil. The manufacture of soap was brought into England in the reign of Henry the Eighth. What is Tartar? A acid salt, which sticks to the sides of large vessels, or tuns filled with wine, and is produced by the fermentation of the liquor: tartar is purified by boiling it in clean water, and then suffering the salt particles to fall to the bottom of the vessel. Crear of Tartar, is that part of which, owing to the evaporation caused by the heat of the tartar when purifying, crystallises upon the liquor. Crystalline tartar is composed of the acid of the tartar mixed with antimony.

What is the Chinese Aloe? A large tree, in shape resembling an olive, which is furnished with three singular

barks; the outer one, called eagle-wood, is black and heavy; the second is brown and very light; it has also the properties of a candle, and when burnt in the fire has an agreeable smell; the third bark at the heart of the tree, is used as a cordial in fainting fits, and for perfuming clothes and apartments; this wood is so precious among the Chinese, that jewels are frequently set in it. What are the other uses of this tree? When incisions are made in its bark, a cooling liquor flows from it, which, when kept long enough, makes good vinegar: the branches, when eaten, are said to have the flavour of candied citron; the sharp points which rise upon the branches, are used by the Indians for darts and nails: its leaves serve as a covering for their houses, and when dried, are shaped into dishes and plates; ropes are made of the roots, and the fibres of the leaves are manufactured into thread.

Whence is mahogany procured? Chiefly from the island of Jamaica; it grows also in the southern parts of East Florida; but the wood is not so beautifully grained. What is Common Salt? Sea water, dried: rock salt is dug from the mines in Sweden, Russia, and Cheshire: in California there are plains of clear firm salt. What is Common Glue? The sinews and feet of animals boiled down to a strong jelly. What is Isinglass? A transparent jelly made from the entrails of a fish. What is Granite? A kind of fine white marble, found in Spain. What are Kermes? Gall-nuts, taken from the green oaks in the Pyrenees, used for dyeing scarlet. What is Brazil Wood? A red wood brought from Brazil, in South America, used by dyers.

What is Sago? Sago is produced from the p^{al} go the landau tree, which grows in the Moluccas, ^{named for faster}

sembles the palm: when cloven asunder and cut down, the pith is taken out, which is then by a pestle reduced to a powder resembling meal; this is made up into a paste, and then dried in a furnace, when it becomes fit for use.

What is Potash? The lixivial ashes of those vegetables which abound in saline particles; of these, kali is esteemed the best; potash is of infinite use in the fulling cloth, and manufacture of soap and glass.

What is Kali? A marine plant used in making glass. From the name of this plant, those substances which ferment with acids are called alkalies; the mixture of an alkali with unctuous substances makes soap; with siliceous (or flinty earths) glass.

What is Gamboge? A vegetable juice of the finest yellow colour, brought to Europe in a concrete state, from Cambodia, in the East Indies.

How is Bird-lime made? This viscous substance is procured from the holly bark.

What is Guaiacum? Guaiacum (or *Lignum vitæ*) grows both in Africa and America; its wood is used by turners; and its resin in medicine, on account of its warm stimulating qualities.

What is Putty? A paste used by glaziers, and house-painters, made of whiting, linseed oil, and white lead.

What is Turpentine? A resin which flows either by incision, or spontaneously from the larch, pine, and fir: turpentine is valuable in medicinal cases, and its distilled called spirits of turpentine, is useful for many different purposes.

What is Sandaric? Gum Sandaric reduced to a fine powder, to prevent the sinking of paper after

What is Emery? A rich iron ore found in large masses, extremely hard and heavy; emery is prepared by grinding in mills; the powder thus procured is separated into three sorts, each kind differing in fineness; they are used by artificers to polish and burnish iron and steel, and for cutting and scolloping glass.

What is Ambergris? Ambergris (or grey amber) is a perfume found in the intestines of the spermaceti whale, or floating on the sea; it is an unctuous solid body, of an ash colour; the Europeans value it only as a scent, the Asiatics and Africans use it in cookery.

What are Resins? They are thick juices oozing from pines and firs. Mastic is the resin of the lentisk tree, chiefly procured from the isle of Chios. Storax is also a medicinal resin, which flows from incisions made in a nut-tree of the same name; resins are distinguished from gums, by being more sulphureous.

Whence is Sulphur procured? It is dug out of the earth in many places, but chiefly in Italy, Sicily, and South America; it is generally of a yellow colour, hard and brittle: sulphur vapours have the property of bleaching any substance.

What is meant by Flowers of Sulphur? A fine powder into which sulphur is volatilized by an exposure to excessive heat.

What are Spirits of Wine? Brandy rectified, or distilled over again.

What is Æther? Æther is made by distilling acids with rectified spirits of wine.

What is Manganese? A metal found in great abundance in most parts of Europe, particularly in Germany: its ore is used by

to remove the greenish hue seen in white glass : and by the bleachers of fustian and muslin.

What is Copal? A gum of the resinous kind, the juice of a tree growing in New Spain ; mixed with spirit of turpentine, it makes a well-known transparent varnish.

How is Gunpowder made? It is composed of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal. The saltpetre makes its strength, the sulphur serves to inflame the whole, and the charcoal prevents its too sudden extinction.

How is Starch made? This useful sediment is procured from the bottom of vessels in which wheat been steeped in water ; it was first used in England for stiffening linen, in Mary's time : hair-powder is made from it.

Whence have we Musk? This perfume, used also medicinally, is produced from an animal about the size of a common goat, a native of Tonquin, China, Bantam, and also of Thibet ; the musk of Thibet is esteemed the least adulterated.

What is Shagreen? A sort of grained leather prepared from the skin of the shark, chiefly used for watch and spectacle cases ; instrument cases, &c. ; it is coloured red, green, black, or yellow, according to the taste of the manufacturer, and is chiefly brought from the states of Barbary, Constantinople, Poland, and Siberia.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE HEATHEN MYTHOLOGY.

JUPITER, the supreme deity of the heathen world.

Juno, wife of Jupiter, and queen of heaven.

Apollo, god of music, poetry, and the sciences.

Minerva, or **Pallas**, daughter of Jupiter, and goddess of wisdom.

Mercury, the god of eloquence, and messenger of the gods.

Æolus, god of the winds.

Bacchus, god of wine.

Mars, god of war.

Diana, goddess of hunting, chastity, and marriage.

Esculapius, god of physic.

Venus, goddess of beauty, love, and marriage.

Aurora, goddess of the mornii

Cupid, son of Venus, and god of love.

Saturn, god of time.

Astrea, goddess of justice.

Autumnus, god of fruits.

Até, goddess of revenge.

Bapta, goddess of shame.

Bellona, goddess of war, and sister to Mars.

Boreas, god of the north wind.

Agenoria, goddess of industry.

Angerona, goddess of silence.

Ceres, goddess of agriculture.

Collina, goddess of hills.

Comus, god of laughter and mirth.

Concordia, goddess of peace.

Cybele, wife of the god Saturn, and mother of the earth.

Discordia, the goddess of contention.

Eurymone, an infernal deity, who gnawed the dead to the bones, and was always grinding her teeth.

Fama, or Fame, the goddess of report.

Flora, the goddess of flowers.

Fortune, the goddess of happiness and misery, said to be blind.

Harpocrates, the god of silence.

Hebe, goddess of youth.

Historia, goddess of history.

Hygeia, goddess of health.

Hymen, god of marriage.

Janus, god of the year; he was said to be endowed with the knowledge of the past and the future.

Lares, household gods among the Romans; they were also called Penates.

Mnemosyne, goddess of memory.

Momus, god of raillery.

Mors, goddess of death.

Nox, the most ancient of all the deities.

Pan, the god of shepherds.

Pitho, goddess of eloquence.

Pluto, god of hell.

Proserpine, wife to Pluto, and queen of the infernal regions.

Plutus, god of riches.

Cryba, goddess of fruits and autumn.

Glass, a sea-god, said to have the power of changing glass, into any shape he pleased.

Uinking

Sylvanus, god of the woods.

Terminus, god of boundaries.

Neptune, god of the sea.

Thetis, goddess of the sea.

Vacua, goddess of idle persons.

Vertumnus, god of the spring.

Vesta, goddess of fire.

Morpheus, god of dreams.

Somnus, god of sleep.

Vulcan, god of subterraneous fires, and husband of Venus, famed for his deformity.

Fates, three sisters, entrusted with the lives of mortals; their names were Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos.

Furies, three sisters armed with snakes, and lighted torches; their names were Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphone.

Graces, three sisters, daughters of Jupiter, and attendants upon Venus and the Muses; their names were Aglaia, Thalia, and Euphrosyne.

Gorgons, three hideous women, who had but one eye in the middle of their foreheads; their names were Euryale, Medusa, and Stheno.

Muses, the nine daughters of Jupiter, and the goddess of memory; they presided over the sciences, and were called Calliope, Clio, Erato, Euterpe, Melpomene, Polyhymnia, Terpsichore, Thalia, and Urania. Calliope was the muse of eloquence and heroic poetry; Clio, of history; Erato, of amorous poetry; Euterpe, of music; Melpomene, of tragedy; Polyhymnia, of rhetoric; Terpsichore, of dance; Thalia, of comedy and lyric poetry; and Urania, of astronomy. ^{Jupiter} were good and evil.

Harpies, three monsters, who were good and evil.

Eurygia, who was famed for fasten-

bodies of vultures, and hands armed with claws ; their names were Aelo, Ocypete, and Celæno.

Hesperides, three sisters, who kept golden apples in a garden, guarded by a dragon ; Hercules slew the dragon, and carried off the apples.

Acco, an old woman, remarkable for talking to herself at the glass, and refusing what she most wished for.

Acheron, a river in hell.

Achilles, a Grecian who signalised himself at the siege of Troy ; and is said to have been dipped by his mother in the river Styx, which rendered him invulnerable in every part, except his right heel, by which she held him.

Actæon, a famous hunter, changed by Diana into a stag, for disturbing her while bathing.

Adonis, a youth said to be extremely beautiful, and beloved by Venus.

Æacus, one of the judges of hell.

Ægis, the shield of Minerva ; formerly one of the Gorgons, whom Pallas killed, and made that use of her skin.

Ambarvalia, sacrifices in honour of Ceres.

Ambrosia, the food of the gods.

Acis, a Sicilian shepherd, extremely beautiful.

Ægeria, a beautiful nymph, worshipped by the Romans.

Arachne, a woman turned into a spider, for contending with Minerva at spinning.

Argus, a man said to have had an hundred eyes, changed by Juno into a peacock.

Atalanta, a woman remarkable for her swift running.

Atlas, son of Jupiter, said to have supported the shoulders ; afterwards turned into a

Avernus, a lake on the borders of hell.

Briareus, a giant, said to have had fifty heads and one hundred hands.

Brumalia, feasts held in honour of Bacchus.

Caduceus, the rod which Mercury carried, and the emblem of peace.

Castilides, a name given to the Muses.

Centaurs, creatures half men, half horses, said to have inhabited Thessaly.

Castor and Pollux, two brothers, who had immortality conferred upon them alternately, by Jupiter; they make that constellation in the heavens called Gemini.

Cerberus, a dog with three heads, which kept the gates of hell:

Charities, a name for the Graces.

Charon, the ferry-man of hell.

Chiron, a centaur, who taught Esculapius physic; Hercules, astronomy; and was afterwards made the constellation Sagittarius.

Circe, a famous enchantress.

Cocytus, a river in hell, flowing from the river Styx.

Cyclops, the workmen of Vulcan, who had only one eye in the middle of their forehead.

Delos, the island where Apollo was born, and had a celebrated oracle.

Dryades, nymphs of the woods.

Daphne, a beautiful woman, changed into the laurel tree as she fled from Apollo.

Elysium, the paradise of the heathens.

Erebus, a river in hell famed for its blackness.

Ganymede, a beautiful boy, made cup-bearer to Jupiter.

Genii, guardian angels; there were good and evil.

Gordius, a king of Phrygia, who was famed for fasten-

ing a knot of cords, on which the Empire of Asia depended, in so intricate a manner, that Alexander the Great, not being able to untie it, cut it asunder.

Gyges, a shepherd, who possessed a ring which rendered him invisible when he turned the stone towards his body.

Hamadryades, nymphs said to have lived in oak-trees.

Hermes, a name for Mercury.

Hecate, Diana's name in hell.

Helicon, a famous mountain in Bœotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses.

Hercules, the son of Jupiter, famed for his great strength and numerous exploits.

Hesperus, or Vesper, the poetical name for the evening star.

Hydra, a serpent with seven heads, killed by Hercules.

Ida, a famous mountain near Troy.

Ixion, a man who killed his own sister, and was fastened in hell to a wheel perpetually turning round.

Iris, the messenger of Juno, changed by her into the rainbow.

Lamæ, a name for the Gorgons.

Lethe, a river in hell, whose waters had the power of causing forgetfulness.

Lucifer, the poetical name for the morning star.

Latona, a nymph loved by Jupiter; she was the mother of Apollo and Diana.

Medea, a famous sorceress.

Midas, a king of Phrygia, who had the power given him

Cerberus, Bacchus, of turning whatever he touched into gold.

Minos, one of the judges of hell, famed for his justice;

Minotaur, a monster of Crete.

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Naiades, nymphs of rivers and fountains.

Niobe, a woman said to have wept herself into a statue, for the loss of her fourteen children.

Nectar, the beverage of the gods.

Olympus, a famous mountain in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.

Orpheus, the son of Jupiter and Calliope; his musical powers were so great, that he is said to have charmed rocks, trees, and stones, by the sound of his lyre.

Pactolus, a river said to have golden sands.

Pandora, a woman made by Vulcan, endowed with gifts by all the gods and goddesses; she had a box given her containing all kinds of evils, with Hope at the bottom.

Pegasus, a winged horse, belonging to Apollo and the Muses.

Phaeton, the son of Apollo, who asked the guidance of his father's chariot, as a proof of his divine descent, but managed it so ill that he set the world on fire.

Phlegethon, a boiling river in hell.

Prometheus, a man who, assisted by Minerva, stole fire from heaven, with which he is said to have animated a figure formed of clay; Jupiter, as a punishment for his audacity, condemned him to be chained to Mount Caucasus, with a vulture perpetually gnawing his liver.

Pigmies, a people only a span high, born in Lybia.

Python, a serpent which Apollo killed; and in memory of it, instituted the Pythian games.

Pyramus and Thisbe, two fond lovers, who killed themselves with the same sword, and dyed the berries of the mulberry-tree under which they died, from white to brown.

Pindus, a mountain in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses.
 Philemon and Baucis, a poor old man and woman, who entertained Jupiter and Mercury in their travels through Phrygia.

Polyphemus, the son of Neptune, a cruel monster, whom Ulysses destroyed.

Rhadamanthus, one of the judges of hell.

Saturnalia, feasts sacred to Saturn.

Satyrs, priests of Bacchus, half men, half goats.

Stentor, a Grecian, whose voice was as strong and loud as that of fifty men together.

Syrens, sea-monsters, who charmed people with the sweetness of their music, and then devoured them.

Sisyphus, a man doomed to roll a large stone up a mountain in hell, which continually rolled back, as a punishment for his perfidy, and numerous robberies.

Styx, a river in hell, by which the gods swore; and their oaths were then always kept sacred.

Tempé, a beautiful vale in Thessaly, the resort of the gods.

Tartarus, the abode of the wicked in hell.

Triton, Neptune's son, and his trumpeter.

Trophonius, the son of Apollo, who gave oracles in a gloomy cave, which made those silent who entered it.

Tantalus, the son of Jupiter, who, serving up the limbs of his son Pelops in a dish, to try the divinity of the gods, was plunged up to the chin in a lake of hell, and doomed to perpetual thirst, as a punishment for his barbarity.

Zephyrus, the poetical name for the west wind.

HISTORICAL QUESTIONS

ON THE

HISTORY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

Chronologically arranged.

Ask now of history's authentic page,
 And call up evidence from every age,
 Display with busy and laborious hand
 The blessings of the most indebted land,
 What nation will you find whose annals prove
 So rich an interest in Almighty love?
 Where dwell they now? where dwelt in ancient day
 A people planted, water'd, blest as they?
 Let Egypt's plagues and Canaan's woes proclaim
 The favours poured upon the Jewish name:
 They, and they only, amongst all mankind,
 Receiv'd the transcript of th' Eternal Mind,
 Were trusted with his own engraven laws,
 And constituted guardians of his cause;
 Theirs were the prophets, theirs the priestly call,
 And theirs by birth, the SAVIOUR OF US ALL. COWPER.

WHEN do chronologers fix the formation of the world? 4004 years before the birth of Christ: Adam and Eve were created on the sixth day, and placed by Providence in a situation eminently calculated for their happiness, had they been mindful of God's commands, and their own highest interests. What crime led to

their expulsion from Paradise? That of disobedience; they had after this two sons born, Cain and Abel. What befell these sons? Cain, the elder, a prey to envy and jealousy, and an unwilling witness to the superior holiness of Abel's life and conversation, murdered his brother; being afterwards subject to the dreadful workings of an evil conscience, he is said by Scripture to have wandered a vagabond over the face of the earth. What general name had the posterity of Cain? That of the "sons of men;" amongst the earliest of these were Jubal, the inventor of musical instruments, and Tubalcan, the instructor of artificers in brass and iron: Cain, having long wandered about, at length settled in the land of Nod, and founded a city, which was called Enoch. Who was Seth? The third son of Adam and Eve, born to them after the murder of Abel; the descendants of Seth are termed in Scripture "the children or sons of God." Enoch, one of them, and the father of Methuselah, was, for his eminent piety, translated to Heaven (or allowed by the Almighty to enter a state of blessedness without previously suffering the pains of death). How long did the days of Methuselah extend? He is the oldest man upon record, being nine hundred and sixty-nine years of age when he died. Who were the immediate descendants of Methuselah? Lamech, his son, and Noah, his grandson: the posterity of Adam having longed in neglect of God's laws, Noah was selected by God as a preacher of righteousness to the degenerate and corrupt sons of men, who were allowed 120 years of penitence, before the threatened deluge. Who were the sons of Noah? Shem, Ham, and Japheth. What did God give to Noah? God, seeing the wickedness of mankind, determined to inflict the

most signal punishment, and to destroy them from the face of the earth by a general flood : Noah therefore was commanded by the Supreme Being to build an ark (or large vessel) for the reception of himself, his wife, and sons, their wives, and two of every living thing upon the earth, male and female ; with provision for their sustenance. How long did the deluge continue ? For forty days and forty nights the waters prevailed without intermission ; the hills were covered, every living substance was destroyed, and for the space of five months the waters continued to increase upon the earth ; then the flood began to lessen, and the ark rested upon mount Ararat : Noah entered the ark November the 30th, 2349 years before Christ, and finally quitted it on the 18th of December in the following year, having remained there with his numerous family one year and ten days. What was Noah's first employment at the expiration of this period ? He built an altar to the Lord, and offered burnt-offerings upon this altar : God graciously accepted the grateful and pious sacrifice of Noah, declaring, that while the earth remaineth, seed-time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, and day at night, shall not cease. What sign did God appoint as a confirmation of this covenant with man ? The rainbow. Noah lived 350 years after this memorable event, and then died, aged nine hundred and fifty years. From which of Noah's sons do the Europeans claim their descent ? From Japheth, the eldest son ; for Gomer, the son of Japheth, was the ancestor of the Gauls and Germans. Meshech, another son, was the father of the Muscovites, and other European nations ; and Javan, a third son of Japheth, was the ancestor of the Greeks. What nations claim Shem as their ancestor ? The Hebrews.

Assyrians, Persians, Syrians, &c. Of what nations was Ham the progenitor? Of the Egyptians, Ethiopians, Philistines, Canaanites, and other nations peopling Asia and Africa. When was the building of the Tower of Babel attempted? About one hundred years after the deluge, by the posterity of Noah. The whole earth had then one language, spoken by every human being; the pride and arrogance displayed by the builders of Babel, caused God to introduce a confusion of languages among them; the building was necessarily given up, as they could not understand each other's speech, and those engaged in it dispersed themselves into different districts and regions, whence states and kingdoms took their rise (2247). Who was Abram? The son of Terah, and descended from Shem (one of the sons of Noah). Abram was chosen by the Lord to preserve to himself a peculiar people zealous of good works. Who was Sarai? The wife of Abram, born 1927 years B. C. Who was Chedorlaomer? A king of Elam (or Persia), who encountered and defeated the kings of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar. Who is recorded as the first monarch? Nimrod, said to be a mighty hunter before the Lord. Which was the first Covenant made with Abram by the Lord? One giving the immediate promise of Canaan, and the more distant one of Christ, in these terms, "Get thee out of thy country and from thy kindred, and from thy father's house, into a land that I will show thee. I will bless them that bless thee, I will curse him that curseth thee, and in thee shall all the families of the earth be blessed." When did God make this Covenant with Abram? When he left Haran to enter Canaan, accompanied by Lot his brother's son, where he erected an altar; but famine

compelled Abram and Lot to quit Canaan for Egypt; they however returned to Canaan the next year, and then separated; Lot for Sodom, Abram for Hebron. How did Chedorlaomer awaken the anger of Abram? By plundering the city of Sodom in which Lot dwelt, and carrying off Lot captive; Abram being the uncle of Lot, pursued and defeated Chedorlaomer, rescued Lot, and afterwards nobly refused to share in the spoils made on this occasion. Who met and blessed Abram upon the conclusion of this exploit? Melchizedek, king of Salem, (afterwards Jerusalem,) priest of the most high God, to whom Abram presented tythes of all the spoils taken in battle. Who was Ishmael? The son of Abram by Hagar, one of Sarai's handmaids: Ishmael was the father of the Ishmaelites or Arabians. Thirteen years after the birth of Ishmael, God renewed his covenant with Abram; instituted the rite of circumcision, and changed the name of the patriarch from Abram to Abraham, signifying a father of a great multitude; God also promised him a son by his wife Sarah, and a numerous posterity (1897). What befell Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah or Adamah, and Zeboim? These cities became subject to the just judgment of God, on a count of their enormous wickedness, and were consumed by fire from Heaven; the intended destruction of Sodom was revealed to Abraham by the Almighty, who interceded with God for the city, but ineffectually, as not ten righteous men could be found within it. How did Lot escape this destruction? He was directed by two angels, whom he had hospitably entertained at Sodom, to flee with his wife and two daughters thence to Zoar, a small city in the neighbourhood, whither he accordingly took refuge; but his wife, eager to gratify an

improper and dangerous curiosity, looked back to see the fate of the city she had left, and was changed into a pillar of salt. Who was Isaac? The son of Abraham, by Sarah, born when she was 90 years of age, and emphatically called the child of the promise: his father's trust in the Lord was put to a severe trial by a command to slay Isaac upon the altar, as an offering or sacrifice to God: Isaac was then 25 years old, and the cherished son of Abraham's age. Did God accept this sacrifice? Finding the faith of his servant Abraham unshaken, who bound Isaac in obedience to his will, an angel was sent to stay the father's hand, and to provide a ram for a sacrifice, which Abraham joyfully offered instead of his son. What good lesson is inculcated by this story? Faith, and trust in God under every dispensation of his will, and pious resignation to the will of Heaven, under circumstances of overwhelming affliction. Whom did Isaac marry? At the age of forty he took Rebecca his kinswoman to wife; Sarah his mother died some time before this, at Hebron, aged 127. Abraham purchased the cave of Machpelah, as a burial-place for his wife and family; interring Sarah there, whom he survived about 38 years. Who was Abraham's second wife? Keturah, by whom he had six children; to these Abraham distributed gifts, but Isaac as the son of the promise inherited the bulk of his wealth. Isaac and Ishmael buried their father in the cave at Machpelah, who died full of years and honour, aged 175. What children had Rebecca? After being 19 years childless she had two sons, Esau and Jacob, of very different dispositions; Jacob was fond of agriculture, Esau of field-sports; Jacob, though the younger son, deceived his father, (then blind,) and obtained by stratagem his

highest blessing, but had little enjoyment of it, for Esau, exasperated at his brother's treacherous conduct, set no bounds to his anger, and Jacob, fearful of the consequences, was easily prevailed upon by his mother Rebecca to quit his father's, for his uncle Laban's house at Padan-aram. What caused Rebecca's anxiety that Jacob should obtain the solemn blessing of Isaac? She remembered the declaration of God, that the elder brother should serve the younger; and knowing Isaac's partiality for Esau, she feared lest the patriarch should bestow on his favourite son, not only the best part of his wealth, but what she valued chiefly, his pre-eminent blessing. Did Esau deserve the partiality of Isaac? It does not appear that he did, being of an impatient fiery temper, and having caused his father and mother much uneasiness by marrying two Hittites, Judith and Bashemath: polygamy was then allowed to mankind. How long did Jacob reside with his uncle Laban? Twenty years, and during this interval of time he married Leah, and Rachael, the two daughters of Laban: to Rachael he was sincerely attached, and served his uncle seven years, encouraged by a promise of obtaining her at their expiration, but Laban deceived him into an union with Leah. Jacob remonstrated, but was prevailed on by Laban to serve another seven years for Rachael, who was immediately made his wife, and the conditions as strictly complied with. What children had Jacob by Leah? Six sons, Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, and Zebulun, and one daughter, Dinah: by Zilpah, Leah's maid, Jacob had also two sons, Gad and Asher. What children had Rachael? Two, Joseph and Benjamin; she died at the birth of the latter: by Billah, Rachael's handmaid. Jacob had two

sons, Dan and Naphtali, both born before Joseph was. Was Esau ever reconciled to his brother Jacob? Yes, on Jacob's return into Canaan, they met near Succoth, and buried the remembrance of past animosity. What remarkable destiny had Joseph? Joseph's brethren, jealous of the affection shown him by his father, and further irritated by his telling them a remarkable dream which he had, resolved to murder him; but at the intercession of Reuben, one of the twelve, they threw him into a dry pit, and some merchants passing accidentally, who were going into Egypt, to them Joseph was sold as a slave, his father being induced by these unnatural brethren to believe that a wild beast had devoured him. What befell Joseph in Egypt? He was again sold by these Midianites to Potiphar, one of Pharaoh's household: whence he was soon cast into prison at the instigation of Potiphar's wife, a wicked and abandoned woman. What caused his release? Pharaoh king of Egypt had two dreams, the interpretation of which he was very desirous to gain; Joseph, enlightened by the Spirit of God, explained these dreams, and was in consequence promoted to the highest rank in the kingdom, being made prefect of Egypt. How did Joseph's brethren discover that he was yet alive? (1708, B. C.) A famine in Canaan (which owing to the provident management of Joseph had been less severely felt in Egypt) compelled the sons of Jacob to go down thither to buy corn; here Joseph, now lord of the land, after witnessing their remorse for their wicked conduct towards him, discovered himself; supplied their necessities, magnanimously forgave all former injuries, and sent for his father from Canaan, that Jacob and his sons might settle themselves in the land of Goshen,

under the patronage of Pharaoh, whose esteem for this upright ruler extended to all his connections. How long did Jacob remain in Egypt? Seventeen years; he brought with him the whole of his descendants, and including Joseph, and his two sons, they numbered seventy souls. What name was given by Pharaoh to Joseph? Zaphnath Paaneah (or revealer of secrets). Pharaoh also gave him as a wife the daughter of Poti-phera, priest of On, and by her Joseph had two sons, called Manasseh and Ephraim; Manasseh was the first-born, but the blessing of Jacob on his death-bed rested in a peculiar manner on Ephraim, inspired by the direction of the Almighty. What were the circumstances of Jacob's death? Previous to it he assembled his children, solemnly blessed them, foretold the coming of the Messiah from the tribe of Judah; requested his son Joseph to bury him in the cave of Machpelah with his ancestors, and having obtained his promise, quietly resigned his spirit into the hands of Him who gave it, aged 147. Did Joseph fulfil his father's injunctions? Yes, after embalming his body, Joseph obtained the permission of Pharaoh to bury Jacob in Canaan; the Egyptians mourned for him seventy days; Joseph renewed his promises of protection to his brethren, whose consciences told them they little deserved such kindness, returned into Egypt with the great men among the Egyptians and those Israelites who had accompanied him to the interment of his father, ruled Egypt eighty years with wisdom and equity, and having seen his great grandchildren, died aged 110. The death of Joseph finishes the book of Genesis; which book comprehends a period of 2369 years. Who was Job? An Arabian, said to have lived

about the time that the Israelites were in Egypt. Job was at first famed for his outward prosperity, and large possessions, afterwards for his patience, and submission to the will of God under a total reverse of fortune. Moses is supposed to be the author of this book. What befell the Israelites after the death of Joseph? Another Pharaoh ruled Egypt, who knew not Joseph; and his subjects, forgetful of the services which this great man had rendered the state and nation, grew jealous of his kindred the Israelites, whose increased population alarmed them, and the Egyptians resolved to subdue their growing numbers by taxes, hard labour, and oppressions of every kind. Did the Egyptian taskmasters succeed in humbling the Israelites? No; Pharaoh therefore issued an edict that every male Hebrew should be drowned; Aaron, son of Jochebed and Amram, was born a year before this edict; three years after it, Moses, their second son, was born; his mother hid him three months, and then laid him in a basket among the reeds of the river Nile. Thermutus, the daughter of Pharaoh, coming to bathe, discovered the child, was struck with its beauty, and resolved to educate and adopt him. How did she effect her purpose? Miriam, the sister of Moses, had been watching the event, and joining the attendants of Thermutus, offered to procure a nurse for the child, to which the princess consented; when she brought Jochebed the mother, to whose care during infancy Moses was consigned. Was Moses corrupted by the splendour of the Egyptian court? No, his parents had warned him against idolatry, luxury, and sinful pleasures; he therefore retained his submission and duty to the one,
of .

true God; visited his unfortunate countrymen, and resolved to relieve them occasionally. How long did Moses remain in Pharaoh's court? Forty years; when killing an Egyptian, whom he found treating a Hebrew with barbarity, Moses dreaded the anger of Pharaoh, and fled into Midian, where he continued forty years longer, and in that period of time married Zipporah, daughter of Jethro, the priest of Midian. Which of the Pharaohs was king of Egypt at this time? Rameses Miamun, he reigned 66 years, and oppressed the Israelites in a most grievous manner, while Moses remained in Midian; this Pharaoh died, leaving two sons, Busiris, and Pharaoh Amenophis; in the reign of the eldest (Amenophis) the Israelites left the land of Goshen, and Amenophis (or Pharaoh) fell a sacrifice in the Red Sea to his own obstinacy and blasphemous pride. How did God manifest his will to Moses? He appeared to him when tending Jethro's sheep on Mount Horeb, from a burning bush, which still remained unconsumed (1491); informed Moses that the time was now come for the deliverance of the Israelites, and commanded him to announce to Pharaoh his commission from on high. Did Moses readily acquiesce in the determination of God? He at first hesitated, distrusting his own abilities for the work; but after repeated assurances that God would be with him, he obeyed, previously however urging an impediment of speech; but the Almighty, to obviate this difficulty, bade Moses take Aaron his brother with him to the court of Pharaoh as spokesman. How did God at once convince and rouse the mind of Moses to great exertions? He worked two miracles in confirmation of his omnipotence, by afflicting the hand of Moses

with leprosy, and then restoring it, and by changing his rod into a serpent. How did Moses act on his return into Egypt? After taking leave of his father-in-law he met his brother Aaron, communicated to him the purport of his mission to Pharaoh, and they mutually agreed to visit his court immediately, conveying their embassy in these solemn terms: "The Lord God of the Hebrews hath sent me unto thee, saying, Let my people go that they may serve me in the wilderness." Pharaoh, displeased at the mention of a god unknown to him, refused to let them go, increased their daily labour, and for a time the condition of the Hebrews appeared worse than before. How did God make Pharaoh feel his Almighty power? By afflicting the Egyptians with ten successive plagues. The second time that Moses and Aaron appeared before Pharaoh, as the sure sign of their divine errand, the rod of Aaron became a serpent. How did Pharaoh act upon this? He assembled the magicians, they gave similar proofs of their art, but the rod of Aaron swallowed those which Jannes and Jambres had by their sorceries turned into serpents. Which were the ten plagues of Egypt? By the first, the waters of Egypt were turned into blood; by the second, the frogs were sent in such numbers that they literally covered the land, entering the rooms, beds, ovens, &c.; by the third, the dust of the land became lice, on man and beast; by the fourth, a swarm of flies grievously infected Egypt (though the land of Goshen was quite exempt from this plague). How did Pharaoh consider these calamities? They only served to render him more obstinate and obdurate; God having removed the flies, Pharaoh again refused to let the people go. The Almighty then sent as the fifth plague

a murrain, or distemper among the cattle, of which most of them died ; but in the land of Goshen the flocks and herds remained in perfect security. The person of Pharaoh not being affected by this plague, he again refused to let the Israelites depart. What followed ? The Egyptians, both man and beast, were afflicted with boils or blains ; this was the sixth plague. God declaring to Pharaoh, “ that for this cause he raised him up, to show in him the power of God, and that his name might be declared through the earth ; and on the morrow God caused a very grievous hail, such as had not been in Egypt from the foundation thereof until that time, to fall upon man and beast ; the hail came down upon them, and they died : this was the seventh plague : only in the land of Goshen there was no hail.” How did Pharaoh conduct himself under this proof of Almighty vengeance ? He sent for Moses and Aaron, saying, Entreat the Lord (for it is enough) that there be no more mighty thunderings and hail, and I will let you go, and ye shall stay no longer : and Moses interceded with the Lord, the thunder and hail ceased, and the rain was not poured upon the earth. Did Pharaoh keep his word with the Israelites ? No, and God sent an eighth plague upon the land of Egypt, (innumerable locusts,) which destroyed the vegetation, and ate up every blade of grass, nothing green remained. In consequence of Pharaoh’s continued obstinacy, thick darkness prevailed over Egypt for three days (but the Hebrews had light in their houses) ; this was the ninth plague. The tenth was yet more dreadful, more immediately affecting Pharaoh ; at midnight the Lord smote all the first-born in the land of Egypt ; from the first-born of Pharaoh that sat upon the throne,

to the first-born of the captive in the dungeon, there was not a house in which there was not one dead. How did Pharaoh feel this tenth calamity? He arose by night, sent for Moses and Aaron, and wearied out, (though his haughty spirit still remained unconvinced,) gave a hasty permission for the Israelites to depart, of which they immediately availed themselves, and quitted Egypt to the number of six hundred thousand men, exclusive of women and children, having resided in the land of Goshen 430 years. Did the Hebrews continue their journey unmolested? Seven days after their departure, Pharaoh repenting his extorted promise, came in sight of them on the edge of the Red Sea; with a mighty host of Egyptians he pursued them closely, when Moses by a miracle divided the waters, thus opening a passage through the sea on dry land to the wilderness, (or desert of Etham, on the borders of Arabia Deserta,) the waters closed again upon Pharaoh and his numerous army, overwhelming them with sudden destruction. 'What miraculous appearance guided the Israelites through their march and subsequent wanderings? A moving pillar or column, which appeared a cloud by day, a fire by night; it directed their marches, moved, and was stationary when the Israelites were so during forty-two encampments; and to this pillar they owed their own safety by night in their passage through the Red Sea, while to Pharaoh's host it seemed as clouds and thick darkness. What signs did the Hebrews show of murmuring impatience? When their provisions were consumed, and water scarce, they expressed the greatest discontent; God graciously appointed that they should be fed with manna from heaven, and Moses was commanded to strike a rock in

Mount Horeb, whence water flowed immediately; the place was afterwards called Meribah, or Contention. Whither did Moses lead the Israelites? To the desert of Sinai, near Mount Horeb; here the Israelites pitched their camp, and under the command of Joshua, assisted by the fervent prayers of Moses, defeated the Amalekites; the Hebrews continued in the desert of Sinai nearly a year, and during that time Moses received from the Almighty, and delivered to the people, the Decalogue, or Ten Commandments, with many useful laws and regulations, and set up the Tabernacle. How were the Divine commandments given? From Mount Sinai, by God himself, with every accompaniment of awe and terror, thunders, lightnings, and impenetrable darkness. After the delivery of the law, Moses went up into the mountain, and remained there forty days in conference with God. How did the Israelites conduct themselves during his absence? A month having elapsed without sight of their leader, they imagined he would return no more, and prevailed upon Aaron to make them gods, to whom they might pray for support and protection. Aaron, with criminal weakness complied with their request, and of their golden ornaments formed a calf, which the people impiously and foolishly danced before and worshipped. What course did Moses take on his descent from the mountain? In the first transports of anger and concern, he broke the two tables of the law, (or commandments,) reproached Aaron with just severity, and ordered the tribe of Levi, which had declared itself on the side of God, to slay without distinction all who still continued their idolatrous worship and revelry; about three thousand fell on this sad day, victims to their own notorious impiety,

Ingratitude, and the deserved wrath of heaven. Did God accept the repentance and sorrow shown by the remaining multitude for their crimes? Yes; a solemn fast was appointed, their pardon granted, and the promises of God conditionally renewed. What became of the calf? Moses commanded it to be pulverised, (or ground to powder,) and then mixed with the water which the Israelites drank. How long did Moses remain upon Mount Sinai the second time? Forty days and nights, without food. He then renewed the tables of stone on which the commandments were to be inscribed; and when he descended the mountain, gave orders for the building of the Tabernacle, after the pattern shown him by God, each Israelite freely offering something for its use or ornament: when the Tabernacle was set up, the Ark of the Covenant was placed therein. Why is God supposed to have enjoined the performance of so many ritual laws and ceremonies? That by the frequent exercise of these duties they might be prevented from forgetfulness of him, and thus escape a second relapse into idolatry, a sin to which the Israelites were ever prone. Who was appointed the high-priest of God? Aaron, of the tribe of Levi; the priesthood was fixed in his family. His two sons, Nadab and Abihu, (who with Moses and Aaron had previously witnessed the glory of the Almighty,) presumed to disobey the express command of God, by offering incense in the Tabernacle with common fire, and were both struck dead; their relations also were forbidden to mourn for them. What other signal punishments were inflicted upon the people during their wandering in the wilderness? Part of the camp was destroyed by fire from heaven at Taberah, as a punish-

ment for repeated murmurings. After a wearisome march, many died of a plague at Kibroth-hattaavah, or the Graves of Lust, because they insolently refused manna, and demanded flesh. God in his anger sent them quails, with which they sated their gluttonous appetites. One was stoned for blaspheming God; another for breaking the sabbath; and Miriam and Aaron, murmuring against Moses, were subject to the indignation of the Almighty, who afflicted Miriam's hand with the leprosy, but at the prayer of Moses she was healed again. Who were Korah, Dathan, and Abiram? Three Israelites, who raised a rebellion against Moses and Aaron, claiming the priesthood; but themselves and families were swallowed up by a partial earthquake, two hundred and fifty men who abetted their designs being at the same time consumed by fire. Did the Israelites take warning by this proof of the Almighty's displeasure? No; they renewed their murmurs, and fourteen thousand seven hundred were swept off by a pestilence. As a farther proof of Aaron's divine ordination to the priesthood, the heads of each tribe were after this commanded to write their names on twelve almond rods; Aaron's was written upon the rod of Levi, from which tribe he sprang. The rods were placed in the Tabernacle, God declaring that the rod of the man whom he should choose would blossom on the morrow; it did so, bearing also almonds — the rod was Levi's, inscribed with the name of Aaron; none after this were permitted to enter the Tabernacle, who were not of the priesthood, or tribe of Levi. What signal mercies were shown to the Israelites during their abode in the wilderness? They were sustained with daily food from heaven, their clothes required

no repairs, nor did their shoes wear away from off their feet for the space of forty years. Which were the principal Jewish feasts? The sabbath, the passover, pentecost, the great day of atonement, the feast of tabernacles, of blowing the trumpets, of the new moon, the feast of the dedication of the temple, and the feast of lots. How were the Jews required to keep the Sabbath? As a day holy to the Lord; servants, strangers, and cattle, were enjoined rest as well as the master of the house; and as this day was a sign between God and his people that he sanctified them, the violation of it was highly condemned by the Almighty, and the Mosaic law punished this breach of the commandment by death: the burnt-offering on the sabbath-day consisted of six lambs and a ram, each without blemish. Why was the feast of the passover ordained? As a memorial to all ages of the destroying angel passing over the doors of the Israelites, when he slew all the first-born of the Egyptians; the passover was also kept with unleavened bread, (which was appointed to be eaten for seven days,) in commemoration of that night on which the Jews were led forth by Moses from Egypt: Christians are enjoined by the great Apostle to keep the passover with the unleavened bread of sincerity and truth. Why was the feast of pentecost kept? In remembrance of the law given by the hand of God from Mount Sinai: Christians add another reason for this feast, viz. the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles. How was the great day of atonement kept? As a feast (or rather fast) of humiliation, cleansing, and reconciliation for sins; it was held on the tenth day of the seventh month, when the High Priest made a solemn atonement for his own sins, and those of the people. When was the feast of the tabernacles kept? On the

fifteenth day of the seventh month, when the people, having gathered in their corn and fruits, offered a solemn thanksgiving to the God of harvest. When was the feast of blowing the trumpets celebrated? On the first day of the seventh month yearly; this seventh month was considered as the beginning of the year in civil affairs; no servile work was on this day to be done, and the people were commanded to keep a holy convocation, or assembly before the Lord. When was the feast of the new moon observed? On the appearance of each new moon, when a silver trumpet was blown over their sacrifices. When was the feast of the dedication of the temple appointed? In the seventh month by king Solomon, when the magnificent temple erected by that monarch was finished, and the ark placed therein. When was the feast of lots held? On the fourteenth and fifteenth days of the month Adar, as the days wherein the Jews rested from their enemies in the reign of Ahasuerus. These two days were called by the Jews *Purim* (or Lots), because, in the 12th year of king Ahasuerus, they cast lots for their lives before Haman, their grand oppressor and enemy. What were the *Urim* and *Thummim*, mentioned in Scripture? These words, considered abstractedly, mean revelation and truth, or light and perfection; but the Jews understood by these terms the twelve precious stones on the breast-plate of the High Priest; on each stone was engraven the name of one of the tribes of Israel; these stones, by shining in an unexampled and miraculous manner, declared the Almighty's pleasure in various instances, particularly as the Jews went to battle, when the splendour of the stones announced the immediate presence of God. How long was this method of re-

vealing the will of God vouchsafed to his people? Uninterruptedly, from the days of Moses and Joshua, to the time of Saul, whose neglect of God's commandments caused this manifestation of the Divine will to leave him entirely; "and when Saul enquired of the Lord, the Lord answered him not, neither by dreams, nor by *Urim*, nor by prophets;" neither the succeeding Monarchs, nor the High Priests, were favoured with this appearance on the breast-plate; but after the return of the two tribes from the Babylonish captivity, John Hyrcanus, an excellent High Priest of the Maccabees, is by Josephus said to have had the will of God again announced in this peculiar manner; for 200 years before Josephus wrote his *Antiquities of the Jews*, these stones had ceased to shine. What happened when the Israelites drew near Canaan? Moses deputed a man from each tribe to examine the country and its inhabitants; ten of these men, seized with foolish fear at the tallness of their stature, brought a false and evil report of the country; the other two, Caleb, of the tribe of Judah, and Joshua, of the tribe of Ephraim, said, the land is an exceeding good land, flowing with milk and honey; fear ye not the people of this land, their defence is departed from them, and the Lord is with us. Then the Lord declared, that of the six hundred thousand who had quitted Egypt, Joshua and Caleb only should enter the promised land. The ten men who had conspired to give a report of Canaan so little conformable to truth were cut off by the plague. Did God revoke his determination in regard to the Hebrews? No; either through discontent, obstinacy, or forgetfulness of their Maker, they were all excluded the promised land; even Moses and Aaron were forbidden to enter it, having incurred the displeasure of

the Supreme Being, when the people murmured for water the second time, by striking the rock, and ascribing the glory of the miracle in part to themselves. Aaron died soon after: thus, of all who crossed the Red Sea, none were left; only such remained as were under twenty years of age when the spies were sent to Canaan. How were the justice and expediency of this appointment shown? Its justice appeared in this, the majesty of God having been no less than ten times offended by the rebellious and ungrateful Israelites: and its expediency, as by this decree the people remaining were in the prime of life, fitted for contention with a warlike foe, and none continued alive who had seen the false worship of Egypt, to draw the rising generation into idolatry, Joshua and Caleb excepted, who were the acknowledged servants of the one true God. What became of Aaron? He died shortly after this upon the top of Mount Hor, the High Priest's garments being first, by the command of God, put upon Aaron's son Eleazar. After Aaron's death, the people again murmured, and the Lord sent fiery serpents among them, but at the intercession of Moses this judgment was stayed; a brazen serpent was commanded to be made, and, when fixed in the wilderness, all who had suffered from the bite of the fiery serpents, upon looking on it, felt themselves healed. What king of Moab sent for the prophet Balaam to curse the Israelites? Balak; he promised Balaam great rewards, but God warned the prophet against cursing those whom he had blessed. Balaam, impelled by the spirit of avarice, inwardly resolved to violate or elude the Divine injunction, but was checked on his way by an angel, and at

length permitted to proceed, on condition that he should speak only as the Lord directed. Accordingly he emphatically blessed Israel, yet showed the depravity of his own heart by advising the Moabites to entice the Hebrews to idolatry; he was slain soon after among the Midianites, in an engagement which that people had with the Israelites. What account did Moses give of the Jewish transactions? He wrote the books called Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, and Deuteronomy: the last chapter of Deuteronomy is evidently by another hand. This book contains an epitome of the wonderful events which befell the children of Israel in Egypt and the desert; Moses here exhorts to obedience, and recapitulates the mercies shown to his countrymen. These five books were written in the land of Moab a year previous to the death of their author; those to whom the law had been originally given were all dead, and to their posterity Moses related every remarkable event, concluding with suitable admonitions. How did Moses die? He appointed Joshua as the leader and captain of the Jews, and having given him a solemn charge for the welfare of the people, ascended Mount Nebo, was favoured by the Almighty with a clear view of the promised land, and quietly resigning himself to the will of heaven, died on the mountain, aged 120: his eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated. His loss was for thirty days bewailed with great mourning and lamentations (1451). How did Joshua fulfil the commands imposed upon him? He conducted the people immediately to the conquest of Canaan, the priest led the way to the river Jordan, bearing the Ark of the Covenant, which was a sacred chest overlaid with gold, in

which were always kept the law and other holy things appertaining to the priesthood ; the lid was called the Mercy-seat. As soon as the feet of the priests touched the edge of the water, the current retreated, it divided as the Red Sea had done formerly, and Joshua with his army went through on dry land. When all had passed, the Ark was taken in safety out of the Jordan, and the river returned to its usual channel. What did Joshua erect in commemoration of this miracle ? He fixed twelve stones in the place where the priests and the Ark rested, as a memorial of God's goodness ; and took twelve stones from the river Jordan, which he commanded the twelve tribes to keep as a testimony to their children's children of what the Lord had done for them. Which were Joshua's chief victories ? After the priests and the army had surrounded the city of Jericho six days, on the seventh the priests with the Ark made the circuit of the walls seven times, the trumpets sounded, the people shouted, the walls suddenly fell flat to the ground, and Joshua destroyed all within the city with the edge of the sword, the city of Ai was taken, five kings of the Ammorites overcome, with many other kings and countries. Joshua also encountered and defeated the Anakims, or sons of Anak, a race of men extraordinary for size and strength ; whom Moses describes as " a people great and tall, of whom thou hast heard say, Who can stand before Anak ? " What miracle was wrought in favour of Joshua ? The Sun and Moon appeared to stand still in the valley of Ajalon, till Joshua had completed the defeat of the Ammorites ; or, astronomically speaking, the course of the Earth was stayed. How long did Joshua govern the Israelites in peace after their

establishment in Canaan? About seventeen years; during this period he divided the land of promise, among the twelve tribes of Israel, Levi excepted, to which tribe were allotted forty-eight cities, and the tenth of the produce from every man's land. What was the distinguishing trait in Joshua's character? Piety; though immersed in the busy scenes of life, he declared, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." Joshua read to the people the Book of Deuteronomy, its blessings, curses, and commandments; exhorting them to obedience by the remembrance of former mercies, and threatened them, in case they hearkened not to the word of the Lord. Soon after this he died at Timnath-serah, aged 110. About the same time the bones of Joseph were interred in Sechem, the inheritance of Ephraim and Manassah, Joseph's children; and Eleazar the High Priest dying, was succeeded by his son Phinehas, B. C. 1426. How did the Israelites behave after the death of Joshua? They relapsed into idolatry, forsaking the Lord God of their fathers, serving Baal, (the general name of all idols,) sometimes particularly meant as the idol of the Sidonians; and Ashtaroath, the idol of the Philistines; soon after the death of Caleb, (who appears to have been a leader of the Israelites,) they were subdued by Cushan, king of Mesopotamia, and continued eight years in servitude to him. Who rescued them from this state of bondage? Othniel, nephew to Caleb; he defeated Cushan, obtained many great advantages for the Jews, and judged them in peace for the space of forty years. How long were the Israelites governed by judges? About 450 years; among the most celebrated of these were Othniel, Deborah

the prophetess, Gideon, Jephtha, Samson, Eli, and Samuel. What judge succeeded Othniel? Ehud, a Benjamite, who killed king Eglon, and defeated the Moabites : Shamgar, another judge, succeeded Ehud. After the death of these judges, Deborah, the prophetess, assembled the Israelites, to the amount of ten thousand, and marched against Sisera, general of Jabin, king of the Canaanites ; Sisera was defeated at the waters of Megiddo, and pursued with great slaughter. Quitting his chariot, he fled to the tent of Heber, where Jael, the wife of Heber, under the show of hospitality, received him ; but watching her opportunity, when sleep overcame him, she, with a hammer, drove a large nail into his temples, and then put an end to his life. What became of Jabin, king of the Canaanites? After the death of his general, Sisera, and the defeat of his army, his own subjection was easily accomplished, and Israel, thus rescued, enjoyed peace for some years. Who next oppressed the Israelites? This rebellious people having repeated their idolatry, and various crimes, fell into the most complete bondage to the Midianites, a powerful nation, which forbade their appointment of judges ; drove them from their houses, and compelled them to seek refuge in caves and the cliffs of the mountains ; this servitude lasted seven years. Who restored this oppressed people to temporary independence and happiness? Gideon. An angel called him from the threshing-floor to be judge of Israel ; assuring him, that the Jews should, by his exertions, be raised from the depths of distress. Encouraged by this heavenly visit, Gideon destroyed the altar of Baal, and God,

consuming the sacrifice which Gideon offered him by celestial fire, gave a most convincing proof of the Divine approbation. His faith in the promise of the Almighty was also established by the miracle of the fleece of wool — see Judges, chapter vi., verse 37th. What marks of heroism did Gideon display? With three hundred men selected by the Lord, he defeated an host of Midianites, killed Zeba and Zalmunna, kings of Midian, refused the title of king of Israel, offered him by his countrymen, and gave the land of Israel rest. What happened on the death of Gideon? The seventy lawful sons of Gideon were assassinated by the contrivance of Abimelech, their natural brother; who, after this massacre, caused himself to be proclaimed king in Sechem. Jotham, the youngest son of Gideon, having escaped the snare laid for him, addressed the multitude on Mount Gerizim, and delivered the well-known fable of the Trees and Bramble — see Judges, chapter ix., verse 8th. He then fled the country; and remained in Beer during the life of Abimelech. What befel Abimelech? Marching against Thebez, a city of Judah, he was killed (three years after his accession to the kingdom) under its fortress, by a piece of a mill-stone which a woman threw from the walls of the city upon his head. Who next judged Israel? Tola and Jair, successively: the former judged it well and prudently; but in the days of Jair, the children of Israel forgot the God who had so long watched over and protected them, and again degenerating into idolatry, they did evil in the sight of the Lord. The Ammonites attacked and defeated them; and the Israelites, mournfully repentant,

said, "We have sinned against thee, both because we have forsaken our God, and have also served Baalim" (or many idols); but the reply of God was, "Go, and cry unto the gods which ye have chosen, let them deliver you in the time of tribulation." The Philistines and Ammonites then defeated the Israelites on every side, and kept them in servitude. Did God hearken to the repeated prayers of the Israelites? Yes; and he raised up Jephtha, the Gileadite, who overcame the Ammonites. When preparing for a battle with them he rashly made a vow, that whatever should first meet him on his return after the battle (in case he proved victorious) should be offered to God; his own and only child met him, and her father, in the deepest grief, made her acquainted with his oath, and the obligation upon him to discharge it. Commentators on the Bible have differed in the explanation of this passage, some thinking the daughter of Jephtha was actually slain; others, that she was only by this vow condemned to lead a recluse and single life; a circumstance which the Jewish females particularly dreaded, since, to be without children was, in their opinion, to be without honour, as the Messiah was predicted from the tribe of Judah. Who was Samson? Another deliverer of Israel, who after a lapse of some years (in which period Ibzan, Elon, and Abdon, judged Israel, performing nothing worthy of record) arose to encounter the Philistines, and judged Israel twenty years. For what was Samson peculiarly remarkable? For uncommon strength of body. His birth also was miraculous, and foretold by an angel: he tore a lion in pieces, killed a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone

of an ass. Some years after, the Philistines shut him up in the city of Gaza, believing him to be then entirely in their power : but the next morning he carried off the city gates, posts, and bars, and removed them all to the top of a hill near Ebron (or Kirjath Arba) Did the arm of the Lord still continue with him? Becoming at length a slave to sensuality, a Philistine, named Delilah, by her charms and blandishments, occasioned his destruction; he imprudently revealed to her the secret in which his great strength lay, viz. his hair, he being a Nazarite; upon this she treacherously, while he was sleeping, caused the seven locks of his head to be shaven off, and then sent for the Philistines. His strength departing from him, he was an easy prey to his enemies, who put out his eyes, loaded him with fetters, and compelled him to grind in the prison at Gaza. What was Samson's end? The Philistines made a feast in honour of their god Dagon, and in the midst of their merriment sent for Samson to divert themselves still farther with his misery: the flat roof of the house, or temple, is described as containing three thousand people upon it; the inside also was filled: then Samson requested permission to lean upon the pillars, and earnestly supplicating the assistance of the Almighty, overturned the pillars, the temple, and buried the Philistines, with himself, in one undistinguished ruin. Who succeeded Samson as judge? Eli, the high-priest. He was of a meek, gentle disposition, but indolent, and remiss in his care of the nation, and in proper attention to the regulation of his own family, his sons Hophni and Phineas leading the most dissolute profligate lives, unrestrained

by their father. In the time of Eli a severe battle was fought between the Philistines and the Israelites; the sons of Eli were slain, the ark of the covenant fell into idolatrous hands, being taken by the Philistines, and Eli, who sat by the way-side to learn the event of the battle, hearing these disastrous circumstances, fell from his seat, and died. What useful lesson may be drawn from the character of Eli? The necessity which parents, guardians, all concerned in the religious instruction of youth, are under to watch over their passions, and restrain their inclination to evil; what is commonly termed goodness of heart will little avail us, (as was unfortunately the case with Eli,) unless connected with steady principle, firmness of mind, and a determination to pursue the right path, whatever difficulties may intercept us: had Hophni and Phinehas early received the curb of wholesome reproof and instruction, their lives had, in all probability, been better, and their death happier. Whence did the Philistines remove the ark? To Ashdod (or Azotus); being placed there in the temple of Dagon, the idol was found prostrate before the ark, its head, feet, and arms broken off, and lying on the threshold. A distemper seized the inhabitants of Ashdod, and they judged it expedient to remove the ark to Gath, thence to Ekron; the inhabitants of both these cities experienced a deadly destruction, sent by the immediate hand of Providence; as the distemper abated not, the priests of the Philistines assembled, and by their advice the ark, after remaining in their territories seven months, was sent back to the Jews with presents, or, in the Scripture phrase,

a trespass-offering. Where did the Jews meet and receive the ark? At Bethshemesh. Some of them, in their joy to see it again, forgot the reverence due, presumed to open the ark, and fifty thousand and seventy persons were struck dead by the Supreme Being: the survivors reverently removed it to the house of Abinadab, when Eleazar, his son, was consecrated to the especial care of it. What afterwards became of the ark? It remained in the house of Abinadab till David, the son of Jesse, placed it under the care of Obed-edom, the Hittite, whom God blessed while it remained under his roof; thence David brought it to his city of Sion: lastly, Solomon, after the building of his magnificent temple, with great solemnity and reverence placed the ark of God there. What was kept in the ark before the enemies of God had it in possession? The two tables containing the ten commandments, the book of the law written by Moses, the rod of Aaron, and the golden pot containing manna. What was found in the ark after it was again restored to the Israelites? There was nothing in the ark, save the two tables of stone. When the ark was removed, as the people journeyed in the wilderness in the time of Moses, he said, "Rise up, O Lord, and let thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate thee flee before thee:" and when it rested, he said, "Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel." Who was Samuel? The son of Elkanah and Hannah, dedicated to the service of God from infancy. He was at first employed under Eli in the menial services of the tabernacle; but the Lord revealed to him the purposed destruction of Eli's house by the death of his sons.

and daughter-in-law, which he imparted to Eli, who received the tidings with becoming resignation. Samuel was afterwards openly acknowledged as the prophet of the Lord, who deigned to appear to him in the city of Shiloh. And, at the death of Eli, Samuel joined to the duties of Prophet, those of Judge of Israel. Did the people profit by his advice and example? Yes; he assembled them at Mizpeh, to fast, pray, and confess their sins, and constantly decreed righteous judgment; but when oppressed by age, his sons, who then exercised his delegated authority, perverted the stream of mercy, accepted bribes, and by their conduct gave great and just offence to the nation. What did the people resolve upon? The election of a king, and requested Samuel to appoint one. He prayed to the Lord for counsel, who commanded him to listen to the voice of the multitude, yet to inform them that a king, in the plenitude of his power, would oppress them more than their former rulers had ever done; but these representations were little regarded, and Saul, the Benjamite, a man of noble presence, was anointed by Samuel king over Israel. How did Saul bear this elevation? For some time he administered the government with equity, relying upon the prudent advice of Samuel; but at length, frequently disobeying God, the Almighty expressed his high displeasure; and David, the son of Jesse, a shepherd of Israel, was, when twenty-two years of age, anointed by Samuel as future king of that rich inheritance. What striking speech was made by Samuel to Saul? When Saul was rejected of God for disobedience, in regard to the Amalekites, Samuel said

to him, "Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt-offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? behold to ~~obey~~ ^{obey} is better than sacrifice, and to hearken, than the fat of rams." What became of Saul? The Philistines, and Saul's subjects, having engaged to decide their quarrels by single combat, their champion, Goliath, at length met an adversary in the youthful David, who, with unexampled courage and patriotism, slew the giant. The Israelites then attacked and routed the army of the Philistines with great slaughter. Some years after this memorable event, the Philistines again set their battle in array, and Saul, who had long forgotten God, requesting, in this extremity, advice from heaven, received *no* answer. An engagement followed, Saul's army was worsted, three of his sons slain, he fled, and, in a fit of despair, died upon his own sword on Mount Gilboa. Who was Jonathan? One of the sons just mentioned, the cherished friend of David: he seemed worthy of a better fate, and David, hearing this mournful event, bewailed the loss of Saul and Jonathan, in a beautiful pathetic lamentation. What happened to the kingdom on the death of Saul? David, who during the life of his king had been subject to frequent proofs of jealous envy from him, was, on his death, proclaimed king by the tribe of Judah: but the other tribes placed Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, on the throne, and frequent wars ensued between these rival monarchs. After some years, Ishbosheth was murdered by two of his captains; and David having reigned king of Judah about seven years and a half, was by the tribes voluntarily chosen king over all Israel. What was the general

character of David? He gave early signs of piety, valour, and gratitude; his piety displayed itself in his *general* anxiety to obey the will of God, and in the book of Psalms written by him, the finest specimen of oriental poetry ever produced; his valour and generosity of spirit in many signal instances recorded in the Bible, and his gratitude in the kind remembrance of Mephibosheth the son of Jonathan, whom he caused to sit daily at his table, and restored to him the lands of his grandfather Saul. Had Saul any other descendants? He had eight sons, who survived him; the fate of one (Ishbosheth) has been already shown, the other seven were, some time after the accession of David to the throne, all hanged, as an atonement to the Gibeonites for a breach of trust, or good faith made by Saul with them. How? Saul, through imprudent and mistaken zeal, had broken the covenant which Joshua made with the Gibeonites; for this cause the people of Israel were afflicted with three years of famine, which ceased when the sons of Saul were delivered for execution; thus, according to the words of Scripture, was Saul's house daily made weaker, and David's stronger. Did David persevere in his obedience to the commands of God? No; he was allured by the charms of Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, one of his captains, and committed adultery with her; to Joab he treacherously gave orders that Uriah should be set in the front of the battle, and slain. David then made Bathsheba his wife; but the prophet Nathan, in a striking parable, reproved the king for his crime, causing David to be his own judge, whose conscience, thus awakened, deeply smote him, and he suffered the just correction of God patiently. What was this correction?

God immediately afflicted him by the death of the child which Bathsheba bare, and his other children, either by ingratitude, violence, or rebellion, (Solomon excepted,) destroyed the comfort of his declining years: the rebellion, and untimely death of his son Absalom, were particularly mourned by him. How did David farther incur the displeasure of God? Forgetful of the omnipotent hand which had raised him from the sheepfold to the throne, David was desirous to display his own power and magnificence, and accordingly gave orders for numbering the people; his officers were nine months engaged in the execution of this mandate; God, reading the secret motive for this calculation in the heart of David, sent the prophet Gad to chastise his arrogance by the choice of three calamities, one of which the Almighty had decreed should befall himself and people. What were they? Seven years' famine, three days' flight before his enemies, or three days of pestilence; David, repentant and humbled, chose the pestilence, saying, it is better to fall into the hands of God, than into those of man, and there died of this pestilence seventy thousand men; the estimate of the people when numbered had been thirteen hundred thousand valiant men. Was David restored to God's favour? Yes, on his hearty repentance; he soon after died, leaving the throne to his son Solomon, (his second child by Bathsheba,) with the best advice for his future conduct in life. What was Solomon's character? The former part of his long life was spent in the steady observance of God's precepts; he built a magnificent temple for the worship of God; this, with the erection of his palace, engaged him 20 years; on his accession,

to the throne, the Almighty offered to his choice, riches, honour, or wisdom: he chose wisdom, and the Lord, pleased with the decision, conferred also upon him riches and honour. What were written by Solomon? The book of Proverbs, Song of Solomon, and book of Ecclesiastes: Proverbs are a treasure of moral instruction, and Ecclesiastes was supposed to be written purposely for the use of his son Rehoboam: in it Solomon laments his own vices and errors, giving the most earnest exhortations to purity of heart and life. Whom did Solomon marry? An Egyptian princess, with whom he received as dowry the city of Gezer; he traded with the Egyptians, and at Ezion-geber fitted out a navy, which extended his commerce to distant countries. Did Solomon continue the worship of God alone? He took in the decline of life many wives from among idolatrous nations; these women, notwithstanding his great wisdom, insensibly led him to their own idolatrous practices, Jerusalem was crowded with idols, temples, and altars. Solomon worshipped their gods and goddesses, the land was defiled with these abominations, and the Lord, in a dream, informed him that as a punishment for these crimes, and his heavy ingratitude to the God of all power, in the days of his son Rehoboam, the tribes of Judah and Benjamin should alone acknowledge his sway, and that the other ten tribes should revolt, thus dividing the kingdom. Rehoboam had in the latter days of king Solomon, many secret and open enemies ready prepared to shake the quiet of his throne. Solomon died, after a reign of forty years. Who succeeded him? His son Rehoboam, who was proclaimed at Sechem by Jeroboam and the chief men of Israel.

Who was Jeroboam? He was originally an officer of Solomon's, but being informed in the latter years of that monarch, by Abijah the prophet, that he should in due time be king over the ten tribes, Solomon felt his distrust and anger rise against Jeroboam, and he was compelled to take refuge in Egypt, where he remained till the death of Solomon; he then joined the principal inhabitants of Jerusalem in an entreaty to Rehoboam, that he would lessen the oppressive taxations, and rule more gently than his father Solomon had done. How did Rehoboam act? He took three days for consideration, in which time he consulted the young and the old men in his father's interest; the old men prudently counselled that he should yield to the just request of his subjects, and thus secure their future allegiance, but the young men advised him to return a haughty answer, expressive of his resolution to govern with still greater severity than his father had done; he approved this opinion, and acted by it; consequently the exasperated Jews immediately revolted, and ten of their tribes chose Jeroboam as their king. Did Rehoboam subdue this revolt? No; being unable to reduce the tribes to obedience, he fortified the cities which he still possessed, and for three years reigned well; afterwards sinking into idolatry, Shishak, king of Egypt, was permitted to defeat his forces, to enter his city of Jerusalem, and carry off the treasures in the temple and palace, leaving Rehoboam to deplore his own folly, who, after living about twelve years longer, died, and his son Abijah succeeded him: from this time to the captivity, the interests of Judah and Israel were separate. Name the kings of Israel in succession. Jeroboam the son of

Nebat, founder of the kingdom; Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Omri, (the builder of the city of Samaria,) Ahab, Ahaziah, Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Joash, Jeroboam, son of Joash, Zechariah, Shallum, Menaham, Pekahiah, Pekah, and Hoshea; of this list not one can be called a good king: they all forsook the God of their fathers; and in the time of Hoshea, the last king of Israel, the Almighty entirely destroyed the government. How did Jeroboam show his contempt of God's commandments? He set up two golden calves as objects of worship at Dan and Bethel, appointed the lowest of the people priests of these new gods, and himself presided as high-priest: during this idolatrous service a prophet was sent from Judah to the altar at Bethel with a commission from God. What was its purport? Oh! altar, (said he,) behold a child shall be born unto thee of the house of David, Josiah by name, and upon thee shall he offer the priests of the high places, (or places for idolatrous worship,) and as a sign the altar shall be rent, and the ashes that are upon it shall be scattered abroad; incensed at this prophetic speech, Jeroboam put forth his hand to seize the man of God, and it was immediately withered, the altar rent, and the ashes poured out. What followed? Jeroboam entreated the prophet's prayers to God for him, which were heard, and his hand was healed; but this *same* prophet, though he had resisted the solicitation of Jeroboam to eat and drink with him, after leaving the city of Bethel, was prevailed upon by another man to return and feast with him, contrary to God's express command: as a punishment for this disobedience, his entertainer was ordered by God to inform the prophet that his body

should not rest with his ancestors, which was strictly fulfilled ; for that very day, on his return, a lion slew him, but left the body untouched, which was found by the person who had detained him from his duty, and buried at Bethel. Still Jeroboam, unmoved by signs and wonders, continued his sinful course to his death. Who followed him on the throne ? Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Omri, and Ahab, in succession : they all died wickedly ; but Ahab's conduct was most notoriously impious, exceeding all his ancestors in vice and immorality of every description : Jezebel, his wife, was the daughter of a Sidonian king ; by her persuasions Ahab erected in Samaria an altar to Baal, deprived Naboth of his vineyard and his life, and sought out the prophets of the Lord (the few holy men remaining) to slay them. What celebrated prophet lived in this reign ? Elijah, who threatened Ahab with a dreadful famine as the just meed of his enormities ; the king regarded not the Divine menace, and Elijah, fearful of Ahab's intention to destroy him, concealed himself near the river Jordan, where he drank of the brook Cherith, and was miraculously fed with bread and meat by ravens. Did Elijah long continue in this retreat ? No ; the waters of Cherith having failed, he was commanded to enter Sarepta, a city of the Sidonians, and being kindly received there by a poor widow, he immediately gave her a miraculous proof that God was with him : this good woman, though she had but one meal remaining for herself and son, yet allowed Elijah to share with them ; and he said unto her, the barrel of meal shall not waste, neither shall the cruse (or pitcher) of oil fail till the day that the Lord sendeth rain upon the earth ; the prophet also restored her son to life, who had sickened and died

while he abode with her. What farther proof did Elijah give of his divine mission? When three years of the famine were over, he went to Obadiah, governor of the king's household, requesting an audience of the king; Ahab went out to meet him with this taunt, "Art thou he that troublest Israel?" Then Elijah boldly reproved, and prevailed upon him to assemble the priests of Baal, to prepare a sacrifice to their idols while he made one ready for the Lord; they agreed, that the deity who should consume the sacrifice by celestial fire should be acknowledged as God alone. How was this contest decided? The priests of Baal offered a bullock, danced round the altar, slashed themselves with knives to propitiate the deity, but no fire appeared; in the evening, Elijah solemnly prayed to the God of Israel, and having reared an altar of twelve stones, he laid the wood and the intended sacrifice upon it; he next had a deep trench dug round the altar, which he filled with water, overflowing also the wood and the sacrifice, which was cut in pieces; then Elijah renewed his prayer, which was accepted; the Lord caused fire from heaven to consume the wood, and bullock, completely, and to dry up the water in the trench. What followed? The subjects of Ahab, filled with reverential awe, exclaimed, The Lord he is God; then Elijah commanded them to fall upon the priests of Baal and kill them; an order which they readily obeyed, and there died on that day (including priests and prophets of the idol) four hundred and fifty men; after this the rain again fell in the land, and the famine ceased. What became of Ahab? Persisting in his depravity, he neglected every duty, and in the 18th year of his reign, Benhadad, king of Syria,

marched against Samaria, but was defeated with great slaughter by a small army; Ahab then having his adversary's life in his hand, spared it, contrary to the commands of God, and even made an alliance with Benhadad, upon which the prophet Gad was sent to inform Ahab that his life should pay for Benhadad's, which accordingly happened: he was killed in battle at Ramoth-gilead, by the Syrians, and the most heavy judgments denounced against his house. What befell the prophet Elijah? Ahaziah, son and successor to Ahab, had, in revenge for the prophet's information that he should die of the sickness which then afflicted him, deputed officers to seize Elijah, but the fire of heaven destroyed them all, and the prophet soon after retiring with Elisha to the other side of the Jordan, was taken up by a whirlwind into heaven: Elisha, who was appointed by God to succeed him in the prophetic character, caught his mantle, and with it the spirit of prophecy, for he gave undeniable tokens of that power being with him, which proceeds from God alone. Which were the chief miracles of Elisha? With the holy prophet's mantle, Elisha opened a passage for himself through the Jordan, and by a little salt made the waters of Jericho wholesome and palatable. For Jehoram, the brother and successor of Ahaziah on the throne of Israel, he obtained water when the land was oppressed with extreme scarcity of it, added to a famine, and a promise from God of victory over the Moabites; but Elisha made this intercession and request to the Almighty solely on account of the good character borne by Jehoshaphat, king of Judah, who accompanied Jehoram, and joined him in supplicating the assistance of the Lord. Which were

the remaining miracles? He multiplied the widow's oil, predicted a son to the good Shunamite, and restored him when dead to life again, healed the poisoned pottage, satisfied one hundred men with twenty loaves, cured Naaman, the Syrian general, of the leprosy, and struck Gehazi, his own servant, with the same disease, for falsehood and avarice; he also caused iron to swim, afflicted a company of Syrians sent to take him with total blindness, and remarkably predicted to the city of Samaria, when besieged by Benhadad, unexpected and excessive plenty, which on the day following happened. See 2 Kings, viii and viii chapters. What was Jehoram's fate? After the death of Benhadad, king of Syria, Jehoram was severely wounded in the battle at Ramoth-gilead, and obliged to return to Jezreel; Jehu, who had been privately anointed king of Israel by one of the prophets, slew Jehoram at the vineyard where Naboth had, in Ahab's reign, been stoned to death; Jezebel, the widow of Ahab, being at the same time thrown out of a window, the dogs literally devoured her, as had been foretold by the great prophet Elijah, a dreadful warning to all who persist in a course of known and deliberate wickedness. Why was Jehu raised to the throne? For the special purpose of executing God's vengeance upon the house of Ahab; seventy of Ahab's sons were soon after this event beheaded by the governors of Samaria, and their heads sent in baskets to Jehu, who afterwards utterly destroyed the worshippers of Baal; yet Jehu at length worshipped the golden calves, and departed not from the sins of Jeroboam, the wicked son of Nebat. Who then ruled the people of Israel? Jehoahaz and Jehoash (fa-

ther and son) succeeded in turn; in the reign of the latter monarch, Elisha died, having previously assured the king, that he should obtain three successive victories over the Syrians. Jehoash also defeated Amaziah, king of Judah, and carried off the gold, silver, and the holy vessels, found in the temple; after the death of Elisha, as the Israelites were burying a man, they suddenly perceived a band of Moabites, and hastily threw the dead body into the sepulchre of Elisha; when the corpse touched the sacred bones of the prophet, the man revived, and stood upon his feet. Who next ascended the throne of Israel? Jeroboam, the son of Joash; he was a valiant warrior, recovering many cities for Israel of which Judah had deprived his subjects, but he also did evil in the sight of the Lord; in the reign of Jeroboam, the prophet Jonah foretold the destruction of Nineveh, unless the inhabitants, by prayer and immediate repentance, should avert the evil; and the prophet Amos wrote his prophecy against this king, and his incorrigible subjects. Who were the last kings of Israel? Zechariah, killed after a reign of six months by Shallum, who reigned one month, and was killed by Menahem, who reigned ten years; Pekahiah, and Pekah, followed; Hosea killed Pekah, and assumed the government; the cup of iniquity was now filled, the Israelites had shown their ingratitude and wickedness for a long period of time, with some few intervals of transient repentance; God therefore resolved to execute his judgments; he destroyed the kingdom of Israel, and scattered the people abroad into all nations; the prophets Amos and Hosea had before this eventful period foretold the fall of Israel. When did this hap-

pen? In the reign of Hoshea, last king of the ten tribes; Shalmanasar, king of Assyria, invaded Israël, took its capital, Samaria, by storm, transplanted his own subjects thither, and made Hoshea, with the original inhabitants of Samaria, captive, dispersing them throughout Media and Assyria; this happened 721 years B.C., and when the kingdom of Israel had existed separately 254 years. Who was Tobit? A Jew of the tribe of Naphtali, carried captive into Assyria about this time, when he became one of the officers of Shalmanasar's court; he resided at Nineveh; and before his death predicted the destruction of that city, which was taken by Nabuchodonosor. Tobit spent a long and pious life, and died aged 127.

We must now return to the kingdom of Judah, some of its monarchs deserving peculiar notice. Habakkuk, the prophet, flourished at this time. Name the kings of Judah in succession. Rehoboam, Abijah, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah, Jehoash, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah. Name what is chiefly worth recording of these princes. Rehoboam has been already mentioned; his son Abijah defeated Jeroboam, son of Nebat, and recovered many towns taken by the Israelites for Judah; Asa, in the early part of his reign, rooted out idolatry, and endeavoured to promote the glory of God; he defeated Zerah the Ethiopian, who advanced into Judah with an army of one hundred thousand men, but distrusting God, he afterwards incurred his displeasure. Jehoshaphat was the next king whose conduct was very meritorious, he restored the pure worship of God and the

upright administration of justice; Jehoshaphat ended his days in peace, and was succeeded by Jehoram his son. What was his character? To secure the crown, he inhumanly murdered his brothers, and renewed the worship of Baal; God therefore permitted the Ammonites and Philistines to invade his dominions, who ravaged the country and plundered Jerusalem; Jehoram died in a miserable manner of a dreadful disease. Who next swayed the sceptre of Israel? Ahaziah his son; he was slain by Jehu king of Israel, when Jezebel fell; Athaliah, his mother, then usurped the throne, but Joash, the youngest son of Ahaziah, being concealed by the high-priest, was early trained in the fear of God, and when Athaliah had reigned seven years most iniquitously, the high-priest caused Joash to be shown to the people and proclaimed; Athaliah was slain, and Joash reigned well during the life of Jehoiada the high-priest, but after his death forsook the God of his fathers, ungratefully put to death the high-priest's son, and was killed by his own servants. What prince next ascended the throne? Amaziah, who did evil before the Lord; to him succeeded Uzziah, whose reign was in the beginning happy and prosperous; he improved the state of agriculture, repaired and fortified Jerusalem, but proudly presuming to burn incense, which was to be offered by the priests alone in the temple, God immediately struck him with leprosy, and he continued a leper to his death. Jotham, his son, assumed the government before the decease of his father; he was a king of exemplary conduct, and obtained the favour and approbation of God, dying after a reign of sixteen years. In the days of Uzziah, the great prophet Isaiah began his

prophetic denunciations, continuing them for sixty years during the reigns of Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah. Hosea also prophesied in the reigns of these kings, and Amos in that of Uzziah alone. What was the character of Ahaz? Ahaz, son of Jotham, sacrificed in the valley of Hinnom, burnt his own children in the fire, according to the heathenish rites, wherefore the Almighty delivered him up to his own vices, the king of Assyria attacked his dominions, and Ahaz finding himself defeated, was exasperated rather than reclaimed; with horrid impiety, he shut up the gates of the temple entirely, and erected altars to idols around it, cutting in pieces the holy vessels. Who succeeded him? His son Hezekiah; he repaired the house of God, opened it to all true believers, restored the solemn ordinances, proclaimed a passover, inviting all Israel with Judah to assemble and keep it holy to the Lord. God blessed this return to duty, the people were relieved from the oppressions of their enemies, and when Sennacherib, king of Assyria, with a mighty army invaded Judah, defying the God of Israel, the angel of the Lord went forth and smote in the camp of the Assyrians one hundred and eighty-five thousand men, who were all destroyed in one night. Sennacherib finding contention with the Almighty vain, retired hastily to Nineveh, and was soon after assassinated. What other miracle was wrought in Hezekiah's favour? Being afflicted with a deadly sickness, Isaiah the prophet required him to set his house in order, for he should die, and not live. Then Hezekiah wept, and entreated the Lord to grant him a longer space upon earth, and at his earnest prayer his life was prolonged fifteen years, and as a sign of this, the sun-dial went ten degrees

backward; some time after the king displayed the vanity of human nature by showing all his treasures to the king of Babylon, (who had sent ambassadors and presents to Hezekiah,) and ostentatiously boasting of them, God, by Isaiah, reproved the pride of Hezekiah, assuring him that in the reign of his descendants those very treasures should be carried into Babylon with his subjects as captives; the king, after a good reign, was buried in the sepulchre of his fathers; and it may be here remarked, that those kings who reigned wickedly were not allowed to repose in the royal tomb. Who succeeded Hezekiah? His son Manasseh, at the age of twelve years; little influenced by his father's good example, Manasseh restored the worship of idols, offered incense to the sun, moon, and stars; even in the holy temple he impiously set up an idol; God vouchsafed to himself, and people, frequent warnings, but they were totally unheeded, and soon after the generals of Essarhaddon, king of Babylon, defeated Manasseh, carrying him prisoner there; he appeased the wrath of God by lively and sincere repentance, and was restored to his kingdom, where he spent the remainder of his days well, and religiously. When captive, he is said to have written a prayer, which may be found in the Apocrypha; his son Amon, after a wicked reign of two years, was killed by his servants. Who succeeded Amon? His son the good Josiah, whose life was a series of piety and benevolence; at the age of sixteen, he gave orders for the complete suppression of idolatry, repaired the temple, re-established its worship with every circumstance of splendour, and, when the book of Deuteronomy was brought to him, which had been,

found by the priests (though the ark of God was missing), he caused it to be publicly read, and clearly, explained to the people, lamenting with the deepest grief that the conduct of his subjects so widely differed from its holy precepts; it had been predicted 300 years before to king Jeroboam by the prophet Jodo, that Josiah should destroy the altars, particularly those at Bethel; which came to pass, the images and other objects of superstition being burnt to ashes, and strewed over the graves of the idolatrous priests. A passover was held by Josiah; in the words of Holy Writ, "there was no passover like that kept in Israel, from the days of Samuel the prophet, neither did all the kings of Israel keep such a passover as Josiah kept in the eighteenth year of his reign." What was Josiah's end? He died of a wound received when warring against the Egyptians, and his loss was deplored with universal, unaffected sorrow; the prophets Jeremiah and Zephaniah wrote in his days. Jeremiah plainly foretold the seventy* years' captivity, the destruction of Babylon, and the coming of the Messiah; the book of Lamentations was written by Jeremiah, when the captivity took place; he was carried off into Egypt with others from Jerusalem. Who next ascended the Israelitish throne? Jehoahaz, he reigned only three months in Jerusalem, was deposed by the king of Egypt, who sent him to die there, and appointed Jehoiakim, his brother, king, compelling the land to pay a heavy tribute. Jehoiakim reigned eleven years in Judah, doing evil in the sight of God; then Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, caused Jehoiakim to be put in chains, designing to •carry him to Babylon, but was prevailed upon to re-

store him to his throne by the repentance and affliction of Jehoiakim; however, many of the Jews, the treasures of the king's palace, and part of the sacred vessels of the temple, were carried thither; among them was the celebrated prophet Daniel, then only eighteen years of age. The prophet Ezekiel was made captive some time after. Who next ruled Israel? Jehoiahin, who succeeded to the throne, and the iniquity of his father. The generals of Nebuchadnezzar continued the blockade of Jerusalem; and in the space of three months, he, at the head of his army, took the city, despoiled the temple and palace of their remaining treasures, and made many prisoners, among whom were Jehoiahin, his mother, wives, and the chief officers of his kingdom. Nebuchadnezzar placed upon the throne of Judah, as his deputy, Zedekiah, uncle to the fallen monarch. How did Zedekiah fulfil the trust reposed in him? He broke the oath of fidelity taken to the king of Babylon, who immediately besieged Jerusalem; the siege lasted nearly a year; but the city was at length taken by storm. The sons of Zedekiah were, by Nebuchadnezzar's command, killed before their father's face, with all the principal men of Judah. Zedekiah had his eyes put out, he was loaded with chains, and committed to prison, where he died; the city, and beautiful temple, were pillaged, and burnt to the ground, all the fortifications being destroyed: Isaiah had foretold all this in the most express manner. Thus was the Jewish monarchy destroyed, after it had existed from the time of Rehoboam, 388 years: it survived the destruction of Samaria 134 years. This

dreadful event befell the Jews B. C. 586. What happened to Nebuchadnezzar on his return to Babylon? He ordered a golden statue to be made ninety feet high, commanded his subjects to worship it, and threatened, in case of disobedience, to cast them into a fiery furnace. Shadrach, Meshach, and Abed-nego, three pious young Hebrews, refused compliance with this impious decree, were thrown into the flames, and most wonderfully escaped unhurt; the king, an eye-witness to this miraculous interposition, forbade any one to speak against the God of the Hebrews, and promoted these three captives to immediate honours. What was the next conquest of Nebuchadnezzar? He besieged the city of Tyre thirteen years, and at length reduced it. After this, returning to Babylon, a horrid dream disturbed his mind, and he sought its meaning among the wise men and pretended magicians of his court. See Daniel, chapter iv. Who interpreted this dream? Daniel: declaring to Nebuchadnezzar, that for seven years he should be driven from the society of men, herd with the beasts of the field, and feed upon grass; that his kingdom of Babylon should be preserved for him, which should again be his, when he had learnt to acknowledge that all power cometh from above. Daniel also exhorted him "to break off his sins by righteousness, and his iniquities by showing mercy to the poor." When was this prediction verified? One year after, when the king, lifted up by secret pride of heart, contemplated with arrogant satisfaction the magnificence of his palace and city of Babylon; by an immediate voice from heaven (Daniel, ivth chapter, 31st ver.) he was deprived of his understanding for seven years,

and "driven from men, he ate grass as the oxen, his body was wet with the dew of heaven, till his hairs were grown like eagles' feathers, and his nails like birds' claws;" at the end of the appointed time he was restored to reason and his throne, living a year after this memorable event great and prosperous, to praise and honour Him that liveth for ever, whose dominion is an everlasting dominion. Who was Belshazzar? The grandson of Nebuchadnezzar. Daniel saw in this reign the vision of the four beasts which represented the four great monarchies, and the kingdom of the Messiah which was to succeed them. While Cyrus, the Persian, at the head of the Median army, besieged Babylon, Belshazzar made a great entertainment upon the anniversary of a particular festival, and impiously caroused out of the golden vessels which had been consecrated to the God of Israel, suddenly a hand-writing appeared on the wall of the palace, in Hebrew characters; the king, dreadfully alarmed, sent for the wise men among the Chaldees, but they could not decipher the writing. Nitocris, the mother of Belshazzar, advised him to consult Daniel. Did the king hearken to her advice? Yes; and Daniel appearing with the holy boldness of a prophet, reproved Belshazzar, reminded the impious monarch of Nebuchadnezzar's punishment, his own pride and idolatry, concluding with these words, "The God in whose hands thy life is, and whose are all thy ways, hast thou not glorified; this is the interpretation of the thing. God hath numbered thy kingdom and finished it; thou art weighed in the balances and found wanting; thy kingdom is divided, and given to the Medes and Persians." Was this prediction accomplished? On that very night

Cyrus having turned the waters of the Euphrates by a well-conducted stratagem, entered the city by the brazen gates, which in the moment of revelry had been incautiously left open, killed Belshazzar, and took possession of the city in the name of Darius the Mede. Babylon was taken fifty years after the conquest of Judea: it had one hundred brazen gates, and its walls were fifty cubits in thickness, and two hundred in height. How were the prophecies upon Babylon gradually and successively accomplished? At first it ceased to be a royal city, the Persian monarchs preferring Ecbatana and Persepolis: the Macedonians, who succeeded the Persians, neglected the reparation and embellishment of the place. Alexander's project for bringing the Euphrates again to its natural channel, was defeated by his death. The city of Ctesiphon was afterwards built near it, to which the inhabitants of Babylon insensibly migrated; at length the city was totally deserted, nothing remained but the walls. To what use was it then appropriated? The kings of Persia made a park of it, in which they kept for hunting wild boars, leopards, bears, deer, and wild asses; thus the prophecy of Isaiah, "the wild beasts of the forest shall dwell there," was literally fulfilled. At length the walls fell down in many places, they were never repaired; the Euphrates having become a mere pool or marsh, which covered the place where the mighty Babylon once stood, no vestige remaining, and now even its site is unknown! for "I will sweep it with the besom of destruction, saith the Lord of hosts." What befell Daniel after the reduction of Babylon by Cyrus? Darius having united the kingdoms of Babylon and Media, appointed Daniel ruler over the whole empire: this gave

great offence to the Median lords, who watched his conduct narrowly, but there was no error nor fault found in him ; at length they artfully procured an edict from the king, that no petition should be made to God, or man, save to the king alone, for thirty days, on pain of being cast into the den of lions. Did Daniel comply with this law ? No ; he preferred his duty to every lesser consideration, prayed and gave thanks before his God three times a day, as he had been wont to do ; he was therefore thrown into the den of lions, and miraculously preserved from them by the power of the Most High. Darius finding him alive on the morrow, ordered his accusers to be thrown into the den, where the lions quickly devoured them ; upon this the king acknowledged and praised the God of Israel, commanding his subjects to worship the Almighty. When were the Jews permitted to return to Canaan ? After the death of Daniel, Cyrus granted them this privilege : the captivity had lasted seventy years. They were allowed by him to rebuild the city and the temple. Many thousand Jews prepared for their departure, led by Zerubbabel, an Hebrew of high birth, and accompanied by their high-priest. Cyrus restored to them the sacred vessels taken by Nebuchadnezzar, and they left Babylon, B. C. 536. Who settled the government ? Ezra : he also restored the worship of God. Nehemiah, a spirited and upright Jew, assisted in repairing and fortifying the city : he was originally cup-bearer to that king Artaxerxes, or Ahasuerus, whose queen Esther, a Jewess, so eminently befriended her fallen country, by prevailing on Ahasuerus to publish an edict in favour of the Jews. From this period, to the annihilation of the Jewish law by the

promulgation of the Gospel, the Jews never again became idolaters. Synagogues (or lesser temples) were erected in every Jewish town, the Scriptures constantly read to the people; and at the time of our Saviour's birth the whole land of Judea was tributary to the Romans. Which were the prophets who flourished or wrote, during the captivity? Haggai, Zechariah, Ezekiel, Nehemiah, and Daniel; HE exactly foretold the time when Christ should appear; this was revealed to him in a vision by God, with a promise of the Jews' deliverance from captivity. The prophecies of Isaiah, Micah, and Daniel, with regard to our spiritual deliverance from bondage by the Messiah, are very express and clear. The empire of Jesus is to last for ever; strength, power, glory, and majesty, belong to it alone; "wherefore, we having received a kingdom which cannot be moved, let us have grace, whereby we may serve God acceptably, for our God is a consuming fire."

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